5 SECTIONS 40 PAGES

The Courier-Journal.

SECTION 1 10 PAGES

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Hubbuch Bros.

524-526-528 W. Market st.

The All-Absorbing Topic

Wall Paper

MUST GO.

Our determination to close out the Wall Paper stock creates

BUYING CHANCES

such as will occur once in a decade. We need more space for our fast growing Carpet Department, and the sooner we can get rid of Wall Paper the more pleased we are. We sell every roll of Paper at exactly one-half its value. People that know the always high character of our Wall Paper stock will appreciate the importance of such a sweeping reduction.

The clean-up sale in our other departments offers the following fine values; read on carefully:

LINOLEUM, short ends of 65c grade, lengths from 6 to 15 feet, Potter's best quality, special per square yard..... 35c

LINOLEUM, remnants of 60c grade, pretty patterns, pieces measuring 3 to 14 feet, to close out, per square yard..... 29c

INLAID LINOLEUM, five short ends, 6, 9, 12½ and 14½-ft. lengths, regular $1.50 grade, in sale, per square yard..... 98c

JAPANESE MATTING, about 12 single rolls, red, green and blue colors, 40 yards to the roll, worth $10.00 a roll, in this sale, roll, only..... $6.00

SULTANA CARPETS, a heavy weave, perfectly reversible, looks like Brussels carpet, durable and very cheap, yard..... 27½c

HEAVY INGRAIN CARPETS, half wool, floral and block designs, yard..... 35c

BRUSSELS CARPETS, about 10 rolls, fresh, bright colors, a real nice quality, 60c grade, yard..... 48c

BRUSSELS RUGS, 5 feet long, ¾ yard wide, fringed ends, worth $1.50, special..... 98c

BRUSSELS MATS, 3 feet long, 22 inches wide, fringed, 75c value, for..... 48c

AXMINSTER RUGS, high qualities, rich designs, 27 inches by 63 inches, value $2.75; special..... $1.98

AXMINSTER MATS, 3 feet by 1½ ft., re-enforced edge, $1.25 value, in this sale, choice..... 98c

ART SQUARES, heavy granite quality, medallion design, a good value at $5.00; for this sale, choice... $3.90

BRUSSELS RUGS, Reception Hall size, 6 feet by 9 feet, large selection of best quality, worth $10.50; choice of line only..... $7.50

SMYRNA RUGS, Bromley's All-wool Rugs, 6 patterns, in size 4½ by 6½ feet, regular price $6.75, as long as this lot lasts, sale price.... $4.50

VIENNA SILKOLINES, satin finish, all 15c qualities, choice, yard..... 10c

FRENCH CRETONNES, new designs, in high class fabrics, 20c and 25c qualities, yard only..... 15c

CRETONNES, stripes and floral, 15c Cretonnes, for, per yard only..... 10c

BAGDAD DRAPERY, 50 inches wide, heavy weave, fine finish, worth 75c a yard, sale price..... 50c

GOBELIN TAPESTRY, silk grounds, in rose and green colors, 50 inches; worth $3.00 a yard; extra special, per yard..... $1.50

VERONA VELOURS, 50 inches wide, solid red and solid green, for upholstery, worth $2.50 a yard; extra special, yard..... $1.25

MUSLIN AND SWISS, for curtains, nice materials, 15c value, for this sale, yard..... 8c

PICTURES, 6 by 9 inches, medallions, 50c value, choice..... 25c

PICTURES, genuine pastels, were $3.00 and $3.50, reduced for quick selling to..... $1.75

METAL FRAMES, gold plated, for cabinet size picture, 65c value, for..... 39c

READY FRAMES for portraits, square and oval shapes, $3.00 to $5.00.

HUBBUCH BROS.

524-526-528 W. Market st.

Stern's

Great Sacrifice Sale

—OF—

Skirts.

To-morrow morning we will inaugurate the greatest Skirt Sale on record. Every Skirt in the house to be closed out regardless of cost—Cheviots, Serges, Plain Cloths, Broadcloths, Panamas, Voiles and Silks, in all colors, that sold as high as $12, to be sold out in 4 lots:

LOT $1.49 No. 1
Sold Formerly at $5.00.

LOT $2.49 No. 2
Sold as High as $7.50.

LOT $3.49 No. 3
Former Prices Up to $10.

LOT $4.49 No. 4
Sold From $7.50 to $12.

Handkerchiefs.

Gents' Initial Handkerchiefs, all pure linen; Monday at..... 10c

Ladies' Irish Manufactured Handkerchiefs, with initials, per half dozen..... 30c

Plaid Silk Ribbons, 6 inches wide, all the latest shades, per yard..... 39c

All-silk Dresden Ribbons, with white background, the latest thing; per yard.... 85c

Ruching.

White, Cream, Black and Colored Ruching, in an endless assortment of styles; per yard 10c to..... 25c

Jewelry Novelties.

15c Sterling Silver Hat Pins, very strong.

25c Girdle Belt Buckles, gold, oxidized or black.

29c Graduated Necklaces, made of selected Roman pearls.

50c New Seal Hat Pins, sterling silver or gold-plated.

50c Nice Quality Side Combs, 4½ inches, in shell or amber.

New Wash Goods.

Apron Ginghams—

Finest Quality Apron Ginghams, full width; special price yard..... 7½c

Dress Ginghams—

75 pieces Dress Ginghams, in solid colors and new Scotch plaids, regular 12½c quality; for Monday special at yard..... 10c

Crepe Cloth—

Received, another shipment of Crepe Cloth, in solid shades of pink, blue, white, red and lavender; special yard..... 12½c

Dress Voiles—

In a large assortment of solid shades, full width; special per yard..... 15c

Mohair Lustre—

A very attractive line of this popular cloth, choice selection of patterns; special per yard..... 20c

Dress Linens—

White and Colored Dress Linens, correct weight for dresses and shirt waists, regular 35c values; for Monday, special per yard..... 25c

French Dimities—

Fine and Sheer Qualities French Dimities, the new floral effects, full 32 inches wide; per yard..... 25c

Soiesette—

A new Solid-color Mercerized Fabric, correct weight for dresses and shirt waists, full 32 inches wide, real value 35c yard; special for Monday yard..... 29c

Shirt Waist Patterns.

A new line of Pure White Linen Shirt Waist Patterns, hand embroidered on sheer or heavy quality, large assortment of pretty designs. Prices $3 up to $5 each.

A. STERN
348-4TH AVE

The Golden Rule

UNPARALLELED BARGAINS

in New Spring Silks, Dress Goods, Dress Trimmings, Laces, Embroideries, White Goods, Linens, Ginghams and Housekeeping Goods.

EVERY DAY A BARGAIN DAY. Visit Our Store and Convince Yourself

Silk Specials.

2,000 pcs. of New Spring Silks, latest weaves and most choice patterns, such as Checked Habutai Wash Silks, entirely new..... 49c

Colored or White Chiffon Taffeta, an up-to-date weave; 75c elsewhere; our price..... 55c

50 pcs. Pin Stripe Shepherd's Check Soft Taffeta, plain or changeable effects; 65c and 75c quality..... 55c

27-inch Shepherd's Check Glace Taffeta; the $1.25 kind—this sale..... 90c

30-inch Rajah Pongee Silk, in black, green, blue, brown, white and natural pongee, only..... $1.15

Yard-wide $1.25 Black Taffeta, warranted..... $1.00

Yard-wide $1.65 Black Taffeta, warranted..... $1.25

White China, 25c, 35c, 40c, 50c and 75c; 22 to 36 inches wide.

100 other styles latest silks just received at a big saving to early purchasers.

New Spring Dress Goods.

50 pcs. Black, Navy, Wine, Brown, Tan, Cream, White, Light Blue or Green Voile; factory price today is 46c; our price..... 39c

42-inch Rice Voile, cream, tan or onion shade..... 65c

Shepherd's Check Mohair..... 49c

Brown, Navy, Tan, Wine, Black and Green 65c Mohair at..... 50c

38-inch Mannish Novelty..... 50c

48-inch Crepe Eolien—a soft, sheer, silky weave—tan, brown, navy, black, light blue, heliotrope, cream, green or royal blue; $1.25 value at..... $1.00

48-inch Black Sicilian; $1.20 grade..... 85c

46-inch Black Chiffon Voile, most fashionable fabric on the market, in 3 grades, 90c, $1 and..... $1.25

4,000 pcs. Dress Goods to select from.

$10,000 Stock of New Dress Trimmings, Laces and Embroideries.

Most up-to-date and complete assortment new goods in the city. Duchess Applique, new and attractive designs, yard, 90c to..... $3.00

Linen canvas band Applique; price 75c to..... $1.50

All-over Embroidery to match..... $2.50

Embroidered Batista Applique, yard, 75c to..... $1.50

Net Top Bands and Edges to match.

Oriental Laces, 25c, 35c, 50c and..... 75c

All-over to match, 50c to..... $1.85

Italian, French and German Val. Laces, doz., 25c, 50c, 75c, $1.00, $1.25, $1.50 to..... $3.00

German and French Val. Insertion Edges to match All-over Lace, 75c, $1.00, $1.25, $1.50 up to, doz..... $3.00

German All-over Lace, $1.00 to..... $1.50

Platt Val. Lace Insertions and Medallions to match, 10c to..... 50c

25 styles new Net Top Lace, 15c to.... $1.00
All-overs to match.

New Irish Point Bands, 20c, 35c and..... 75c

New Irish Point Bands, 20c, 35c and..... 50c

New Irish Point All-overs, yd, $1.25 to $3.00

25 styles 4 to 12-inch wide Embroidered Insertion for shirt waist fronts, corset covers, etc.; 35c, 50c, 75c, $1.00 and..... $1.25

New French Crochet Bands or Edges, 3 to 5-inch widths, 30c, 50c and..... 75c

New Ribbons and Neckwear.

6-inch wide Louisenne Ribbon, all shades, black or white; soft, best quality..... 25c

8-inch wide..... 30c

5-inch wide New Perforated Ribbons; 35c value at..... 25c

Oriental Lace Stock Collars with tab in front or back; 25c to..... 40c

Oriental Yoke Collar with stock; $1.95 to $4.00 each.

4-in. wide Embroidered White Mull or Swiss Windsor Ties..... 22c

White Esprit or Thread Lace Ties, 5 in. wide; 50c to..... $1.25

Esprit End Windsor Ties..... 35c

White Swiss Ruffling Lace and Insertion trimmed, per yard..... 40c

50 doz. 15c and 20c Embroidered Turn-over Collars at..... 10c

35c and 45c Turn-overs at..... 25c

25 styles latest Fancy Vellings..... 25c

10 styles Mourning Vellings; yard, 25c to..... $1.50

2-yard wide Bridal Illusion..... 75c

2¼-yard wide Bridal Illusion..... $1.00

White Goods.

25 pcs. Special Sheer White Organdy, excellent quality, 40-in. wide; regular 25c grade at, yard..... 15c

25 pcs Sheer Quality White Batiste, 42 inches wide; regular 25c grade, at, yard..... 20c

Excellent Quality White Dotted Embroidered Dress Swiss, 27 inches wide; regular 25c grade, at, yd.. 15c

25 pcs. White Sheer Quality Embroidered Figured Swisses, newest patterns, 27 inches wide; regular 50 grade at..... 40c

100 pcs. Soft Finished Long Cloth, 36 inches wide, come in 12-yard pieces; regular $1.25 quality; special price, bolt..... 98c

25 pcs. White Mercerized Figured Madras Waisting, 27 inches wide; regular 35c quality; special price this sale, yard..... 25c

25 pcs. Colored Mercerized Figured Madras, 27 inches wide, all desirable shades, yard..... 25c
Light blue, tan, brown, cream, white.

All Grades India Linens 5c, 7c, 10c, 12c, 15c, 17c, 20c and 25c

2,000 yds. Manufacturers' Remnants cambric finish, fancy Percales; full yard wide, 6 to 20-yard lengths; 20c quality; special price..... 12½c

Linens.

Extra heavy Unbleached Table Damask, 64 inches wide, regular 65c quality, special per yard..... 49c

Extra heavy Unbleached Table Damask, 66 inches wide, regular 75c quality, at per yard..... 55c

Extra heavy Unbleached Table Damask, 72 inches wide, regular 85c quality, at per yard..... 59c

Excellent quality Bleached Table Damask, 72 inches wide, regular 75c grade, at..... 59c

One lot slightly soiled Bleached Linen Napkins, all sizes, 25 per cent. less than actual value.

Extra heavy Unbleached Table Damask, 72 inches wide, regular 95c grade, at..... 75c

Excellent line All-linen Crash Toweling, 18 inches wide, good heavy quality, per yard 10c and..... 12½c

Elegant line White Embroidered Linen, suitable for shirt-waist suits, per yard 25c, 37½c, 45c, 50c, 60c and..... 75c

Elegant line White Irish Linen Waisting, 36 inches wide, per yard 25c, 35c, 40c, 45c, 50c and..... 65c

Five styles Rich Plaid Mercerized Silk Gingham, 40c and 50c grades, at..... 35c

Men's Furnishings.

Men's Negligee Shirts, with or without collar, light or dark colors, 75c grade..... 50c

Men's Negligee Shirts, light or dark colors, with or without collars..... 35c

Arrow Brand Collars, standing or turn-down..... 12½c

Elegant line All-linen Crash Toweling, 18 inches wide, good heavy quality, per yard 10c and..... 12½c

The celebrated Columbia Negligee Shirts, all new spring styles, plaited or plain bosom, the best shirt on the market..... $1.00

Ladies' Hosiery and Underwear.

All Winter Hosiery and Underwear on sale this week at A BIG REDUCTION.

Ladies' extra fine Silk Vests, low neck, no sleeve, nicely crocheted and would be a good $1.75 value, for..... $1.35

Ladies' Gauze Lisle Taped Neck and Sleeve Summer Vest, 35c grade..... 25c

Ladies' Silk Vests, low neck, no sleeve, crocheted trimmed, $1.00 grade..... 75c

Ladies' Silk Vests, heavy quality, with low neck, no sleeve, $1.25 grade..... 95c

Linings and Notions.

Mercerized Satine, Percaline and Near Silk Lining, per yard 30c to..... 35c

Dress Shields 8c, 10c, 12c, 15c, 20c and 25c a pair.

Darning Cotton, black or white, 3 balls for..... 5c

Curling Irons..... 5c

Thirty-six-yard roll White Cotton Tape..... 10c

Corticelli Embroidery Silk, odd lot, 1 dozen skeins for..... 10c

Black Mohair Binding, 5-yard length..... 5c

Colgate's and Hudnut's Perfumes, Toilet Waters and Soaps, Golden Rule prices.

Stockinet Dress Shields..... 8c

New Belt Buckles, Hat Pins, Collar, Cuff or Stock Pins, 10c to..... 25c

New Ruching, 10c, 15c, 19c, 25c and..... 35c

Rogers' Silver-Plated Ware.

Best Knives or Forks..... $1.50

Best Teaspoons..... $1.25

Best Tablespoons..... $2.50

Roberts' Razor Steel Scissors..... 25c
25c, 50c, 75c and $1.00 for best made.

Bargain day every day. Opening of New Spring Goods daily. The Peerless, the best paper pattern on the market, at 5c, 10c and 15c.

C. E. OVERSTREET & CO.

GOLDEN RULE STORE,
238 and 240 Fourth Ave., bet. Main and Market.

The Weather.

Forecast for Sunday and Monday:

Kentucky—Rain, turning to snow, Sunday; Monday fair in west and snow in east portion; colder Sunday, with a cold wave in west portion.

Indiana—Snow and much colder, with a cold wave Sunday; Monday fair; brisk northwest winds.

Tennessee—Rain Sunday, followed by snow; Monday colder; fair in west and snow in east portion of the State.

THE LATEST.

The Senate yesterday by an overwhelming majority amended the arbitration treaties by inserting the word "treaty" in place of "agreement" in the original draft and ratified them as amended. This was done over the protest of the President in a letter written by him to Senator Cullom, which was read in the Senate. The President, in his letter, declared that the amendment proposed would be "a step backward." There was considerable criticism by the Senators of the President's attitude, as bordering on an attempt at usurpation. It is believed that the breach between the Senate and the Executive will go far toward insuring the failure of the Esch-Townsend Railroad Rate Bill at this session.

A distinct improvement is noted in the strike situation in Russia, though there are serious troubles in the towns of Poland. In St. Petersburg the apprehension of a turbulent Sunday seems to have been allayed, and Gov. Gen. Trepoff believes he has the situation well in hand. No serious clashes were reported Saturday from any quarter, though it is admitted that conditions at Lodz, Warsaw, Kharkoff and other industrial centers are still unfavorable.

As an outgrowth of the investigation of the General Slocum disaster the House yesterday passed five bills relating to the steamboat inspection service and making more rigid provisions for the regulation and control of steam vessels. The House also passed several minor bills. Consideration of a bill, providing for the altering of the salary system for steamboat inspectors, was prevented by the objection of Mr. Sherley.

A fire in the Casino Theater in New York yesterday caused a loss of about $30,000. The dress rehearsal of the "Lady Teazle" company was in progress and there was almost a panic among the chorus girls, but with the exception of a broken leg no casualties resulted. The fire occurred about two hours before the time for the matinee to begin. Fifteen hundred seats had been sold for the performance.

John H. Kirby, called the lumber king of Texas, was indicted by a Texas grand jury yesterday on a charge of bribery by Warren Moore, a district attorney. He is alleged to have paid Moore $12,500 to secure the dismissal of a case against the Kirby Lumber Company for violation of the Texas anti-trust law. Moore was also indicted.

As a result of the order of the Standard Oil Company discriminating against the Kansas oil field operations in that State were practically suspended yesterday. The claim was made by a representative of the company that its order had been misunderstood, and that it had intended only to suspend constructive work in the Kansas field.

The biggest revival in Louisville's history will open to-night with services in sixteen districts. Simultaneously the crusade will start in New Albany and Jeffersonville. The past week has been devoted to preliminary work and the preachers believe thousands of conversions will be secured in the two weeks that the meetings will continue.

Attorney General Hays ruled that members of the State Railroad Commission are entitled to pay for expenses incurred in taking trips out of the State to attend Interstate Commerce Commission meetings and gatherings of officials of the several States for railroad legislation.

The hearing of the criminal libel case against R. W. Knott and the Evening Post Company was devoted yesterday mainly to evidence introduced by the defense, seeking to show that Pat Sharkey's saloon was a resort for disreputable characters.

The War Department at Washington has been informed of the acquittal of Maj. Edward E. Hardin, formerly of Kentucky, after a court-martial trial in the Philippines in connection with the escape of prisoners from the Malapi Island prison.

Andrew Carnegie announced that he would go to Cleveland to testify against Mrs. Cassie L. Chadwick, who is under arrest charged with obtaining large amounts of money on alleged securities bearing Mr. Carnegie's name.

At Williamsburg, Ky., Mat Earles, was given a life sentence in the penitentiary for the murder of George Curd and Emma Durham.

Members of the State Board of Equalization were appointed by Gov. Beckham.

Negotiations were completed for the purchase of a site for a union depot in Lexington, Ky.

The ice gorge at Maysville, Ky., broke and in passing damaged several steamers.

ON THE EBB.

Strike Movement In Russia Less Threatening.

MUCH TROUBLE IN POLAND.

BUT OUTLOOK IS BETTER IN ST. PETERSBURG.

NO RIOTING IS EXPECTED

To-day, As Governor-General Trepoff Seems To Have the Situation In Hand.

100,000 MEN OUT AT LODZ.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 12.—1:44 a. m.—St. Petersburg breathes easier this morning, the apprehensions of a general resumption of the strike having proved unjustified, at least as far as yesterday is concerned, and the strikers having manifested no inclination to resort to political measures in the nature of the events of January 22.

Dispatches from all parts of the Empire show a distinct improvement in the industrial situation, except in Poland and the Caucasus, and the great tidal wave of economic disturbances which swept over the entire land as a sequence to the historic upheaval in St. Petersburg in January is now believed to be on the ebb. Remnants of this general strike movement still exist in many quarters in Russia and the Russian industrial classes are so far from being contented that a resurgence of this wave cannot be omitted from future calculation, but for the time being the economic peril which threatened to shake the political structure and render armies utterly impotent seems to be abating.

* * *

Situation In Poland.

In Poland and the Caucasus regions, indeed, the strike persists in full vigor, the week bringing bloody collisions between strikers and troops at Sosnovice and ending in a full resumption of the walkout at Warsaw. But these sections at present have peculiar industrial conditions differing from the rest of the Empire. Baku, Batoum, Tiflis and other cities of the Caucasus are chronic strike breeders and the problem in Poland is complicated by the large mass of strikers and those made idle on account of the depression caused by the war.

The St. Petersburg strike had not diminished yesterday, but neither had it greatly increased. The industrial quarters southeast of the city, in which are located the Putiloff iron works and St. Petersburg water works, are largely idle and the men of two establishments in the Viborg quarter and of one in Vassiliostroff joined the strike, but employes in general finished the week without quitting, giving employers further time to agree on concessions. Measures taken by the authorities to prevent proselyting in force by strikers were entirely effective, and the offer of certain concessions by the Putiloff iron works also had its effect on the temper of the workmen.

* * *

No Demonstrations Probable.

There will be no demonstration to-day unless it is a spontaneous one, the strikers this time having no plans for such a demonstration as they had on the eve of the January slaughter, and in the absence of plans for concerted action the force of police and military seems ample to preserve order. With Gov. Gen. Trepoff at the helm and the lessons of January 22 in mind, and with the workmen convinced that the troops will obey orders, there is little prospect of general disorder.

The Narva quarter, for example, is everywhere strongly picketed, and a bugle signal will concentrate six companies at a given point in a few minutes. Like arrangements have been made in other manufacturing sections, and an adequate force is on hand to preserve order in the center of the city.

The employers have not arrived at a decision for joint action on concessions to the strikers, and many of them, tiring of the dilatoriness of the others, are already attempting to satisfy the strikers on their own account.

* * *

A Legal Inquiry.

The occurrences of January 22 are being made the subject of an exhaustive extra legal inquiry by St. Petersburg attorneys, a committee of whom is examining witnesses and gathering evidence from hospital physicians in order to establish the number of victims which, up to the present, is only approximately known.

The commission also will endeavor to ascertain the causes for the trouble and fix the responsibility.

SITUATION AT LODZ.

One Hundred Thousand Strikers Out —No Trouble At Sosnovice.

Lodz, Feb. 11.—The fifteenth day of the strike finds the situation here apparently no clearer than the day on which the movement began. The condition of affairs, briefly, is:

There are 100,000 strikers in Lodz and its vicinity, and the strikers demand an eight hour day with pay at the rate of ten cents an hour, which is between three and four times the present rate of pay. These demands, which are considered extravagant, added to the fact that the liberal concessions granted by employers have not been accepted, are taken as proof that the strike is a political rather than a labor movement. Manufacturers offer a ten hour day with an increase of wages of from 5 to 15 per cent. and also agree to reduce rents for workmen's dwellings. They issued an ultimatum this morning that unless the strikers accept their terms and return to work Monday the mills will be closed indefinitely.

Personal relations between masters and men are of the friendliest, the masters believing that the strike is due to outside influences.

* * *

Advances Stopped.

Employers made small advances to the men during the strike, but realizing that this was aiding them to prolong the struggle they decided to cease these payments. The strikers resent this stoppage and threaten violence. In some instances they have put the threat into effect and caused bloodshed. Some of the men are anxious to return to work, but it is thought the movement is now beyond control of the leaders and the opinion is that the strikers will not return to work Monday, and, thereafter, finding the mills closed and no more pay forthcoming, violence will be resumed. Ten thousand troops are now here.

The Governor of Lodz said in an interview to-day: "The manufacturers have made every concession possible. Some of them wanted to continue to pay strikers, but I have forbidden this."

The Governor added that he hoped order would prevail, but that the situation was most uncertain and most difficult.

Business in Lodz is at a complete standstill. The street railway service has been suspended and shops open for few customers. The strikers mostly remain in their homes. Soldiers are every where in evidence. They are guarding all strategic points, and are constantly patrolling the streets. A regiment of Cossacks and infantry is coming to Lodz Sunday.

* * *

No Disturbances.

No disturbances occurred here to-day and no trouble was reported at Sosnovice.

The Governor, in an interview with the Associated Press, said:

"My official reports from Sosnovice show that thirty-three persons were killed and thirty-six wounded, eighteen of whom were seriously hurt, in the conflict at the Katherinen Iron Works on Thursday. The trouble began when a large body of striking miners tried to force the furnace men of the iron works to put out the fires and join the strike. The mob became violent, broke down a fence and forced an entrance into the works, which were guarded by two companies of infantry. The officers ordered the crowd to leave, but they refused. Suddenly a striker drew a large knife and rushed at an officer. The soldiers then fired on the mob, which immediately fled, leaving the dead and wounded."

The Governor added that no other shooting had been reported and that quiet had been restored in the city. There are 50,000 men on strike in the Sosnovice district.

LARGE BODIES OF JAP TROOPS MOVING.

New Crop of Rumors In St. Petersburg About Gripenberg and Kuropatkin.

Mukden, Feb. 11.—During the last few days the movement of large bodies of Japanese troops has been observed on the Russian right flank where the presence of part of Gen. Nogi's army has been established. The Japanese are energetically fortifying the villages of Vandzyanopu, Yatzupao and Malandan, southward of Sandepas, and also the district of Touterizi, Tzutsahedzi and Huantai on the right bank of the Hun river.

NEW CROP OF RUMORS

In St. Petersburg About Kuropatkin and Gripenberg.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 12, 2:15 a. m.—Advices received here at 2 o'clock this morning indicate that no important developments in Manchuria have risen as a result of the movements of troops on the Japanese left.

There is a new crop of rumors concerning Gen. Kuropatkin and Lieut. Gen. Gripenberg. One of them is that Vice Admiral Bezobrazoff has gone to Irkutsk to try to persuade Gen. Gripenberg to return to Manchuria. Gen. Gripenberg's illness is declared to be not serious. Another is to the effect that Director of the Committee on Far East Admiral Abaza is not on a peace mission, but he is to report to the Emperor the truth concerning allegations made that Gen. Kuropatkin is no longer fitted to command.

COMPLIMENT FOR MAJ. J. M. WOMACK.

Made Assistant Adjutant General of Veterans of Army of Northern Virginia.

Maj. J. M. Womack has been appointed Assistant Adjutant General of the veterans of the Army of Northern Virginia, with the rank of Colonel, by Lieut. Gen. G. Irving Walker, the commanding officer. The appointment, which came to Maj. Womack through J. G. Holmes, of Macon, Ga., is a compliment to Maj. Womack's record as a Southern soldier.

BRACKEN THOUGHT TO HAVE BEEN MURDERED.

Scottsville, Ky., Feb. 11.—[Special.]—The body of Bransford Bracken was found to-day near Alexander Station, on the C. and N. railroad, eight miles from Scottsville. The appearance of the body indicated that the man had been dead for several days. It is thought that he had been murdered. His head and face were bruised almost beyond recognition. Bracken was sixty years old, a bachelor and lived near Petroleum, having gone there from Tennessee one year ago.

SENATE

Lands Blow Squarely Between Executive Eyes.

THE ARBITRATION TREATIES

Ratified, But With Objectionable Amendment.

THE PRESIDENT'S PROTEST

ROUSES SHARP CRITICISM AND SUGGESTIONS OF USURPATION.

FATE OF RAILROAD RATE BILL

Believed To Be Affected By Breach Between the President and Upper House.

SENATORIAL DIGNITY RUFFLED

Washington, Feb. 11.—[Special.]—They jumped over the President in the executive session of the Senate this evening. Even his best friends, Lodge, for instance, would not stand for his attitude on the treaties. The letter of the President to Senator Cullom was severely criticised and Senators Morgan and Spooner handled the young man in the White House without gloves. In the end the Senate refused to substitute the word "agreement" for "treaty" as the President demanded. This means the failure of the treaties, and it also means that the Senate will hereafter stand upon its rights as the treaty-making power of the Government.

It is also believed here to-night that the breach between the President and the Senate is only the beginning of other serious differences, and that there is little chance now for the Townsend-Esch Bill to pass the Senate this session.

HIS PROTEST UNHEEDED.

Senate Ratifies Treaties, But With Objectionable Amendment.

Washington, Feb. 11.—The Senate in executive session to-day ratified the arbitration treaties between the United States and the European Governments. It required two sessions to reach an agreement. At the first session consideration was given to a communication from the President to Senator Cullom, in the form of a protest against any amendment being adopted; at the second session, the treaties were amended and ratified with only nine votes against the amendment made by the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations.

* * *

Southern States Uneasy.

The situation in the Senate over the arbitration treaties has been strained for several weeks. The first protests against the treaties were made by Senators from Southern States, who sought an amendment which would preclude the possibility of the arbitration of claims against their States by reason of repudiated bonds. Later it was suggested that an amendment should be adopted which changed but one word, that of "agreement" to "treaty" in article 2, making the article read as follows:

"In each individual case the high contracting parties, before appealing to the permanent court of arbitration, shall conclude a special treaty defining clearly the matter in dispute, the scope of the powers of the arbitrators, and the periods to be fixed for the formation of the arbitral tribunal and the several stages of the procedure."

* * *

Consent of Senate Required.

The amendment answered the purposes of the protests made by the Southern Senators, and in addition to that established the principle that any matter in the nature of a treaty with a foreign Government must be consummated by the President "with the consent of the Senate." In this form the committee reported the treaties to the Senae.

The treaties were considered, but no action taken beyond arriving at an agreement that they would be taken up to-day. The first executive session of the Senate to-day was confined almost entirely to a defense, by half a dozen Senators, of the Senate's right to amend treaties. The President was criticised sharply because of his letter declaring it to be a step backward to ratify the treaties in the form proposed by the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations.

* * *

The President's Letter.

The President's letter, as read by Senator Cullom, was received with a great deal of surprise, and several Senators asserted that the letter confirmed what they had claimed, namely that the words "treaty" and "agreement" were the essential points. They insisted that if the word "agreement" instead of

"treaty" was used, it would give the President full power to negotiate agreements without submitting them to the Senate. The letter was as follows:

The White House, Washington, D. C., Feb. 10, 1905.—My Dear Senator Cullom: I learn that the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations has reported the arbitration treaties to the Senate, amending them by substituting for the word "agreement" in the second article, the word "treaty." The effect of the amendment is to make it no longer possible, as between the contracting parties to submit any matter whatever to arbitration without first obtaining a special treaty to cover the case. This will represent not a step forward, but a step backward. If the word "agreement" were retained it would be possible for the Department of State to do, as, for instance, it has already done under The Hague treaty in the Pius Fund arbitration case with Mexico, and submit to arbitration such subordinate matters as by treaty the Senate had decided could be left to the Executive to submit under a jurisdiction limited by the general treaty of arbitration. If the word "treaty" be substituted, the result is that every such agreement must be submitted to the Senate, and these general arbitration treaties would then cease to be such, and, indeed, in their amended form they amount to a specific pronouncement against the whole principle of a general arbitration treaty.

* * *

Senate's Duty.

The Senate has, of course, the absolute right to reject or to amend in any way it sees fit any treaty laid before it, and it is clearly the duty of the Senate to take any step which in the exercise of its best judgment it deems to be for the interest of the nation. If, however, in the judgment of the President a given amendment nullifies a proposed treaty, it seems to me that it is no less clearly his duty to refrain from endeavoring to secure a ratification by the other contracting Power or Powers of the amended treaty; and after much thought I have come to the conclusion that I ought to write and tell you that such is my judgment in this case.

* * *

Amounts To Mere Declaration.

As amended we would have a treaty of arbitration which in effect will do nothing but to recite that this Government will, when it deems it wise, hereafter enter into treaties of arbitration. Inasmuch as we, of course, now have the power to enter into any treaties of arbitration, and inasmuch as to pass those amended treaties does not in the smallest degree facilitate settlement by arbitration, to make them would in no way further the cause of international peace. It would not, in my judgment, be wise or expedient to try to secure the assent of the other contracting Powers to the amended treaties, for even if such assent were secured, we should still remain precisely where we were before, save where the situation may be changed a little for the worse. There would not even be the slight benefit that might obtain from the more general statement that we intend hereafter, when we can come to an agreement with foreign Powers as to what shall be submitted, to enter into arbitration treaties; for we have already, when we ratified The Hague treaty with the various signatory Powers, solemnly declared such to be our intention; and nothing is gained by reiterating our adherence to the principles while refusing to provide any means of making our intention effective. In the amended form the treaties contain nothing except such expression of barren intention; and, indeed, as compared with what has already been provided for in The Hague arbitration treaty, they probably represent not a step forward, but a slight step backward, as regards the question of international arbitration. As such I do not think that they should receive the sanction of this Government. Personally, it is not my opinion that this Government lacks the power to enter into general treaties of arbitration, but if I am in error, and if this Government has no power to enter into such general treaties, then it seems to me that it is better not to attempt to make them, rather than to make the attempt in such shape that they shall accomplish literally nothing whatever when made. Sincerely yours,

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Hon. S. M. Cullom, Chairman Committee on Foreign Relations, United States Senate.

* * *

Morgan Criticises Letter.

When the reading had been concluded, Senator Morgan took the floor and making the President's letter the text of his remarks, proceeded with a sharp criticism of executive interference with the Senate in peforming its part in the making of treaties. He spoke of the letter as another evidence of the President's tendency toward the usurpation of the senatorial prerogative, and said that the President had no more right to interfere with the Senate's consideration of the subject at this stage of the proceeding, than the Senate would have had to interfere with him while the treaty was in process of preparation.

* * *

Spooner Also Talks.

When Senator Morgan completed his speech Senator Spooner took the floor and following somewhat on the lines of Mr. Morgan's remarks, took issue with the President on the substitution of the word "treaty" for "agreemnt," contending that the change was not an indication of any backward step, but that even with this change, the consummation of the treaties would mark an important step forward. He said that the ratification of the treaty as amended by the committee, would pledge the Government to the general proposition of arbitration. He also made strong contention for the preservation of the senatorial prerogative, and instancing the agreement with reference to the Pius Fund declared that even that should have been presented to the Senate, notwithstanding the general provision for submission to The Hague tribunal.

Continuing, Senator Spooner insisted that the Senate should uphold its dignity as a co-ordinate branch of the Government, and that it could not accept the view of any other branch of the Government in the matter of exercising its constitutional functions as a part of the treaty-making power.

* * *

Lodge Says Honorably Mistaken.

Senator Lodge followed with the argument that it was for the Senate to determine its rights according to the Constitution, and to insist upon all of its prerogatives. He spoke of his personal relations to the President, and said that it was hard for him to take a position so directly contrary to the view of the President. He declared that he was sure the President was not willfully trying to usurp the powers of the Senate, nor to gather to himself any powers other than that which constitutionally belonged to the Executive, and that the difference were confined to phraseology in the treaties. The most honorable motives were ascribed to the President by Senator Lodge and Senators who followed expressed the highest regard for the President.

* * *

Might Be Dangerous Precedent.

The President's letter also was discussed by Senator Foraker, who was emphatic in his assertion that the Senate was in duty bound to maintain its position in this matter if only to prevent the establishment of a dangerous precedent. Several Senators took exception to the statements made by Senators Platt, of Connecticut, and Fairbanks, that the words "treaty" and "agreement," as used in the original treaty and the proposed amendment, were synonymous, and that there could be no reason for the adoption of the amendment.

* * *

Defense of President.

Senator Foraker was talking when the hour arrived for the convening of the Senate as a court for the Swayne impeachment trial.

No defense of the President's position was made until the second executive session, when Senators Dolliver, Fairbanks, Platt (Conn.) and Hopkins argued against the need of haste. They took the position that there are no questions included in the treaty which could not properly be submitted by executive agreement to arbitration. Senator Dolliver said that there were some matters of business that were pressing in the Senate, but that the treaties did not enter into the list.

It was argued by these Senators that an amendment ought to be directed if amendment were necessary at all, to a better definition of the class of questions to be left to arbitration, rather than by an amendment which put the Government of the United States in the attitude of agreeing with foreign nations in advance that in certain cases it would make treaties of arbitration. It was said that the obligation to that was already upon us by reason of The Hague convention and the oft repeated statement that it is the national policy to arbitrate. The ratification of these treaties, it was argued, offered to this Government the best chance it was likely to have in this generation to do its share toward the abolition of the barbarisms of war. After the speeches by Senators Platt, of Connecticut; Dolliver and Fairbanks, a motion to adjourn was made on the ground that there was no need for hasty action on the treaties. Those who favored the amendment opposed this motion, and on a roll call it was defeated.

* * *

Overwhelming Vote.

A motion was then made to adopt the committee's amendment. The vote was taken on the treaty between the United States and France, as the other treaties are on identical lines. A roll call was again demanded and the amendment was adopted by a vote of 50 to 9. Following is the vote:

Yeas—Allee, Allison, Ankeny, Bacon, Bailey, Bard, Bate, Berry, Blackburn, Burnham, Burrows, Carmack, Clark, of Wyoming; Clay, Culberson, Cullom, Daniel, Dick, Dillingham, Dryden, Foraker, Foster, of Louisiana; Foster, of Washington; Fulton, Gallinger, Gamble, Gorman, Hale, Hansbrough, Heyburn, Kean, Kittredge, Latimer, Lodge, Long, McComas, McCreary, McLaurin, Money, Morgan, Newlands, Overman, Patterson, Perkins, Scott, Smoot, Spooner, Stone, Taliaferro, Teller.

Nays—Dolliver, Fairbanks, Hopkins, McCumber, Nelson, Platt, of Connecticut; Stewart, Warren, Wetmore.

When this amendment was adopted it was agreed to, so far as the other treaties were concerned, and the treaties were ratified by a viva voce vote. Then Senate then at 6:27 o'clock p. m. adjourned.

ANOTHER DROP

COMING, BUT WESTERN KENTUCKY WILL GET MOST OF IT.

Bureau Issues Forecast—A Rainfall Helps Pavements Some.

Cold weather which has developed in the Northwest is bearing down on Louisville, but it will probably not reach so far east as this point, although Western Kentucky will get the full force of a decided drop. Another cold wave warning was issued last night by Ferdinand Walz, district forecaster, his warning reading:

"Decided fall in temperature in next thirty-six hours in Western Kentucky and Western Tennessee."

Rain was predicted for Louisville last night and it came, although the total precipitation was light. The rain began about 8 o'clock and fell almost all night in a kind of sprinkle. The air was warmer than it has been for several days and the prospects seemed good for the exit of the ice, which still covers the sidewalks and streets. Colder weather is predicted for to-night and there will be a slight drop in temperature.

The Weather Bureau's official statement of the conditions is as follows:

"The night's telegraphic reports showed that while warm weather has developed in the central Mississippi and the lower Ohio valleys, a marked cold wave had developed and was moving rapidly southward in Kansas, Oklahoma and Northwest Texas. A low pressure of considerable energy is attracting the high pressure and accompanying cold weather from the Northwest.

"Temperature has dropped 20 to 30 degrees in Western Kansas, Oklahoma and the Texas Panhandle, and zero temperatures reach to North Texas."

Farmer Thought To Have Drowned.

Evansville, Ind., Feb. 11.—[Special.]—John Bliss, a wealthy Kentucky farmer living across from Mt. Vernon, Ind., has been missing since Monday, and to-day a basket of provisions was found near a hole in the ice near where he crossed the river. It is believed the man fell through the ice and was drowned.

Blaine, Schotz & Co.,
LADIES' TAILORS,
Importers of Gowns and Millinery,
471 Fifth Ave., New York.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

We respectfully beg to state that Mr. Blaine will be at the Galt House, Louisville, Ky., on February 13 and 14, with a full line of the latest models and samples, with facilities for taking orders, giving first fittings and arranging for completion of garments equally as satisfactory as in our own New York show rooms.

Also a full line of exquisite Millinery, including the first peep of Palm Beach Hats, now so popular at Monte Carlo, and our own exclusive ideas in smart hats for early wear.

BLAINE, SCHOTZ & CO.

We never misrepresent goods nor exaggerate prices.
John C. Lewis Co.

Flannelette Gowns, Skirts
All Women's and Children's Flannelette Gowns and Skirts will be closed out to-morrow at one-third off their former prices.

Carpets
And Rugs in new 1905 patterns are now on show. As the manufacturers are advancing prices, you'll economize by securing yours at present prices.

Write Letters
For anything you see advertised. We have a separate department to look after all mail orders. We fill them promptly and satisfactorily.

We never misrepresent goods nor exaggerate prices.
John C. Lewis Co.

New Arrivals In Wash Fabrics

Are bringing this department up to the standard of completeness. There is little, if anything, that we cannot supply.

12½c *A Yard, worth 25c and 50c.*
Monday we offer a big lot of Shirt-waist Suitings left from last season; big values.

5c *Per Yard---Special Sale of Last Season's Wash Fabrics---*On Monday we will offer a big lot of Lewis' Percales, Batistes and other wash dress materials that were left from last season at this price. There are some splendid values in this lot.

15c *A Yard, worth 35c*
White Dotted Swiss in four different dots; we have only twenty pieces to go at this special price.

15c YARD—Will buy 25c Imported Madras Shirtings. We have 60 pieces of this cloth to go at this price. They come in white grounds with small colored designs; also plain white.

15c YARD—Bought to sell for 25c—New Mercerized Pongees, this season's most up-to-date dress fabric; light and dark grounds; all colors, new and pretty designs.

New Ginghams.

10c YARD—At this price we will show 100 styles in new Dress Ginghams; all the wanted colors, in all the new stripes and checks.

15c YARD—For 25c French Ginghams; we have but a small lot of these, and this is a closing price. They are full 32 inches wide and are in stripes only; splendid for shirtings.

25c YARD—Imported English Madras. These we sold at 50c last season. We have a good range of styles in all colors.

Novel Effects In Suitings.

15c YARD—Checked Voiles for shirt-waist suits or for children's wear. They come in two sizes of checks, in all colors; very pretty and durable.

20c YARD—"Arnold's Voiles." This is a leader this season, and we have a big assortment of them. They come in an endless variety of designs and in any color desired.

25c YARD—Novelty Etamines are truly handsome. They come in plaid and spot designs, woven on white and colored grounds; very soft and fine.

French Organdies.

25c YARD—You must see our assortment of Sheer Organdies at this price. We have all the new designs in the latest colorings.

40c YARD—For the best French Organdies in exclusive and new color combinations and designs; ideal evening fabric. Organdies promise to be leaders for summer frocks.

59c YARD—"Gaze Carrean" is a sheer French fabric of plaid on white ground, printed with roses and other flowers; the color schemes are striking and original.

12½c *A Yard Will Buy 20c Voiles on Monday!* We offer 50 pieces of these Voiles on Monday as a special inducement to visit our Wash Goods Department. We can furnish almost any color in a big assortment of designs. Particularly fine for Shirt-waist suits.

At Half Original Cost—Zimmerli Underwear.

What's left of our big purchase of this High-class Underwear will go on sale Monday at one-half the usual selling prices. Come early to-morrow morning for pick.

39c *Actual value 75c.*
Swiss Ribbed Lisle Thread Vests, low neck, no sleeves.
Corset Covers, high neck, long sleeves.
High-neck, Long-sleeve Vests and Tights to match.
Fleece-lined Union Suits, high neck, long sleeves.
Swiss Lisle Strapless Opera Vests, Zimmerli make.

49c *Actual value $1 to $1.50.*
Zimmerli Genuine Swiss Lisle Thread Vests, high neck, long or short sleeves.
Swiss Lisle Vests, low neck, sleeveless, in white; in white and colors, also silk mixed Vests.
Zimmerli Hand-made Swiss Lisle Corset Covers; beautiful lace trimmed; actual value $1.50.
Union Suits, low neck.
Swiss Lisle Umbrella Lace Trimmed Pants.
Abdominal Bands.

98c *Actual value $2 to $3.*
Swiss Cashmere Vests, white, low neck, short or no sleeves and high neck, long sleeves.
Swiss Cashmere Vests, high neck, short sleeves, in pink, white and natural.
Swiss Ribbed Silk Vests, low neck, no sleeves, pink and blue.
Swiss Ribbed White Lisle Thread Vests, lace trimmed, low neck, no sleeves.
Swiss Ribbed White Lisle Thread Tights, knee length; actual value $2.50.

$1.48 *Worth $2.50 to $4.*
Zimmerli White Swiss Ribbed Silk Vests, high neck, long or short sleeves.
Zimmerli White Swiss Ribbed Silk Pants, knee length.
Zimmerli White Swiss Ribbed Cashmere Pants, ankle length.
Zimmerli Lace Trimmed Silk Corset Covers, low neck, sleeveless.
Zimmerli White Lisle Lace Trimmed Vests, low neck, no sleeves.
Swiss Ribbed Tights, knee length.

$2.48 *Actual value $5 and $6.*
Zimmerli Swiss Ribbed Cashmere Wool Union Suits, natural gray color, high neck, long sleeves; highest grade Australian wool used in this garment.
Zimmerli Swiss Ribbed Pure Thread Silk Vests; the very finest quality silk produced, come low neck, sleeveless; white only; actual value of this Vest is $5.00.

$3.48 *Actual value $7 and $8.*
Zimmerli Pure Thread White Silk Union Suits, low neck, no sleeves.
Zimmerli Swiss Ribbed Silk and Wool-mixed Union Suits, high neck, long sleeves.

$4.98 *Actual value $8 to $10.*
Zimmerli Highest and Heaviest Grade Pure Thread Silk Union Suits, high neck, short sleeves, knee length, also high neck, long sleeves, ankle length and high neck, long sleeve Vests.

Women Who Wear Good Shoes



will be interested in knowing that they can come to-morrow and get Foster's and Latteman's high-class Footwear that were never known to sell under $5.00

At $3.85

They're welts in best styles, all leathers, button and lace.

$2.10 for $3 and $3.50 Shoes.

In broken lots that must be closed at once. Good sizes for early callers.

$1.25 for Misses' $2 Shoes.

Misses' Box Calf, lace or button—also Patent Colt in medium weights, 12 to 2—C, D and E lasts. This is a rare Shoe opportunity.

Want to See the New Styles?

We are showing the correct Spring Models for 1905 in suits, coats, shirt waist suits, skirts and waists. Our buyer is in the New York market and sends us novelties daily.

$8.95 Blouse Suit, in all the new mixtures and solid colors; coat neatly trimmed with braid and buttons; very full foot plaited skirt.

$8.90 Silk Shirt Waist Suit, in blue, brown and black; waist made with broad tucks; full plaited skirt; new spring styles.

69c White Lawn Waist, full tucked front, trimmed with embroidery insertion; very pretty hand-trimmed collar.

$12.50 Blouse Suit solid colors or mixtures; very pretty blouse trimmed with stitched taffeta bands and braid, tucked in back; very full skirt; new leg-of-mutton sleeve.

$5.95 Brown, Blue and Black Panama Cloth Skirt; full umbrella style; neatly stitched seams.

$4.95 Tan Covert Coat; new spring model; good lining; leg-of-mutton sleeves.

Good Shirts at Nearly Half

To make room for Spring 1905 Shirts (some have arrived), we will make prices unheard of for same quality in order to move them fast and sure. We will sell 1,200 Shirts to-morrow at the following unparalleled prices:

29c Instead of 50c—Men's Fancy Madras or Percale Shirts (negligee only); sizes 14, 14½, 15, 15½ only. Also a few Juvenile Coat Shirts and Boys' Negligee.

69c Instead of $1.00 and $1.25—Our great Quaker City Shirts in fancy Madras and Oxford, with cuffs attached or detached; these are this season's styles and just as good as the 1905 spring styles.

98c Instead of $1.50 and $2.00—In this lot are the best Shirts on earth at any price; you can have plain negligee or plaited bosoms, with cuffs attached or detached; come in heavy imported Oxfords, Madras and London cloth; no finer materials put in any shirt; all sizes from 14 to 18 inches; large men are especially invited.

Shawknit Socks.

25c Pair, or $1.15 Box (6 pairs)—To wearers of this famous Seamless Sock we are giving the WHOLESALE PRICE BY THE BOX ONLY, and positively for one day only—Monday—please remember this.

Corset Specials Monday.

Two of the best numbers we have ever offered.

39c New shape Corset, made of white cotton jeans; strongly boned; cut with dip hip, straight front and low bust; a remarkable corset for the money; 18 to 26; worth 50c.

59c The newest idea in Corset shape; made with straight front, low bust, dip hip, bias gored and strongly boned; lace-trimmed top; the equal of any $1.00 corset.

Two Ribbon Specials

25c A yard—All-silk Messaline Ribbon, in all the wanted spring shades. 6 inches wide, worth 50c.

ALL-SILK TAFFETA RIBBONS, ALL COLORS.
4-inch 15c. 4½-inch 19c. 5-inch 25c. 6-inch 29c.

Last Cut of the Season on Colored Dress Goods.

29c YARD—Your choice of 15 pieces of assorted Dress Goods that have been 50c and 59c; every shade is good; there are plain weaves as well as camel's hair and mixtures.

59c YARD—Your choice of 25 pieces of Dress Goods that were $1.00, $1.25 and $1.50 per yard. They are in medium and dark colors and various weaves. These will prove just the thing to finish out the season.

Remnants of Colored Wool Goods—still a good assortment left—at less than cost; lengths from 2 to 7 yards.

SPECIAL—New Fancy Coverts, the first of the season; just as pretty and stylish as they can be, and just the proper thing for early spring coats or shirt-waist suits.

New Neckwear
5c and 10c each

Embroidered and hemstitched Swiss Turnovers, in beautiful new patterns.

Just Received—A line of Persian Crepe de Chine Ties, new Collar and Cuff Sets, Stock and Colored Embroidered Turnovers.

Silks Crowded Out.

New spring arrivals are crowding out the broken lines of regular Stock Silks. We are determined to clean up these odds and ends, and have made very special prices upon them. Here are three of the best ones. Note the values:

57c YARD—24-inch All-Silk Crepe de Chine, in a limited assortment of shades. We can supply tan, red, reseda, brown, navy and black; 85c has been the price.

59c YARD—36-inch All-Silk Black Taffeta; splendid weight and finish—you are well aware that such a silk is always 85c.

75c YARD—An immense assortment of Shirt-waist Silks, in all colors and effects; fancy and plain weaves of every description; this week's special price will be 75c.



Optical Dept.
Why Go Blind?

If eyes that are giving pain in reading or sewing are not attended to soon, there is a chance of the eyes going blind. Don't be blind, but come and let us make you see. Our prices are right.
Free Examination.



20th Century Gas Lights
Regular $1 Lights on sale at
49c
Complete, like cut.
These lights are guaranteed to give four times the light of ordinary burners or money refunded.

10c For genuine Welsbach No. 2 Mantles.

98c For genuine Block Light. We are sole agent for this light.

Half-Price Sale of White and Decorated China

The entire stock of odds and ends of a large East Liverpool potter, bought at less than 40 cents on the dollar, on sale, beginning Monday, at less than half usual prices.

Only 5c Each

For Decorated and Gold Stippled Salad Bowls, Cake Plates, Fruit Plates, Platters, Teapots, Cups and Saucers, Bowls, etc.; worth up to 39c each.

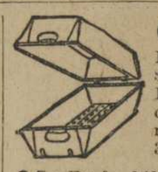
2c For White China Fruit Saucers.
3c For Dessert-size Plates.
4c For Breakfast, Dinner and Soup Plates.
4c For Cups and Saucers (two pieces.)
7c For Pickle Dishes.
10c For Platters.
10c For White China Sauce Boats.
15c For White China Sugar Bowls.
5c For White China Oyster Bowls.
25c For White China Covered Dishes.
15c For White China Water Jugs.
25c For White China Chambers.

Only 98c

For White China Toilet Set, includes large-size bowl, pitcher, chamber, soap dish and mouth ewer.

59c For Bowl and Pitcher.

79c For Large-size Slop Jar.



Only 23c
For Double Sheet Iron Roaster, like cut, size 15x10; regular price 39c.

25c For 3-fold 3-foot-high clothes Rack, worth 39c.

69c For Garbage Cans, with covers.

10c For Galvanized Buckets.

25c For 14 bars of Lewis German Mottled Soap.

MORE DONATIONS

OF PROPERTY TO THE PROPOSED PARKWAY.

Believed That All Will Be In By Next Saturday.

It is believed that by next Saturday all the property on Ferndale avenue necessary for the new Parkway will have been donated to the Park Commission. The following made donations in addition to those already reported:

Frederick Katzman, 25 feet; Joseph Algier, 50 feet; J. M. Schreiber, 35 feet; Louis Deimer, 35 feet; Annie Tabler, 35 feet; J. Knoechelman, 50 feet; J. W. Pearcy, 40 feet; making an aggregate of nearly 2,600 feet already acquired toward the project.

There has not been a single positive refusal to sign the dedication, but some who have been asked have requested further time for consideration. The Meddis company is highly gratified with the results so far and believe that the people will all sign the dedication when they are fully acquainted with the conditions.

In explaining a wrong impression that prevails among some who have been asked to donate their property to the Parkway, S. S. Meddis, who is acting for the Park Commissioners, said: "There seems to be an impression on the part of some of these people that they are giving up, donating and forever surrendering thirty feet of ground, over which they will no longer have any supervision or control, when in truth they are only turning over to the Park Commissioners their front yards, to be kept up, sustained and beautified by the Park Commissioners, with no expense to them."

Continuing, he said: "We are encouraged to believe that before next Saturday every man and woman who owns a lot on Ferndale avenue will sign this dedication."

The Park Commissioners have expressed a willingness to allow competent firms or contractors to fix the cost of removing buildings, etc., on the property donated, and the cost of puting their lots in the same condition as received by the Park Commissioners. The Park Commissioners, instead of doing the work themselves, will agree to pay to the owners of the various properties the amount of money fixed as the cost of the changes, retaining 20 per cent. in each case until the persons whose property is being moved or changed shall notify the Board of Park Commissioners that the work has been done according to their requirements and satisfaction.

The grip has never before been so widespread in Louisville. To cure grip use a bottle of Wintersmith's Tonic.

CLINT G. FORD RENEWS OLD ACQUAINTANCESHIP.

Clint G. Ford, well known throughout the State as a player of familiar parts in popular old plays, and now the representative of Julius Cahn's Official Theatrical Guide, is in Louisville renewing old friendships and attending to business for his paper. Mr. Ford is the oldest son of Col. J. G. Ford, who formerly published the Southern Shield in Owensboro, and who is now living in retirement in Chicago.

Mr. Ford has been connected with the Official Guide for some years, with headquarters in New York City.

NEGRO STEALS PARCELS AND DEPARTS IN SAFETY.

Darting from the shadow of a doorway, an unknown negro snatched a half dozen bundles from the arms of Mrs. Josie Henderson, living at 736 Sixth street, last night as Mrs. Henderson was passing Sixth and Che... streets. Mrs. Henderson had be... the grocery making purchases f... day and was returning, ca... number of the parcels in her ... negro snatched them from h... darted away, leaving her ... frightened to scream. ... was reported to the po...

POWDER

To Be Used In Breaking Ice Gorges.

MILL MEN TAKE THIS METHOD

OF SAVING THEIR BOOMS ALONG KENTUCKY RIVER.

LATEST NEWS OF LEXINGTON.

Lexington, Ky., Feb. 11.—[Special.]—The ice gorge in Kentucky river threatens the destruction of the large log booms, and desperate methods are being employed to prevent further loss. To-day a wholesale firm here received a rush order from Charles E. Gibben, of the Ford Lumber Company, for twenty-five kegs of powder and twelve gross four ounce bottles. The order was to load the material on a wagon and start at once for Ford. The company expects to fill the bottles with the gun powder, attach them by a fuse and string them under the ice so that it can be broken by the explosion and float clear of the log booms. The ice is about five inches thick and is breaking up rapidly owing to the fast swelling tide.

* * *

Britton Held Under $1,000 Bond.

William Britton, colored, who killed Major Burton, also a negro, at Athens a few weeks ago, was held to the Circuit Court under $1,000 bond by County Judge Frank A. Bullock to-day. The evidence indicated self-defense, but Britton failed to prove conclusively that Burton had a knife when he attacked him.

* * *

Dies of Injuries.

Benjamin F. Johnson, a grocer, aged sixty years, died to-day from injuries received by a street car striking him a few days since. His left wrist was broken and he sustained injuries on the head.

* * *

Death of Michael Sullivan.

Michael Sullivan died at his home in the county last night in his eighty-third year. He was a prominent contractor and farmer, being one of the men who built the Winchester pike. He leaves a family.

* * *

To Test License Ordinance.

Suit has been filed by Attorney S. S. Yantis to test the legality of the ordinance requiring lawyers to pay license. Sam M. Wilson is Mr. Yantis' attorney, and the matter will be taken up in the Circuit Court at once.

* * *

Wedding Engagement Announced.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Vance Nuckols, 472 West Second street, announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Amanda Jane Nuckols, to Mr. Walter Magee Annette, of New York City. Miss Nuckols is one of Lexington's most popular young ladies. The date of the wedding will be announced later.

* * *

Asphalt Plant For Scott County.

Negotiations were completed here to-day for the purchase of thirty-seven acres of land in Scott county, one mile from Georgtown, by the Indiana Asphalt Company, of Chicago, which proposes to remove its refinery from Indiana. The company is capitalized at $400,000 and proposes to erect a plant costing, including a line of independent tanks, $150,000. Among the principal men interested are Paul Morton, Secretary of the Navy; Joy Morton, president of the International Salt Company; Edward Potter, president of the American Trust and Savings Bank, of Chicago; L. G. Cox, H. McAdams, Edward Swift, of the Swift Packing Company, and other gentlemen. The concern will manufacture roofing and asphalt paints and refine all light oils.

* * *

New Depot For Lexington.

Lexington is to have a new union depot. Representatives of three railroads entering Lexington—the Louisville and Nashville, the Lexington and Eastern and the Chesapeake and Ohio—to-day closed negotiations with the Lexington Auditorium Company for the old Main-street Christian church site almost opposite the Government building. The property fronts on Main street, extends back to the railroad tracks and will make splendid quarters for a union depot. The Louisville Southern and the Cincinnati Southern, however, can hardly get in, since their depot is almost a mile out of town, and it would cost the Cincinnati Southern a great deal of time to make the circuit necessary to reach the heart of the city.

* * *

Pythian Affairs Considered.

The Board of Control of the Grand Lodge, Knights of Pythias, is meeting here to-night, and with it several prominent members of the order from over the State, and the local committee which bought the site of the widows' and orphans' home are in attendance. While the discussions are guarded with secrecy, it is learned that the cause of the meeting is the fact that in making appropriations the county of Fayette and city of Lexington in their contracts reserved the right to send to the home any widows and orphans that might not find suitable quarters at the homes provided by the city and county. The city gave $5,000 and the county the same amount. Stanley Milward is chairman of the local committee which has control of the home, the title to which has been accepted by the Grand Lodge. It is said that members of the Fiscal Court and of the City Council have agreed to eliminate the objectionable features in the ordinances making the appropriations.

Arrested At His Home.

London, Ky., Feb. 11.—[Special.]—Fleming Inman, seventeen years old, was arrested here to-day. He escaped from the House of Reform at Greendale last July. He and Sam Stillings, both of London, were sentenced for four years from Rockcastle county for breaking into a car at Livingston.

Disfigured Face and Hands

From bad burns, Cuts or Bruises are easily avoided if Paracamph, First Aid to the Injured, is used promptly after receiving the injury. Paracamph is a combination of soothing, healing, antiseptic oils and camphor, which when applied to a wound of any character soothes the injured nerves, draws out the fever and inflammation and heals the wound from the bottom up without scabbing and drying. Paracamph is an absolute preventive of Blood-poisoning, for which reason it is a necessity in every home. Mothers will find it far more useful than Vaseline, Witch hazel or old liniments, likewise it is far superior, being a high-class scientific preparation. Every bottle is guaranteed to satisfy the most particular. Don't hesitate; try Paracamph to-day. If it fails, your money will be refunded by your druggist. Trial size 25c; family sizes 50c and $1.00. The Paracamph Co., Louisville, Ky., U. S. A.



MILL REMNANT SALE

Greenstein's

MARKET STREET, BETWEEN SECOND AND THIRD.

Mill Remnants Prints.

AMERICAN SHIRTING CALICO, light styles, dots and stripes; yard..... 3½c

AMERICAN BLACK CALICO, fast colors, best made; yard..... 3½c

AMERICAN BLUE AND WHITE CALICO, fancy new prints, per yard..... 4c

AMERICAN GRAY CALICO, new spring patterns; yard..... 4c

AMERICAN BROWN AND WHITE Checks, new styles; yard..... 4c

AMERICAN SHEPHERD CHECKS, all size checks; yard..... 4c

GERMAN BLUE AND WHITE PRINTS, best Calico made; yard..... 7c

Mill Remnants White Goods.

INDIA LINON, 5c quality..... 3c

INDIA LINON, 15c quality..... 7½c

INDIA LINON, 25c quality..... 10c

MERCERIZED WAISTINGS, 25c quality, handsome styles..... 8c

Mill Remnants Ginghams.

DRESS GINGHAMS, solid pink, solid blue and stripes, 10c quality; yard..... 5c

APRON GINGHAMS, checks of blue, brown and fancies, same weight as Amoskeag; yard..... 4c

Mill Remnants Woolens.

SCOTCH SUITINGS, 38 inches wide, novelty patterns, 50c value; yard..... 25c

KERSEY SUITINGS, 23 inches wide, solid colors and fancy, heavy weight, worth 69c; yard..... 29c

Mill Remnants Linings.

NEARSILK, yard wide, white and colors, 10c quality; yard..... 6c

MERCERIZED SATEENS, yard wide, black and colors, 25c quality; yard..... 10c

FANCY SATEENS, for waists and dresses, brown, blue and black, fancy dots and figures, 25c quality; yard..... 12c

Mill Remnants Wash Suitings and Voiles.

WASH VOILES, assorted plain shades, 3 to 7-yard lengths; yard..... 7½c

FANCY VOILES, brown, blue and black, fancy styles, 20c quality; yard..... 10c

VOILE SUITINGS, handsome new spring styles, 25c quality; yard..... 10c

LINETTE SUITINGS, solid colors, blue, red, green and tan, 20c quality; yard..... 7½c

PERCALES, yard wide, light and dark styles, 15c quality; yard..... 8c

MADRAS, yard wide, finest quality, 15c value; yard..... 7c

Damask Remnants.

FANCY TABLE DAMASK, 60 inches wide, red and blue checks; 25c quality; sale price, yard..... 18c

Danish Cloth and Voiles.

DANISH CLOTH AND CREPE VOILES, half wool, 22 inches wide, for waists and dresses; sale price, yard..... 11c

White Crochet Quilts.

Full size, good weight, Marseilles patterns; $1.00, good value; 200 on sale..... 59c

10-4 Cotton Blankets.

FLEECED BLANKETS, gray color, fancy striped borders; worth 79c pair; sale price, pair..... 49c

Rope Portieres.

HEAVY MERCERIZED fancy ropes, all colors, with 14 large tassels; worth $1.25; sale price..... 75c

Mill Sale of Silks.

FANCY SHIRT-WAIST SUIT SILKS, colors brown, red, green, navy and royal blue, fancy, neat stripes and pin-flake effects, values up to 75c yard; choice of 1,500 yds.; sale price, yard..... 39c

CHINA SILKS, 24 inches wide, black, white and colors, 50c quality; Sale Price..... 39c

BLACK TAFFETA, 19 inches wide, brilliant finish, 50c value; yard..... 39c

BLACK TAFFETA, 27 inches wide, every yard guaranteed woven in selvedge, $1.00 value; yard..... 69c

BLACK PEAU DE SOIE, 36 inches wide, heavy lustrous quality, $1.25 value; Sale Price, yard..... 79c

BLACK TAFFETA, 36 inches wide, $1.00 is the value; Sale Price, yard..... 75c

WORLD DEFYING REMNANT VALUES!

To-morrow we start upon a Remnant Sale, the like of which has never been known in the annals of Louisville retailing. A sale in which we are absolutely wrecking values—upsetting traditions and revolutionizing every custom known to the trade. It is done to turn the otherwise dull month of February into one of the greatest and busiest in the whole year. Have we upset things? Look at these grand offers and let them say. They fairly shout the answer from every line! Are they not worth coming for—from almost any distance? To-morrow—the first day—will begin this Carnival of Bargains, with fresh offerings brought forward every day of the sale, whether advertised or not. It is your time to buy, and your interest must bring you here in spite of wind or weather. Read on. Every word here will interest you.

Mill Waist Sale.

PERCALE WAISTS, made new Spring style, with Persian front collar and cuffs, worth 69c; Monday..... 29c

INDIA LINEN SHIRT WAISTS, with 7 rows lace insertion; worth $1.00, only..... 49c

BLACK SATEEN WAISTS of fine Mercerized Sateen, entire front shirred; worth $2.00, only..... 98c

MADRAS WAISTS of white mercerized madras, made plaited; worth $1.00; 5 dozen at..... 49c

Mill Sale Winter Cloaks and Furs.

$15.00 Kersey Coats $5.98

⅝ Kersey Coats, 42-inch length, half satin lined, former price $15.00, now..... $5.98

$8.00 Black Skirts $3.98.

Swell Black Broadcloth, also Venetian Cloth Trimmed Skirts, former price $8.00, choice..... $3.98

$5 Double Black Furs $1.98

Black Coney Double Fur 72 inches long, with silk cord; former price $5.00, now..... $1.98

$20 Fine Fox Scarfs $6.98

Choice of all Isabella or Sable Fox Scarfs, 86 inches long, former price $20.00, now..... $6.98

Mill Sale Wrappers.

CALICO WRAPPERS, dark styles, full size, worth 75c; Monday..... 29c

FLANNELETTE WRAPPERS with deep flounce and shoulder capes, worth $1.25; Monday..... 49c

CHILDREN'S FLANNELETTE DRESS, light or dark colors, worth 29c; Monday..... 15c

FLANNELETTE UNDERSKIRTS, good weight, ready for use; worth 25c; Monday..... 12½c

BLACK SATEEN PETTICOATS with 12 separate ruffles and flounce; worth $2.00, very elaborate; only..... 98c

Mill Sale Muslin Underwear.

10c Children's Drawers only..... 5c

Corset Covers worth 10c, only..... 5c

25c Ladies' Drawers only..... 12½c

White Dresses for Children, 49c kind..... 19c

60c Lace Flounce Petticoats only..... 29c

98c Lace Trimmed Chemises only..... 49c

Corset Covers, lace front, 50c grade..... 25c

Ladies' Gowns, 75c kind only..... 39c

Mill Sale of Sheets.

PILLOW CASES, bleached, ready for use. Sale Price..... 6c

PILLOW CASES, best cotton, wide hem, well made. Sale Price..... 9c

PILLOW CASES, hemstitched, of best muslin; worth 25c. Sale Price..... 12½c

SHEETS, 81x90, bleached, good cotton; worth 50c. Sale Price..... 44c

SHEETS, 81x90, bleached, extra quality cotton, 75c value. Sale Price..... 49c

SHEETS, 81x90, unbleached, best Sea Island cotton. Sale Price..... 44c

SHEETS, 81x90, hemstitched, best muslin; $1 value. Sale Price..... 69c

BOLSTER CASES, bleached, made of good muslin, wide hem; 39c value. Sale Price..... 23c

Cotton-Filled Comforts

FANCY SILKOLINE COMFORTS, size 72x80, filled with good cotton heavyweight, Louisville made; worth $1.50; slightly soiled; 150 on sale 89c

44-in. Mohair Sicilians

Colors black, navy, royal blue, brown and tan, 44 inches wide, brilliant finish; like silk; worth 50c; sale price, yard..... 39c

Corset Cover Emb'd'es

19 inches wide, handsome patterns; values up to 69c yard; a big snap; sale price, yard..... 22c

Window Shade Sale.

LINEN OPAQUE, colors dark green, olive and maroon, patent spring rollers and all fixtures complete; sale price.. 18c

Mattings.

JAPAN Mattings, carpet patterns, blue, green and red styles; sells at 20c and 25c yard; sale price, yard..... 15c

BATHLESS,

Crescent Hill and Highland People Go To Bed.

THEIR WATER SUPPLY GONE.

BREAK IN 48-INCH MAIN NEAR RESERVOIR.

WILL BE REPAIRED TO-DAY.

Residents of Crescent Hill and the Highlands went to bed without their usual Saturday night bath last night and they were busy worrying over whether they would have water with which to wash their faces when they arise this morning. The Louisville Water Company cut off the water from all the houses in that portion of the city about 7 o'clock last night on account of a break in the large main which supplies that section. The break occurred near the L. and N. railroad crossing, only a short distance from the reservoir, and so serious was the damage that it will be to-morrow morning before the break is repaired.

"What's the matter with the water? It's stopped running?"

This exclamation was heard, or could have been heard, but for the protecting walls of the houses, from all parts of the Highland about 7 o'clock last night. This was followed by a rush to investigate and then a rush to the telephone. The Water Company's office was the objective point of the telephone messages and the night watchman had his hands full answering the calls which came in. Having had some experience when a large main broke several weeks ago, the people knew what was the matter and they went straight to the Water Company, anxiously inquiring when the water would be turned on again. They were not given much comfort there, for the answer was that it would be Monday morning before the break was repaired.

* * *

Saved Water.

Finding that the water was coming in only a feeble stream, many families gathered together buckets and pans and cauge as much water as they could to save it for to-day, as a protection against the continued cutting off of their water supply. Some kicking was done, but as a rule the loss of water was accepted with fortitude and the people were only hopeful that they will have running water when they get up this morning.

What caused the accident is not known. The main which broke is forty-eight inches in diameter and feeds a large number of smaller pipes, supplying a large section of the city. The break occurred near the point where the main leaves the reservoir, and the neighborhood was flooded, but no damage was done. Regarding the accident, Charles R. Long, president of the water company, referred inquirers to Charles Hermany, the superintendent. Mr. Hermany said:

"The break will not be repaired until Monday morning, but the water will not be shut off during that time."

A force of men were put to work at once doing what they could in the dark, but the work can hardly be properly begun until this morning when it will be pushed and the break mended as rapidly as possible.

* * *

Pressure Insufficient.

"The water was switched from the 48-inch main to the 36-inch main, and on account of the reduction in pressure, the Highlands and Crescent Hill are affected by the break," said Mr. Long last night. "Another reason for the lack of water in those portions of the city is that millions of gallons of water are being wasted now by the leaving open of water-cocks all night. This necessarily reduces the pressure and makes the water supply scarce in the Highland; it requires heavy pressure to send the water up that high. The water will not be cut off and but little inconvenience will be occasioned except to a few people, and this is unavoidable."

LONDON PROFESSORS OF TERPSICHOREAN ART TO "DANCE TO A FINISH."

Remarkable Contest In Which the Participants Expect to Waltz Continuously For More Than Twenty-four Hours.

London, Feb. 11.—A "dance to a finish," which seems likely to be rather an extraordinary affair in its way, is going to come off in London on March 6. It is the outcome of a rivalry of long standing between two "professors" of the terpsichorean art, one a London and the other a Liverpool man.

The contest is to decide which of these expert dancers can keep it up the longest. At present the dancing record is held by a Frenchman, who tripped the light fantastic for eighteen hours at a stretch, but these two English "professors" expect to go twice around the clock, if not longer.

W. F. Hurndall, of London, also a dancing master, who has the arrangements in hand for this remarkable terpsichorean duel, gives the particulars as follows:

"The contest will begin at noon on March 6. The time throughout will be sixty bars a minute, and the waltz will be the dance selected. The competitors will dance in an inner track in the ballroom, and dancing couples who come as spectators will dance in the outer ring to a band. Whenever the band stops an automatic piano will immediately begin to play.

"From noon on the 6th to the hour on the 7th when the dancers finish, the competitors will be on the move. Relays of lady partners will be provided, and food and drink will be taken while dancing.

"Each of the two competitors will train for the dance by taking long walks and by dancing. At first he will dance for half an hour without a break, and then the time will be increased by slow stages until he can dance for hours together."

AMERICA FAR IN THE LEAD.

Yankee Horses and Owners Win More Money Than Than Those of Any Other Country.

A TABULATION of the chief winners, horses and owners, of the American, French and English turf for the past year shows that America leads as far as the money won is concerned, and that England is last. That leads up to the question, why should owners incur the big risk in shipping their horses abroad when there are bigger inducements in a monetary way in this country?

The leading winning stable in this country in 1904 far surpassed that of the leading winner owner in England, but was in turn surpassed by the all-conquering French stable owned by Edmond Blanc. Yet the totals of the first five winning owners in America exceeded by more than $100,000 the leading five of France and by nearly $300,000 the leading five of England.

The five chief winning stallions of America have placed to their credit more than $180,000 in excess of the amount earned by the produce of the leading five in France, and more than $250,000 in excess of that of the five leading stallions on the English turf.

In France Ajax, its best three-year-old, earned more than $25,000 over the sum accredited to Pretty Polly, the champion money earner of the English turf, and more than $52,000 in excess of the amount earned by Delhi, who led all his contemporaries in America.

In this country Artful, winner of the Futurity, exceeds by $150,000 the amount won by Cicero, England's best twoyear-old and actual favorite for the Derby of 1905. The table follows:

FIRST FIVE WINNING OWNERS.
America.

H. R. Duryea	$200,107
J. R. Keene	161,338
E. R. Thomas	140,060
S. Paget	133,367
N. Bennington	107,788
Total (five owners)	$746,230

England.

Sir James Miller	$133,649
Maj. E. Loder	99,495
L. de Rothschild	85,160
Duke of Portland	65,495
Earl of Carnarvon	60,715
Total (five owners)	$450,505

France.

Edmond Blanc	$326,335
M. de Calliant	117,720
Count H. de Pourtales	77,085
J. Lieux	65,520
W. K. Vanderbilt	57,245
Total (five owners)	$643,905

WINNING TWO-YEAR-OLDS.
America.

Artful	$57,305

England.

Cicero	$42,995

WINNING THREE-YEAR-OLDS.
France.

Ajax	$127,723

America.

Delhi	$72,225

England.

Pretty Polly	$92,200

FIRST FIVE WINNING STALLIONS.
America.

Meddler (Imp.), by Sir Gatien—Busybody	$220,015
Ben Brush, by Bramble—Roseville	160,075
Ben Strome (Imp.), by Ben d'Or—Strathfleet	119,980
Hamburg, by Hanover—Lady Reel	119,515
Kingston, by Spendthrift—Kapanga	105,160
Total	$724,745

France.

Flying Fox, by Orme—Vampire	$281,000
Le Saucy, by Atlantic—Gem of Gems	80,000
Simonian, by St Simon—Garronne	69,000
Winkfield's Pride, by Winkfield—Mauricette	65,600
Buell, by Energy—Revenue	60,000
Total	$542,600

England.

Gallinule, by Isonomy—Moorhen	$149,690
Sainfoin, by Springfield—Sanda	108,143
St. Simon, by Galopin—St. Angela	88,050
St. Frusquin, by St. Simon—Isabel	86,615
Cyllene, by Bona Vista—Arcadia	77,735
Total	$471,715

PASTOR BUYS COFFIN FOR WIFE, THEN LEAVES HER.

[Rutland, Vt., Telegram to the Boston Journal.]

Mrs. Caroline Daniels Siever was buried this afternoon in the casket her husband, the Rev. Dr. Norman Seaver, who left her while she was dying to preach in a distant city, had bought for her two days before her death. Hired bearers lowered her to her last resting place in a grave her clergyman husband had sought to have the cemetery employes dig several days ago.

Nothing has occasioned so much talk in this vicinity for years as the eccentricities of this noted Congregational preacher. The people are expressing themselves in strong terms against the apparent haste in which the clergyman made ante-mortem arrangements for the funeral.

New Contracts!

It will pay Insurance Agents who can give a bond to call at our offices, or write, and make inquiry about the NEW contracts that we are authorized by our Company to make for 1905. McDonald & Wingfield, State Agents of Phoenix Mutual Life Ins. Co., of Hartford, Conn. Offices—615-616-617 Keller Building, Louisville, Ky. Cumberland Phone Main 2053.

Of the South and From the South.

Wealth In the South.

[Chattanooga News.]

The increase in the assessed value of property in the fourteen Southern States in the four years since 1900 amounts to nearly $1,000,000,000, or about $225,000,000 a year. This is partly due to advance in prices. That is to say, raised assessments, but mainly it is due to the production of new wealth. Where fourteen years ago razor-back hogs ranged on a mountain side, a "drift mouth" now empties its stream of black diamonds daily. Where the gentle cow calmly chewed her cud, the black fumes of a coke oven blast the sky to enrich mankind.

The volume of this increase is strikingly illustrated when compared with the progress in the decade between 1890 and 1900, when the total increase in assessed valuation was $735,000,000, or at the rate of $75,000,000 a year. It was during that decade that the exchange of cotton for cash fell to its lowest point since the war, but during the last four years there was a steady advance to the exaggerated speculative values of the early part of last year. It may not be possible to connect with exactness the increase in the price of cotton and the enhancement in the assessed values of property in the South, but that higher prices do have a material bearing upon the prosperity of the South, and thus upon the enhanced value of property, goes without question.

The increase of values in the South in twenty years has been $2,300,000,000.

Assessed values are, as a rule, in the South only about 50 per cent. of the real values. On this basis the property values of the Southern States will reach fully $2,000,000,000.

Immigration and the South.

[New Orleans Times-Democrat.]

As we have noted, popular sentiment in the South in regard to European immigration has changed very materially of late, and it is now welcomed largely because it promises to help us solve the negro problem. In the late cotton convention in this city one of the speakers took the old view that it would be unwise to bring too many foreigners into the South, and he expressed the opinion that it was all a scheme of those who wanted to get cheap cotton by overstocking the Southern market with cheap labor. The Boston Traveller has similarly warned the South against this immigration. We do not believe these warnings will have much effect. From the very earliest days of the republic we have been told of the evils likely to result from immigration, but it has never materialized, and the fact remains that the prosperity of the several sections of the country is in proportion to the amount of immigration each has received.

There is no chance of reviving know-nothingism in the South any more than in the North. All sensible people are in favor of such laws as will keep out undesirable immigrants, the diseased, the criminal and the defective; but they are not opposed to immigration per se. On the contrary, they recognize how beneficial it is to the country.

Advertising the South.

[Knoxville Journal and Tribune.]

Many Southern cities and communities are bestirring themselves in advertising and informing the world what they have that may attract population and capital. This has been an unusually hard winter; the people of the Northern States have had an experience that is sure to lead thousands of them to think about homes in a less frigid climate. There are always home-seekers at the North, who want to come to a warmer climate. The probability is there will be more of them than usual this year.

Capitalists have had their eyes turned in this direction for a number of years. They have money to invest, there are more of them now than ever before. Progressive men in the South see and understand this, and they are using their active influence as well as their money in advertising and making known to the world the advantages and the resources of the cities, towns and localities in which they are directly interested.

Alabama Cotton In China.

[Birmingham Ledger.]

The goods woven by the cotton mills at Florence are shipped direct to China. The Florence Times is disposed to be jubilant at the contracts. It is a good thing. It means that the Chinese pay for the work of the people in the Florence mills, pay for the cotton grown in Alabama, pay the mills their profit and all with outside money. It is not swapping dollars, but the bringing to the State money from the outside.

The cotton mills of Alabama when busy help to use the cotton crop, help to keep up the price because they help to consume the cotton and lessen the supply for export. So when a mill is built that does a foreign trade it both directly and indirectly helps every man in the State. Every dollar brought to the State from the outside helps, and every pound of cotton manufactured in the State helps.

Ore Wealth In Red Mountain.

[Birmingham Age-Herald.]

No engineer has been daring enough to attempt to estimate the quantity of iron ore in Red Mountain. It extends ten miles to the northeast and thirteen miles toward the southwest. It is twenty-two feet thick. But how deep in the earth does it go? Aye, there's the rub. How far toward China does it extend? Are we never to know? Must we simply content ourselves with the remark—it is inexhaustible?

We may never know how much iron ore we have simply because it is less expensive to start new slopes than to extend deep in the earth old ones. It is not economical mining, in other words, to go deep into the bowels of the earth, and our big vein of red fossiliferous ore dips downward.

The Pistol Toter In Texas.

[Houston Chronicle.]

The efforts being made in the Legislature to change the law against unlawful carrying of deadly weapons are in the highest degree commendable, and it is most earnestly to be desired that the change may be made in the most drastic form possible.

* * *

No man needs to carry a deadly weapon in Texas, and when any man arms himself with one he has already committed a misdemeanor and has prepared himself to commit a felony.

Statistics for Tennessee.

[Memphis News-Scimitar.]

The bill to create a bureau of immigration and statistics for the State of Tennessee is in line with modern and progressive ideas. The State of Tennessee has too long neglected the intelligent and systematic advertisement of her resources. To begin this good work now is not too late.

WORK OF ANCIENT RACE IS FOUND BY AMERICAN.

[St. Petersburg Cablegram to the New York World.]

Prof. Poempelly, of the Carnegie Institute in Pittsburg, has just made important archaeological discoveries in the transcaspian district. The discoveries are of such a startling nature that the Russian Government has taken a hand in the excavations.

Prof. Poempelly began work with the approval of the Imperial Russian Archaeological Commission and prosecuted it for several months with little result. Finally he undertook extensive excavations in Kopet Dagu, near Askabad, all at his own expense, in the conviction that he would make discoveries of great value.

To show the accuracy of his surveys, he has just unearthed a large store of ancient arms and munitions of war belonging to an almost forgotten age. In addition Prof. Poempelly has uncovered a vast system of irrigation that was in use by the race that peopled the district in the long ago. It is believed this latter discovery will be of the greatest importance to the Russian Government in the future development of the country.

The Russian Commission has dispatched two of its most expert members to the scene of the excavations for the purpose of assisting the American geologist in the classification of the objects so far unearthed and in giving government aid in further excavations that may be made.

A FEELING ADIEU TO CHARLES C. CAMERON.

Friends Say Good-Bye in Elaborate Manner at Banquet in His Honor.

"Guid e'en to thee, Charlie!
Guid e'en to thee and thine.
We'll take a cup o' kindness yet
For auld lang syne."

That little verse, which was quoted at the end of the menu, expresses the spirit of the elaborate banquet given at the Galt House last night in honor of Charles C. Cameron, general freight agent of the Illinois Central railroad, who has been transferred to Memphis from Louisville.

The occasion was one, that in point of menu and enthusiasm, has seldom been equaled in this city. D. M. Goodwyn, of the Louisville and Nashville railroad, acted as toastmaster and presided in such a charming manner that his introductory remarks were applauded as much as those of the speakers. Among those who responded were:

D. W. Longstreet, James F. Buckner, Jr., E. H. Defebaugh, T. B. McCabe, J. M. Ryan, E. F. Trahue, M. P. Washburn.

Mr. Cameron spoke with feeling in regard to his departure from Louisville and scarce found words of appreciation for the demonstration in his honor. He thanked his friends fervently and voiced the sentiment for them that has been growing during his years of work here and came to a culmination last night.

Those present were: Charles C. Cameron, F. B. Bowes, William Black, James F. Buckner, Jr., J. B. Campbell, John Dwyer, W. E. Downing, E. H. Defenbough, A. H. Egan, Homer F. Frost, D. M. Goodwin, F. W. Harlow, Joseph Hattendorf, Robert Horner, W. S. King, C. Klinger, D. W. Longstreet, W. F. Meath, T. B. McCabe, R. L. McKelar, Joseph T. Odell, E. E. Paine, J. M. Ryan, John A. Scott, William Smith, Jr., E. F. Stovall, August Straus, E. F. Trabue, R. C. Waggener, T. G. Williams, R. C. Watkins and M. P. Washburn.

TWO REVOLVER SHOTS FIRED AT A BISHOP.

Buffalo, N. Y., Feb. 11.—An attempt to assassinate Bishop Kaminski, of the Independent Catholic church (Polish), was made to-night. Two revolver shots were fired at the bishop at close range, but he escaped uninjured. The would-be assassin escaped, and no arrest has been made.

THE DEAR GIRLS.

Untold Agony.

Nell—She wants to see you, Belle—I haven't seen her for some time.

Nell—I guess she's been sick. She says she has been suffering untold agony.

Belle—Oh, that may mean simply that she's got some secret she wants to tell me.—[Philadelphia Public Ledger.

Concerning Their Dear Friend.

Irene—It's Kit Skimmerhorn's first engagement, isn't it?

Gabriella—Of course it is. Haven't you noticed she's telling everybody about it?—[Chicago Tribune.

The Kind Reporter.

Cholly—That reporter was kind enough to mention Gus and me in the society column.

Miss Pepprey—Yes?

Cholly—Yaas, he said "among those present were Cholly Sappey, Gus Dumley, etc."

Miss Pepprey—That was clever. Of course, you know "etc." means "and other things."—[Philadelphia Press.

Much Cheaper.

"You know," said Miss Kreech, after her solo, "I intend to go abroad to finish my musical education."

"Why not finish it right now," suggested Miss Cadley, "and save the expense?"—[Philadelphia Ledger.

Wanted to Make Sure.

Maude—Isn't that new process of photographing through solid

MONARCH FURNACES

THE WORLD'S BEST.

Examining the Coal Bills



is not a pleasure, unless you own and enjoy the comforts and fuel economy of a modern warmed HOME.

Don't forget when you build your new house to arrange it for a Monarch Furnace. It will pay you to investigate.

Estimates Free.

STRATTON & TERSTEGGE CO.



Freshly Roasted Coffee Is Much Better

than coffee that has lain on the grocer's shelf until the fragrance has all evaporated. All my coffees are delivered DIRECT from my ROASTER to your KITCHEN, and are the BEST QUALITIES in town at the prices. Try my special package of

3 LBS. FOR 50c

TEA Black, Green or Mixed; Special at 45c Per Lb.

Home Phone 1323.

JOHN M. MULLOY,

THE COFFEE ROASTER,

214 WEST MARKET.

FILTERS

The Celebrated Roberts Faucet Filter at $1.50, and $5 Attached to Your Faucet.

STONE FILTERS

We have good and well-made Stone Filters at prices ranging from $1.75 up to $3.25.

GEHER & SON,

217 MARKET ST., Near Second



Every Woman is interested and should know all about the wonderful MARVEL Whirling Spray The new Vaginal Syringe. Invention and Injection Best—Safest—Most Convenient. It Cleanses Instantly.

Ask your druggist for it. If he cannot supply the MARVEL, accept no other, but send stamp for illustrated book—sealed. It gives full particulars and directions invaluable to ladies. MARVEL CO., 44 Park Row, New York.

For sale by T. P. TAYLOR & CO., Druggists, 3d and Jeff., 332 4th and 8d and Market.

wonderful thing? How I do wish I could get a photograph of Algy's brain.

"Why, do you think that there is anything the matter with his brain?"

"No, but I want to be sure he has one before I marry him."—[Chicago News.

BILL TO PROTECT MOTHERS-IN-LAW.

[Guthrie, Okla., Telegram to the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.]

This was a good day for women in the Oklahoma Legislature. Mothers-in-law are given protection under a measure introduced by Representative Robinson, of Greer county, and reported out of the committee to-day favorably. It makes it a misdemeanor, punishable by fine and imprisonment, to curse and abuse

ELKINS

ongly Opposed To Esch-Townsend Measure.

NATOR M'COMAS HOPEFUL.

INKS SENTIMENT IN ITS FAVOR IS GROWING.

NEW BANKRUPTCY BILL.

Washington, Feb. 11.—[Special.]—Sen- Stephen B. Elkins, of West Vir- ia, is Chairman of the Interstate mmerce Commission in the Senate, l great pressure is being brought by administration to influence him to pport the Esch-Townsend Freight te Bill passed by the House. It is ceded that if the President succeeds capturing Elkins the House bill will ss the Senate. Elkins, however, is to this time sullen and stubborn in position to the House bill, and it is believed that he will be brought to cept that measure. Senator McCo- s said to-day that the railway rate position would be a thoroughly live estion right up to the time Congress djourns. Sentiment in its favor is owing among Senators, he said, and e hopes to see something done. It ill not be dropped.

In his opinion President Roosevelt till believes that railway rate legisla- on can be passed this session, and till expects that it will be done. He ays that he does not speak for the President, but he doubts if the Presi- ent has given any Senator to under- tand that railway rate legislation hould be permitted to go over this ea- ion, so that a more effective and care- ully considered measure might be se- ured. The President, in Senator Mc- Comas' opinion, wants quick action.

* * *

The Old Reagan Bill.

Senator McComas was about twenty years ago one of six Republicans in the House who bolted the party and voted for the Reagan bill which the House passed at that time. The Senator has no hesitancy in saying that the Esch-Townsend bill is made up largely of the portions of the Reagan bill, which the Republicans of the Senate rejected nearly twenty years ago. Senator Cullom then had the portions stricken out of the Reagan bill—or, rather, brought in a bill rejecting the portions which Republicans now are trying to have added to the law. Senator McComas believed in the Reagan bill then. He says he still believes in it. The Republicans made a mistake in not passing it.

* * *

Legislative Outlook.

An effort is being made to have the Pure Food Bill made unfinished business in the Senate. If this is done this bill and the ten appropriation bills yet to be considered in the Senate will come pretty near taking up the time of the Senate until March 4. Then the Rivers and Harbors, public buildings claims, and many other bills are ready to furnish an excuse to put off railway legislation, if such an excuse is wanted. It is getting near to the point where the Senate cannot act upon the Esch-Townsend Bill, even if it wants to, this session. In fact at this point in the session two or three Senators could defeat it by dilatory tactics, if all the other Senators favored it. Senator McComas says that if the bill comes before the Senate, however, no Senator will adopt such tactics.

* * *

A Bankruptcy Bill.

Persons addicted to wild speculation and other wicked forms of gambling would do well to have a care lest the bankruptcy courts get them. Representative Bassett, of New York, has introduced into Congress a bill paving the way for making their lives unhappy. Coming almost from the caves of Wall street it seems a little strange that he should try to make things especially hard for the shorn lamb—the speculator in hard luck—but the bill speaks for itself. The bankrupt shall be cut off from clemency and the discharge of his debts if the following facts, or any of them, develop:

First—Failure of the bankrupt to keep and produce such book accounts as are usual and proper in the business carried on by him and as sufficiently disclose his business transactions and financial position within the three years immediately preceding his bankruptcy.

Second—That the bankrupt has contracted any debt provable in the bankruptcy without having at the time of contracting it any reasonable or probable ground of expectation (proof whereof shall lie on him) of being able to pay it.

Third—That the bankrupt has failed to account satisfactorily for any loss of assets or for any deficiency of assets to meet his liabilities.

Fourth—That the bankrupt has brought on or contributed to his bankruptcy by hazardous speculations or gambling.

Fifth—That the bankrupt has within four months preceding the filing of the petition, when unable to pay his debts as they become due, given an undue preference to any of his creditors.

Sixth—That the bankrupt has on any previous occasion within ten years been adjudged a bankrupt or made a compromise with his creditors.

Seventh—That the bankrupt has been guilty of any fraud or fraudulent breach of trust.

* * *

A Correction.

In these dispatches Thursday night it was stated that if the treaties pending in the Senate were amended the President would, perhaps, withdraw them. It was printed "Unless" they were amended, which was incorrect. As there are serious differences between the President and the Senate owing to these treaties, it is well to keep the record straight.

* * *

Justice Harlan To Speak.

Mr. Justice Harlan, of the Supreme Court, will deliver an address in the city next Monday evening on "Conditions in Kentucky from 1860 to 1866."

New Bank At Manchester.

Washington, Feb. 11.—[Special.]—The First National Bank of Manchester, Ky., has been authorized to begin business with $25,000 capital. James H. White, president; D. L. Walker, cashier.

HANDSOMELY REMEMBERED IN WILL OF HER FRIEND.

Paris, Ky., Feb. 11.—By the will of a cousin, Mrs. D. H. McIntyre, in Mexico, Mo., Mrs. Frank Lowry, of Paris, inherits 200 acres of fine land, a handsome residence and several building lots, diamonds and other personal property. Last December, when about to submit to an operation, Mrs. McIntyre requested Mrs. Lowry to see that she was taken care of. The operation resulted in death.

Mrs. Lowry expected no compensation, and the bequest, amounting to nearly $35,000, came as a great surprise. The will was not contested, Mr. McIntyre assenting to his wife's wishes. The two women were school-

RIGID

Provisions For Regulations of Steam Vessels.

HOUSE PASSES FIVE BILLS.

AN OUTGROWTH OF THE GEN. SLOCUM INVESTIGATION.

SWAYNE TRIAL IN SENATE.

Washington, Feb. 11.—As an outgrowth of the investigation of the General Slocum disaster, the House today passed a number of bills called up by Mr. Grosvenor, chairman of the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, amending the laws relating to the steamboat inspection service and making far more rigid provision for the regulation and control of steam vessels. The amendments recommended by the Department of Commerce and Labor were sent to the House in the form of eight bills. Six of these were reported favorably by the committee and five of them passed to-day. Consideration of the bill providing for the altering of the salary system for inspectors was prevented by the objection of Mr. Sherley, of Kentucky.

Except for an effort by Mr. Livernash, of California, to amend the provision relative to complements of crews there were no controversies on the measures.

* * *

Provisions of the Bills.

The bills amending the steamboat inspection service as they passed the House provide for an executive committee or board of supervising inspectors with power to amend the rules of the steamboat inspection service in the interim between the meetings of the full board, subject to the approval of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, make compulsory inspection once a year, whether applied for by masters or owners or not; exempt vessels out of commission and make effective inspectors' condemnation of defective equipment; give inspectors power to stop a vessel by revocation of her certificate and provide an adequate statutory penalty for persons manufacturing or selling defective life saving appliances, and fix the liability of term charterers, officers and directors of a corporation willfully or knowingly guilty of misconduct in the management of a vessel.

They provide also for the repeal of the existing provision of law requiring supervising inspectors to give bonds. Assistant inspectors are added to those prohibited from having any pecuniary interest in vessels, and motor vessels of over fifteen tons are brought under the general penal provisions of the statutes. An alternative suspension of license instead of a revocation is provided in case a licensed officer shall unreasonably refuse to serve. Provision is made for an appeal in certain cases of revocation and for injecting fire extinguishing gas into holds as well as steam. Motor vessels other than steam on the Red river of the North and the Mississippi system are brought under the collision rules of those waters. Minor details in a number of instances are transferred from statute to regulation.

* * *

Other Bills Passed.

The House also passed a number of minor bills, as follows:

To remove restrictions placed on the transportation of automobiles by steam vessels.

To provide for an appeal from interlocutory orders or decrees to the Circuit Court of Appeals.

To provide for sittings of the Circuit and District Courts at Fernandina, Fla.

To authorize Gila, Ariz., to issue $40,000 bonds.

To authorize the construction of a bridge across Tug fork of the Big Sandy river about two miles east of Nolan, W. Va.

To create a new division of the western judicial district of Louisiana, and to provide for terms of court at Lake Charles, La.

Authorizing the President to nominate and appoint William L. Patterson a Second Lieutenant in the army.

To authorize the construction of railroad bridges across the Boeuf river and Bayou Macon, in Louisiana, the locations to be approved by the Secretary of War.

A COUNT OF NOSES

On the Statehood Bill Is Quietly Taken In the House.

Washington, Feb. 11.—A plan was perfected to-day by the leaders of the House whereby the Statehood Bill may be brought into that body and sent to conference without running the slightest risk of having the Senate amendment concurred in by a union of the few Republican votes with those of the minority.

No effort will be made to send the bill to conference until assurances are forthcoming that the Senate fully appreciates the unyielding position the House has assumed. If such assurances are received a rule will be drawn under which the bill can be sent to conference without subjecting it to motion to concur in the Senate amendments. Before this rule is presented to the House for adoption a private vote on it will be taken by the Republican members, who will be asked to record themselves over their signatures. Not only will the paper to be signed pledge support to the rule, but it also will pledge those signing it to support the provisions of the House Statehood Bill to the last.

In the count of noses which has gone on to-day it is said to have been ascertained that not more than three or four Republican members will refuse to sign such a paper.

MAKING A TEST CASE

With a View To Changing Bridge Elevations At Kansas City.

Washington, Feb. 11.—Secretary Taft and G. Mackenzie, chief of engineers, to-day presented the case of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company for alleged violation of the provisions of the Rivers and Harbors act, approved March, 1899, for the protection of navigable waters of the United States, to Attorney General Moody for procedure under the statute. The proceeding is a test case and results from the action of the railroad in reconstructing its bridge across the Kaw river in Kansas City, thereby obstructing the navigation of that stream. During the great flood of 1903 about seventeen bridges in Kansas were washed away or badly damaged, and it has been represented to the War Department that the rebuilding of these bridges is a menace to the city.

FOUR WITNESSES HEARD

In the Swayne Impeachment Case In the Senate.

Washington, Feb. 11.—The entire time of the Senate to-day which was not spent in executive session was given to the Swayne impeachment trial. Four witnesses were examined. All of them were from Pensacola, and they were introduced for the purpose of showing that up to 1900 Judge Swayne had not established a residence in his district in Florida. During the proceeding the question of the right of the House managers to object to questions put to witnesses by Senators was raised, but the presiding officer ruled that such objections might be stated. The precedents quoted were to the effect that while questions by Senators should be admitted counsel could properly object to the admissibility of replies made to them.

The Post Petition.

Washington, Feb. 11.—President Pro Tem. Frye to-day introduced in the Senate the petition of C. W. Post, of Michigan, asking for the expulsion of Senator Platt, of New York. The petition was referred to the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections.

Senator Clay's Amendment.

Washington, Feb. 11.—Senator Clay introduced an amendment to the Post-office Appropriation Bill to-day adding seven new sections in relation to "options" and "futures," declaring them to be in restraint or trade.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

Representative Garner, of Texas, and J. L. Morin yesterday invited President Roosevelt to visit Corpus Christi, Tex., when he goes South to attend the Rough Riders reunion. The President said he would consider the invitation.

Owing to the press of public business Secretary Taft has been compelled to delay his departure for the Philippines until July next. According to his present plans, he will be absent from this city about three months.

The Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce has authorized a favorable report on a bill providing for the award of medals to persons displaying conspicuous bravery in the saving of life in railroad wrecks.

President Roosevelt has been in conference with John A. Sleicher, of New York, president of the National Republican Editorial Association, which will hold its annual convention in Washington on Wednesday, March 8. The President will receive the editors at the White House on that day.

The members of the House Committees on Interstate and Foreign Commerce have presented Chairman W. P. Hepburn, of Iowa, a loving cup.

Secretary Hay yesterday signed with Mr. Takahira, the Japanese Minister, an arbitration treaty between the United States and Japan.

Former State Supreme Court Justice W. W. Goodrich, of New York, has left for Europe as a delegate appointed by President Roosevelt to an international commission to sit at Brussels February 21 and formulate a treaty on maritime collisions and salvage.

Louis Hammerling, of Wilkesbarre, Pa., has advised the Inaugural Committee that arrangements have been completed for bringing a company of fifty miners to march, with their lamps and other mining paraphernalia, in the inaugural parade.

Mr. Riddle, the American Consul General at Cairo, cabled the State Department that Edward Winslow, of New York City, had died there and that the body, accompanied by Mrs. Winslow, had been sent to New York.

Addison B. Atkins, the Washington correspondent of the Brooklyn Eagle during the past fifteen years, died at his residence yesterday from heart trouble, from which he had been suffering for a year. He was thirty-eight years old.

ENTITLED

To Pay While On Trips Out of the State.

RULING OF ATTORNEY GENERAL

AS TO MEMBERS OF THE STATE RAILROAD COMMISSION.

APPOINTMENTS BY GOVERNOR.

Frankfort, Ky., Feb. 11.—[Special.]—Attorney General Hays has furnished an opinion to Chairman McChord, of the State Railroad Commission, that the members of that body are, under the law, entitled to be paid expenses for all trips taken out of the State to attend Interstate Commerce Commission meetings, gathering of officials of the several States for railroad regulation and for the better enforcement of the laws of the State as to these corporationsfl. The question was put to settle the authority of the commission to send one of its members to Washington to appear before the Commerce Commission, and to attend the National Association of Railroad Commissioners' annual meeting. Chairman McChord has taken an active part in the work of this association.

* * *

Finn Not a Candidate.

The Hon. Gerald T. Finn, of Simpson county, declined to allow his friends here to present at the Executive Department a recommendation of himself for the office of State Prison Commissioner to succeed James M. Richardson, of Barren county. The recommendation was signed by many members of the General Assembly just at the close of the extra session, having been circulated by Representative Drewry, of Louisville, without the knowledge of Mr. Finn. He is not an applicant for the appointment. He has, so his friends say, considered entering the rate at the next Assembly session, but has not fully determined to do so.

* * *

State Board of Equalization.

Gov. Beckham has appointed the members of the State Board of Equalization for this year as follows: First Appellate district, H. F. Oliver, of Fulton; Second district, Ab. G. Rhea, of Russellville; Third district, F. J. Campbell, of Somerset; Fourth district, Dr. J. P. Steedman, of Louisville; Fifth district, M. J. Meagher, of Frankfort; Sixth district, Rolla K. Hart, of Flemingsburg; Seventh district, Henry Cox, of West Liberty. All of the members served last year, except Mr. Cox, who was at that session a secretary of the board. He succeeds Mr. John Mannin, of Elliott county. The meeting of the board has been postponed until February 28, next, owing to the fact that many county officials have not as yet sent in recapitulation books.

* * *

Not After Speakership.

Representative W. J. Gooch, of Simpson county, who has been ill here for several days, was able to get away for home to-day. He stated before leaving that he would not be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Speaker of the next House, as has been intimated since the extra session convened. Mr. Gooch has been nominated for a seat in the next body. He frequently occupied the Speaker's chair during two sessions, and his fairness suggested him to a number of the older members for the place of presiding officer.

VATICAN STILL HAS HOPES.

A Slight Hold On France May Yet Be Maintained.

Rome, Feb. 11.—Although the bill before the French Chamber of Deputies providing for the separation of church and State in France is expected to pass, the Vatican authorities still hope to retain a hold on France through the question of the protectorate over Catholics in the East. Negotiations on the subject took place at the end of 1900 and the beginning of 1901, when the Sultan of Turkey, whose relations with France at that time were strained, informed the Pope that he intended to accedit a representative to the Holy See.

When Emperor William went to Jerusalem he urged the Sultan to do so, and through Baron von Hertlin, who was sent on a special mission to Rome, tried to persuade the Pope to accept the Sultan's offer. Cardinal Rampolla, the Papal Secretary of State, is understood to have taken the ground that the action of the Sultan was merely a move to displease France, so the pontiff refused. Now, it is asserted at the Vatican, matters may take a different turn.

MORAL PROGRESS WORKERS TO MEET IN BOSTON.

Sixty Or More Departmental Addresses To Be Given By Men of Prominence.

Boston, Mass., Feb. 11.—A large number of eminent divines, educators, editors and other persons of prominence are gathered in Boston for the third annual meeting of educators, religious leaders and workers in all lines of religious and moral progress.

The conference will be formally opened to-morrow and will continue its sessions through the greater part of the coming week. The principal meetings will be held in Tremont Temple. Other meeting places will be Pilgrim Hall, Channing Hall and the Twentieth Century Club. There will be 100 speakers of national reputation and the most vital aspects of present-day life will be discussed.

The great theme of the convention will be "The Aims of Religious Education." There will be thirty-five sessions of the seventeen departments. The sixty or more departmental addresses will be given by men of equal reputation and ability with those who speak in the general sessions. A new and most attractive feature of the gathering will be the social events next Monday, ending with a reception in the evening in historic Faneuil Hall.

Prominent among the distinguished men who will take part in the gathering are President E. A. Alderman, of the University of Virginia; President William R. Harper, of the University of Chicago; President William D. Mackenzie, of the Hartford Theological Seminary; President William J. Tucker, of Dartmouth College; President Frank W. Gunsaulus, of the Armour Institute of Technology; Prof. Borden P. Bowne, of Boston University; Rev. Jesse L. Cunningham, of Nashville, Tenn.; President Charles Cuthbert Hall, D. D., of Union Theological Seminary; President Nicholas Murray Butler, of Columbia University; President Henry F. Pritchett, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; President Henry Churchill King, of Oberlin College; Prof. John M. Coulter, of the University of Chicago, and Bishop Lawrence, of Massachusetts.

Held For Murder.

Barbourville, Ky., Feb. 11.—At an examining trial of Henry Brandenberg, charged with the killing of Henry Lynch, in Owsley county, four years ago, he was admitted to bail in the sum of $2,000. After the crime Brandenberg is said to have spent three years in the Philippines. A few weeks ago he was apprehended by the Sheriff of Estill county, and taken to Booneville.



Mill End News From Our Cloak Department.

Unparalleled sacrifice of all remaining winter garments. Monday's prices are only a fraction of former selling prices. We will spare no effort in our endeavor to clean out every Cloak, Suit, Fur, Waist and Skirt in our big Cloak Room. Our remaining stock of Cloaks divided into three lots:

CLOAKS—
About 45 garments in this lot, ¾ and thirty-inch lengths, solid colors and fancies; all garments satin lined, loose and fitted effects, belted backs; former selling price $10.00 to $12.50; Mill End Sale Sacrifice Price..... 3.65

CLOAKS—
Lot of 65 Cloaks in ¾ and thirty-inch effects, coverts, kerseys and fancies, loose and fitted effects, most all garments belted, lined with Skinner's satin; $12.50 and $15.00 values; Mill End Sale Sacrifice Price..... 5.98

CLOAKS—
In this lot are about 67 handsome cloaks, unrestricted choice of any cloak in the house, coverts, kerseys, velvets and fancies, mostly ¾ lengths, fitted and loose effects, satin lined throughout; values up to $30.00; Mill End Sale Sacrifice Price..... 8.95

TAILORED SUITS—
Just 28 suits, selected from our regular stock, broken lines, samples, etc., but all sizes. All new styles, tourist blouse and fitted effects, coats silk and satin lined; $15.00 was the former selling price; Mill End Sale Sacrifice Price..... 5.98

SKIRTS—
Fully 200 Skirts, in stylish runabout lengths, solid colors and fancies, pretty kilted and plaited effects; all-wool cloths; $5.00 and $5.98 values; Mill End Sale Sacrifice Price..... 3.50

FUR SCARFS—
24 Scarfs in dyed opposum, stone marten, etc., black and brown, long, full hair, shaped necks; sold at $5.00 and $6.00; Mill End Sale Sacrifice Price..... 2.69

FUR COATS—
Made of best quality Nearseal, guaranteed for two seasons' wear, lined with Skinner's satin; twenty-five-inch length; double cuffs, large revers, storm collars; regular $35 coats; Mill End Sale Sacrifice Price..... 14.95

FURS—
Just 14 Scarfs left in double fox, mink and blue lynx, round and stole effect, some squirrel lined; values up to $16.50; Mill End Sale Sacrifice Price..... 6.75

CHILDREN'S VELVET COATS—
Made of best quality crushed velvet in blue and brown, belted all around; nicely made; also in the lot are about 16 very fine black and blue velveteen coats, handsomely trimmed, ages 2 to 6; regular $7.50 value; Mill End Sale Sacrifice Price..... 3.95

CHILDREN'S COATS—
50 pretty Cloaks, made in zibeline, melton and kersey; full length, belted back, deep cape, ages 6 to 16; colors brown, blue, cardinal, green and tan; handsomely trimmed; regular $8.50 and $10.00 values; Mill End Sale Sacrifice Price..... 4.50

FLANNEL WAISTS—
Ten dozen Waists, in albatross and French and fancy flannels, colors black, blue, brown and cardinal; plaited fronts; all waists cut very full; values up to $2.50; Mill End Sale Sacrifice Price..... .75

WAISTS—
All of our fine Waists, in mohair, veiling and flannel, beautiful range of colors, plaited and trimmed effects; waists that were formerly priced at $3.50 and $4.00; Mill End Sale Sacrifice Price..... 1.48

SIX MORE DAYS of this enormous value-giving event that has won for us many new customers and pleased many of our old ones. The next six days will be busy ones for us, for the prices that we here name are positively the lowest that can be quoted and still hold within the limit of quality that's worth the money. You should not let this, the last week of this great sale, slip by without taking advantage of our reliable offerings.

Irish Point Curtains at Half Price.

All Curtains purchased costing $2.00 a pair and upward will be hung free by requesting same done.

IRISH POINT CURTAINS—
3½ yards long; 52 inches wide; plain and covered patterns; values up to $4.50; special value, per pair, during this Mill End Sale..... 1.98

IRISH POINT CURTAINS—
One special lot, 3½ yards long, 52 and 54 inches wide, with narrow borders and plain centers; these goods should retail for $5.00; extra special price for this Mill End Sale, per pair..... 2.48

IRISH POINT CURTAINS—
Splendid values in Irish Point Curtains; color ecru only; 3½ yards long; 54 inches wide; worth $7.00 a pair; specially priced for this Mill End Sale..... 3.68

IRISH POINT CURTAINS—
Beautiful all-over patterns in Irish Point Curtains; 3½ yards long; 54 inches wide; goods worth $8.00 a pair; extra special value for this Mill End Sale, per pair..... 3.93

IRISH POINT CURTAINS—
Made of good French net; heavy borders and plain centers; length 3½ yards; width 54 inches; here are absolute $7.00 values; price, special for this Sacrifice and Mill End Sale, per pair..... 3.48

IRISH POINT CURTAINS—
A special fine grade of Irish Point Curtains; 3¼ yards long; 60 inches wide; would be considered good value at $10.00 a pair; priced for this Great Mill End Sale, per pair..... 4.98

Mill End Offerings In Our Silk Section.

BLACK TAFFETA—
Our $1.35 grade of 36-inch Black Taffeta will be sold special during this Great Mill End Sale, per yard..... 1.00

BLACK PEAU DE SOIE—
Our regular $1.00 grade; extra heavy weight; has a fine satin finish; priced special for Mill End Sale, per yard..... .75

BLACK TAFFETA—
Full 19-inch goods; wear positively guaranteed; former price 75c a yard; Mill End Sale price, per yard..... .49

COLORED TAFFETA—
All the leading shades, 19-inch Silk Taffeta; worth 65c a yard; this silk possesses good wearing quality; price per yard, Mill End Sale..... .49

CHIFFON TAFFETA—
Pure Silk Chiffon Taffeta, 27 inches wide, in plain colors and glace effects, in all the new spring shadings; this quality is worth $1.15 a yard; specially priced for to-morrow, per yard..... .79

CHINA SILK—
Excellent quality China Silk, in all colors and black; 20 inches wide; positively worth 65c a yard; extra special price, per yard, during Mill End Sale..... .39

FANCY TAFFETA—
Our 65c grade of Fancy Taffeta, in all the new designs and colorings, just the thing for waists or suits; priced very special for this Mill End sale per yard..... .39

Dress Goods Mill Ends Specially Priced.

CANVAS ETAMINE—
46 inches wide, strictly all wool; all colors; same goods as sold elsewhere for 85c a yard; price, special for this Mill End Sale, per yard..... .59

BLACK BROADCLOTH—
Our 54-inch $1.50 grade of Black Broadcloth, to be sold only during our Great Mill End Sale, per yard..... 1.00

BLACK CHEVIOT—
Sponged and shrunk ready for use; full 52 inches wide; always sold for $1.00 a yard; price special for Mill End Sale, per yard..... .75

FIGURED MOHAIR—
All the new plaid and dot effects; just the thing for Shirt-waist Suits; 38 inches wide; price special during Mill End Sale, per yard..... .50

SILK AND WOOL CREPE—
During this big event we will place on sale our regular $1.35 grade of Silk and Wool Crepe at the extremely low price of, per yard..... 1.00

GRANITE CLOTH—
36-inch Granite Cloth, in garnet, cardinal, gray and reseda green; regular 45c values; to close this lot we will sell them during this Great Mill End Sale, per yard..... .29

CRAVENETTE CLOTH—
Very nobby for Spring Jackets; guaranteed waterproof; 46 inches wide; sold for $1.25 a yard; to be sold only during this Mill End Sale, special price, per yard..... .79

Spring Millinery.

Our Millinery Department this coming season will be bigger than ever. It's here where you should come to make purchases in this particular line, as OUR Millinery Goods are sold strictly on a dry goods basis.

SPRING MILLINERY—
To-morrow we will place on sale our first shipment of new Spring Millinery. This showing will embody the very latest creations in both Street and Tailor-made Hats for early wear. If you are contemplating a visit South you certainly will want one of these beauties.

FLOWERS AND FOLIAGE—
Early Spring Flowers and Foliage; the most elegant line we have ever shown, in the very newest color tints and ombre effects in Roses, Violets, Poppies and fancy bunch flowers.

Fine Japanese Mattings.

Carpet Pattern Mattings that are perfectly beautiful in design, and far handsomer than previous showings; goods worth 25c and 30c per yard; on sale, by the piece, per yard..... .16

Where less than a full piece is required we will make an additional charge for cutting of 2½c per yard.

Bargains in Sheet Music.

.15 15c buys a copy of any of the following pieces to-morrow in our music department: Coax Me, Rosland, I'm Trying So Hard to Forget You, Rustling Silks, I'm Just Crazy About You, Down in the Vale of Shenandoah, Panama Rag, Lasses, Audrey Field Day, Jolly Me Along, When My Golden Hair Has Turned to Silver Gray. .15

With every purchase of sheet music to-morrow we will give free one copy of music, your own selection; we have set aside over 1,000 copies for you to select from.

Stair's
523 FOURTH AVENUE 525 AVENUE..527

Fine Japanese Mattings.

Extra heavy, closely woven, jointless straw Japanese Mattings, that are positively worth 22½c; don't miss seeing this great bargain; on sale to-morrow, by the piece, per yard..... .13

Where less than a full piece is required we will make an additional charge for cutting of 2½c per yard.

"TAPERING WAIST" R&G CORSETS



We show many new styles in this latest model of the famous R & G make. They give the desired tapering shapeliness to the waist demanded by the Spring fashion.

PRICES
$1.00 to $2.50.

"The Man On the Box."

By HAROLD McGRATH.

Most absorbing and classic of all high-priced current fiction.

Serial publication begins in The Louisville Times Monday, Feb. 13.

Every line alive with interest.

BARGAINS IN CARPETS AND FURNITURE

30x60 Wool Smyrna Rugs..... $1.50
36x72 Wool Smyrna Rugs..... $2.25
9x12 Made Brussels Rugs..... $10.50
9x12 Made Brussels Rugs..... $12.50

Great Offering of Cable Net and Scotch Lace Curtains, Worth $3.00 to $3.75 a Pair, at $2.25 a Pair.

Our Clearance Sale of Furniture continues. The stock is very complete and you should not fail to call, as it is an unusual opportunity to save money. Watch our Walnut-st. window for bargains in Tables and Rockers

W. H. McKNIGHT, SONS & CO., (Inc.) FOURTH AND WALNUT.

BYCKS

Third Week of Our Great Clearance Sale. *To-morrow We Will Offer:*

All winter-weights of our Josephine $3.50 Boots for women. Some light ones among them at $2.65

Ladies' Patent Colt and Vici Kid $2.50 and $3.00 Lace Shoes, all sizes, at $1.69

Boys' finest hand-made $3.50 Shoes at $2.40

All Boys' $2.50 Shoes now $1.68

Black Jersey Leggings in all sizes for women and children 59c

Ladies' and Children's Lamb's Wool Soles, slightly soiled 8c

Special lot Ladies' Rubbers 34c

338 4th Ave.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD — CENTRAL MISSISSIPPI VALLEY ROUTE

$29.60 HOT SPRINGS, ARK. AND RETURN.

Commencing Sunday, February 12,

ILLINOIS CENTRAL

Will run a through sleeper from Louisville to Hot Springs and Little Rock, Ark., leaving Louisville at 9:40 p. m., arriving Hot Springs next afternoon. City Ticket Office S. E. Cor. Fourth and Market.

NEW ALBANY WOMAN

CALLS TO SEE HOCH AT POLICE STATION.

Fails To Identify the Prisoner As Man Who Married Her Cousin.

Chicago, Feb. 11.—A woman who refused to tell the police her name called at the Chicago-avenue police station to see Johann Hoch, the alleged "Bluebeard."

"Why do you want to see him?" asked a policeman.

"Oh, to see if he is the man who knows where my cousin is," replied the woman.

The woman said she was from New Albany, Ind.

"In 1879 a man who said his name was Louis Schmitt married my cousin. Three months later she died. Then Schmitt married another of my cousins and after she disappeared he sold her saloon and left the town."

After seeing the prisoner the woman said Hoch was not the man who married her cousin.

"Your cousin is lucky, maybe," suggested Hoch with a laugh.

The police are of the opinion that many women calling at the station to "identify" Hoch come more out of curiosity than anything else.

Hoch is thought by the police to-day to be on the point of breaking down. He no longer acts the part of a comedian. His smile is wearing off. Inspector Shippy said to-day that Hoch has about reached the point where he is willing to tell some things which have been denied by him before.

The Coroner intimated that he attached most importance to a final report on the analysis of the internal organs of Marie Walcker-Hoch. The analysis has been conducted by Prof. Haines, of the University of Chicago; by Dr. Reese, who attended Mrs. Walcker-Hoch, and by Dr. Lewke, the Coroner's physician. The analysis thus far has established the fact that arsenic was found in the victim's stomach, but whether this was the direct cause of death cannot be established until the entire examination of other organs has been completed.

SEVERAL INJURED IN WRECK AT SCALES MINE.

A Passenger Train Collides With a Local Freight—No One Is Fatally Hurt.

Boonville, Ind., Feb. 11.—[Special.]—A serious wreck on the Southern railway occurred at Scales Mine, east of here, this evening by passenger train No. 11, from Evansville, colliding with local No. 81. No lives were lost, but half a dozen persons were injured.

Only One Cabinet Change.

Washington, Feb. 11.—The following statement was made public at the White House to-day:

"The members of the Cabinet have all tendered their resignations, and on March 6 they will all be nominated for reappointment, with the exception of Mr. Wynne, who is to be appointed Consul General at London. Mr. Cortelyou will be nominated on March 6 for Postmaster General."

CONFESSES PERJURY

IN TESTIFYING IN SENATOR MITCHELL'S BEHALF.

THE LATTER'S LAW PARTNER

States That There Was An Agreement To Evade Obligation of Senator's Oath.

Portland, Ore., Feb. 11.—Judge A. H. Tanner, United States Senator Mitchell's law partner, confessed in Judge Billings' court this afternoon to perjury in his evidence given before the Federal grand jury in connection with the investigation of the land frauds in this State when testimony was being taken with a view to connecting United States Senator Mitchell with the conspiracy to defraud the Government. Tanner, in his confession, stated that there was a business agreement between Mitchell and Tanner, that Mitchell should have the proceeds of the practice of the law firm in the Federal courts, and that Tanner should have the proceeds resulting from practice before any of the governmental departments which would involve Senator Mitchell's oath that he would not take part in any law proceedings in which the Government is interested.

Judge Tanner made the following statement to a representative of the Associated Press:

"No one knows the torture I have endured since January 31, when I made a statement to the grand jury concerning the date of the copartnership agreement between Senator Mitchell and myself. The last straw came, however, when I learned that the Federal grand jury was preparing to indict my son, who had written the agreement between Senator Mitchell and myself on the typewriter, for perjury, and when I learned that the agents of the Government were in possession of facts proving that the document was not signed March 5, 1901, as I had sworn, but that it had been prepared and signed last December.

"Do you expect to testify against Senator Mitchell?" was asked.

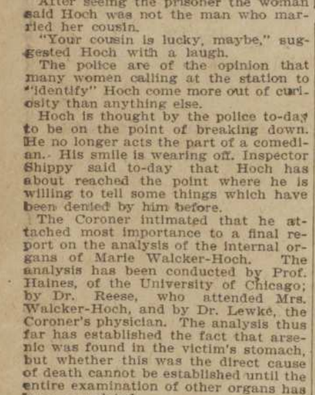
"Yes; I expect to be called as a witness in the case, and I will tell the whole truth regarding the business of the firm without regard to consequences."

CONGRESSMAN INDICTED.

Conspiracy To Defraud the Government Charged.

Portland, Ore., Feb. 11.—The Federal grand jury this afternoon indicted Congressman J. N. Williamson and his partner in the sheep business, Van Gesner, and also A. R. Biggs, Land Commissioner at Prineville, Ore., charging conspiracy to defraud the United States of public lands.

Dear Sir: Please ask your WIFE, DAUGHTER or SISTER to Read MY FREE Offer.



WISE WORDS TO SUFFERERS

From a Woman of Notre Dame, Ind.

I will mail, free of any charge, this Home Treatment with full instructions and history of my own case to any lady suffering with female trouble. You can cure yourself at home without the aid of any physician. It will cost you nothing to give the treatment a trial, and if you decide to continue it will only cost you about 12 cents a week. It will not interfere with your work or occupation. I have nothing to sell. Tell other sufferers of it—This is all I ask. It cures all, young or old.

If you feel a bearing-down sensation, sense of impending evil, pain in the back or bowels, creeping feeling up the spine, a desire to cry frequently, hot flashes, weariness, frequent desire to urinate, or if you have Leucorrhea (Whites), Displacement or Falling of the Womb, Profuse, Scanty or Painful Periods, Tumors or Growths, address Mrs. M. Summers, Box 120, Notre Dame, Ind., U. S. A., for the Free Treatment and Full Information. Thousands besides myself have cured themselves with it. I send it in plain wrappers.

TO MOTHERS OF DAUGHTERS I will explain a simple Home Treatment which speedily and effectually cures Leucorrhea, Green Sickness and Painful or Irregular Menstruation in young ladies. It will save you anxiety and expense and save your daughter the humiliation of explaining her troubles to others. Plumpness and health always result from its use.

Wherever you live I can refer you to well-known ladies of your own State or county who know and will gladly tell any sufferer that this Home Treatment really cures all diseased conditions of our delicate female organism, thoroughly strengthens relaxed muscles and ligaments which cause displacement, and makes women well. Write to-day, as this offer will not be made again.

"Your ten days' treatment gave me instant relief, and though I have suffered from displacement and painful, irregular menstruation for several months, I am confident your treatment will cure me."
MRS. HATTIE N. ROBINSON, Kuttawa, Ky.

"Physicians recommended an operation, but your Home Treatment quickly cured me of soreness and inflammation of the womb and ovaries."
TILLIE WILLIAMS, Camp Nelson, Ky.

"Your Home Treatment was a God-send to me. It brought away the tumor and removed the soreness and ulceration of the womb in a short time."
MRS. RECIE CRIM, Port Royal, Ky.

MRS. M. SUMMERS, Box 408, Notre Dame, Ind., U. S. A.

SALTY

Statement Issued By First Kentucky Line Officers.

TO DEMAND PUBLIC HEARING.

ADJT. R. J. M'BRYDE AND CAPT. HIBBITT SAID TO HAVE RESIGNED FROM STAFF.

REFLECTION ON NEW CO. I.

The line officers of the First regiment, including all who were recommended for court-martial by the Court of Inquiry which recently sat in Louisville, held a meeting last night at Seelbach's Hotel, to which the staff officers of the regiment were invited to be present, as well as the officers of the artillery battalion. At the close of the conference the line officers gave out a salty statement in which they reaffirm their declaration not to support Biscoe Hindman for Colonel under any circumstances.

It was said by some of the officers present at the meeting that Capt. Robert J. McBryde, Jr., regimental adjutant, and Capt. Charles W. Hibbitt, one of the surgeons, had offered their resignations, and that Capt. Llewellyn Spears, also a surgeon on the staff, intended to do so to-day. One of the officers is said to have announced Capt. McBryde's resignation at the meeting last night. Capt. McBryde declined to confirm the report.

At a meeting of part of Company F, of which Capt. Shirley M. Crawford was yesterday relieved of the command, a majority of the men present expressed themselves as preferring to be mustered out to voting for Col. Hindman for Colonel of the regiment.

* * *

Want a Public Trial.

The object of the meeting last night was to discuss the action of the Court of Inquiry, and though it was held behind closed doors, it is known that the officers determined to ask that the trial be held publicly and if that is not granted to demand a copy of the record, provided they furnish a stenographer. The accused officers say they are confident of disproving any charges of guilt on their part.

The meeting was presided over by Maj. H. Watson Lindsey, and among those who were present in addition to the line officers were Dr. Llewellyn Spears, Maj. Austin B. Kinniard, Lieut. Lewis Gouin and others who came at the invitation of the line officers. Telegrams were read from some of the absent line officers, who expressed sympathy with the line officers in their fight and promised to assist in every manner.

The line officers present who prepared the statement of their position for publication were Capt. Neville S. Bullitt, Lieut. John J. Davis, Capt. H. E. Mechling, Capt. Dan Carrell, Lieut. Val. Wilson, Lieut. I. L. Schulhafer, Capt. C. L. Grinstead, Lieut. J. H. Wallace, Lieut. L. E. Duvall, Lieut. W. W. Crawford, Capt. Shirley M. Crawford, Lieut. Gaylord C. Hall, Lieut. Arthur E. Hopkins and Lieut. Anselan Buchanan.

The following is the statement given out by the line officers:

* * *

Officers State Their Position.

In view of the publication of articles in the newspapers of Friday afternoon and Saturday morning, the officers of the First Kentucky Regiment deem it proper to make the following statement:

The article, which, as we are reliably informed, emanated from Mr. Biscoe Hindman, and which stated that some of the line officers regretted their recent action in regard to him and had offered to recede from their position, was grossly misleading and wholly untrue, as Mr. Hindman well knew. After a conference with some of his remaining supporters at the Pendennis Club last Tuesday some of Mr. Hindman's staff officers approached certain of the line officers and urged them to hold a consultation with them to see if something could not be done to save the First Regiment. Finally consenting, the consultation was held, but it was immediately apparent that nothing could be agreed upon which did not include the retirement of Mr. Hindman from the regiment forever. No proposition was made by either side, but it was suggested that Mr. Hindman might possibly be willing to embrace an opportunity to get out of the way gracefully, and might agree to resign within six months if the regiment would consent to elect him, but it was stipulated that any statement or agreement on the part of Mr. Hindman must be reduced to writing.

It was mutually agreed that the matter should be kept secret, and the staff officers agreed to present the matter to Mr. Hindman, and if he made such a proposition it would be laid before all the line officers for acceptance or rejection.

In the short space of less than a year he has alienated every officer in the regiment. Bereft of all support of the existing companies, he has resorted to the most desperate tactics to bolster up a losing cause.

* * *

Fault Found With New Company.

He has supervised and fostered the organization of a new company under the command of S. W. Greene, his sole supporter among the original officers of the regiment. This company, reported in the papers on the morning after it was mustered in as containing sixty men, was not mustered until after 10 o'clock at night, and then several were secured from the red light district to bring the total up to the forty required by statute. The same night that these highly moral citizens were mustered into the new company, Lieut. Greene, mustering officer for the regiment, refused to muster into one company a young man upon whose moral character there was no stain, as Lieut. Greene frankly admitted.

Mr. Hindman was present in the armory during all the time until this company was mustered in, and by his presence testified his pleasure and approval of the new company.

* * *

Position of the Line Officers.

The position of the line officers is now this: For nearly a year we have labored faithfully upon our respective companies, during most of which time we have been hampered by the reckless interference of Mr. Hindman with company matters with which he had no business.

Mr. Hindman's inordinate vanity, his love of personal display and his extreme lack of knowledge of military regulations and customs made him the laughing stock of the St. Louis encampment.

If Mr. Hindman was in fact the Colonel of this regiment we should simply resign without a word. As he is not the lawful Colonel of the First regiment and never has been elegally elected to that position; as he has forfeited the respect and esteem of his line officers and lost the confidence of the entire regiment; as he is endeavoring to force himself upon a regiment united in its opposition to him, we again declare that we cannot and will not support such a man for this position.

Many of the line officers have been in the service for periods ranging from five to fifteen years, and their sole desire is to promote the welfare of the State Guard. We have no axes to grind and no personal ambitions to further, and we shall to the last strive to prevent Mr. Hindman's personal ambition from wrecking the military organization here.

Maj. Hardin Acquitted.

Washington, Feb. 11.—The War Department has been informed of the acquittal in the court-martial case of Maj. Edward E. Hardin, Seventh infantry, formerly of Kentucky. Maj. Hardin was in charge of the military prison on Malapi Island, in the Philippines, and while acting in that capacity thirty prisoners escaped from that place, killing several of the guards.

To Close Out Every Winter COAT and JACKET in Our Entire Stock We Have Divided Them Into TWO LOTS

$4.85

And will sell one lot at $4.85 and the other at $9.75---all this season's styles. These are surely the best values ever offered, and formerly sold at from $10.00 to $30.00.

$9.75

Our Advertisements Always Truthful.

THE Aronson Co. 354-4th AVE.

ICE GORGE

In Ohio Begins Moving Out At Maysville.

TWO STEAMERS DAMAGED.

HEAVY FALL OF SNOW IN SEVERAL WESTERN STATES.

TEMPERATURE ABOUT ZERO.

Maysville, Ky., Feb. 11.—After three ineffectual attempts to-day, the heaviest ice gorge in years in the Ohio river at this place began moving out to-night, and is going rapidly. The steamers Big Kanawha and Lawrence were damaged by the ice, and the wharfboat here was forced out of the water and onto the bank. The steamer Tacoma was also crowded onto land, but the boat is not greatly damaged.

ANOTHER SNOWSTORM

Sets In Over Lower Missouri and Upper Mississippi Valley.

Washington, Feb. 11.—The Weather Bureau reports show that the third general snowstorm within the last ten days has set in over Kansas and Nebraska and the lower Missouri and upper Mississippi valley. The storms, accompanied by considerable snow and an extreme cold snap, continue in the middle Rocky mountain region, the nearest approach to the present conditions there having occurred in February, 1899. The first cold wave of the season has overspread Idaho, Eastern Oregon and Eastern Washington. The forecasts to-day announce that the temperatures will moderate slowly in the northern districts.

A ridge of high pressure extends this morning from the North Pacific coast States eastward to the upper Mississippi valley and southeast from there to the Middle Atlantic coast.

DAMAGE TO SUMMER COTTAGES.

Heavy Ice and Tide Cause Big Losses At Rockaway Beach.

New York, Feb. 11.—Much damage has been done to summer cottages, wharves, landings and boathousses along Rockaway Beach by the heavy ice and the action of the tide. Losses already have reached $50,000, and when the spring thaw occurs it will be greatly increased.

The ice freezing thickly around the piles upon which the cottages are built has been gradually raised by the tides, carrying piles and all upward. In consequence cottages have been tilted on one end and some have already almost been overturned. Wharves have been uprooted, while frail boathouses have been demolished. At some points the blocks of ice are four or five feet thick.

HEAVY SNOW IN NORTHWEST.

Temperature In Nebraska and Iowa Hovers About Zero.

Omaha, Neb., Feb. 11.—Another heavy fall of snow occurred last night over practically all of Nebraska and Western Iowa. Reports received at railroad offices indicate that the storm, which lasted all night, was heavy from Omaha to Denver and Cheyenne and over the entire upper Missouri valley. Thirty-five inches of snow has fallen since December 25, of which about twenty inches is on the ground at this time. No wind has accompanied the present storm, but the temperature remains near the zero mark. Street cars were badly hampered and railroad trains, especially on trunk lines, were all off schedule from one to six hours with a consequent delay of United States mails.

GORGE BREAKS AT VANCEBURG.

Wharfboat Carried About a Mile and Lodged On Shore Ice.

Vanceburg, Ky., Feb. 11.—[Special.]—The ice gorge broke here at 3 o'clock this morning and carried the wharf boat about a mile down the river. It was forced out on the shore ice and is apparently safe for the present. There were six badly frightened men on the boat during its perilous journey. The ice is heavy and is doing considerable damage. A lot of saw logs was mixed with the ice, but there was no chance for the drifters to save them. The river is practically free of ice this evening.

Wharfboat Damaged By Ice.

Cairo, Ill., Feb. 11.—A heavy run of ice in the Ohio gorged against the head of the Halliday-Phillips wharfboat last night and at 5 o'clock this morning the boat was broken loose from the landing, the heavy chains snapping and the several iron bridges of the boat doubtling up and twisting out of shape.

The wharfboat was forced down by the ice until it reached the Fourth-street ferry landing, where it lodged. The steamer Sadie Lee, lying at the foot of the wharfboat, was forced down through the ice and barges, but appears to have suffered no serious damage.

To Relieve Railroad Congestion.

Pittsburg, Pa., Feb. 11.—A tremendous movement of freight over the Pennsylvania railroad to entirely relieve the congestion resulting from the blizzard of two weeks ago, has been planned by the transportation department of the road for to-morrow.

It is said orders for every available man and locomotive power to work has been issued.

Property Damaged By Gorge.

East Liverpool, O., Feb. 11.—The ice gorge in the Ohio river at this point broke to-day, destroying much property. It is believed one man was drowned. House boats, coal barges and pleasure craft valued at several thousand dollars were carried away by the ice and wrecked. The lock is in danger of destruction.

Ice Breaks At Fittsburg.

Pittsburg, Feb. 11.—The ice in the Monongahela river broke here to-day and passed out without doing much damage owing to the sudden cold weather which checked the rise. Up river points report a loss of several thousand dollars from sunken coal boats.

Blizzard In the Southwest.

Dallas, Tex., Feb. 11.—Reports to the News from points in Oklahoma, Indian Territory and North Texas state that a blizzard is raging and the snowfall is the heaviest of the season.

Gorge Loose At Manchester.

Cincinnati, O., Feb. 11.—The ice gorge at Manchester, O., broke to-day, when the river rose seven feet, and damaged two gasoline boats and a barge. All other vessels are reported safe.

Blinding Snow In Iowa.

Des Moines, Ia., Feb. 11.—A blinding snowstorm prevailed throughout Central Iowa to-day, with the thermometer down to zero. Street car traffic here is being seriously impeded.

ON THE PROPOSAL TO ERECT A STATUE TO SHAKESPEARE IN LONDON.

[By Alfred Austin.]

Why should we lodge in marble or in bronze
Spirits more vast than earth, or sea, or sky?
Wiser the silent worshiper who cons
Their page for Wisdom that will never die.
Unto the favorites of the passing hour
Erect a statue and unveil the bust,
Whereon contemptuous Time will slowly shower
Oblivion's refuse and neglectful dust.
The Monarchs of the Mind, self-sceptered Kings,
Need no memento to transmit their name;
Throned on their thoughts and high imaginings,
They are the Lords, not servitors, of Fame.
Raise pedestals to perishable stuff:
Gods for themselves are monument enough.

—[Independent for February.

Ashford, Kent, England.

Republican Declared Elected.

Boonville, Ind., Feb. 11.—[Special.]—Before County Commissioners to-day Wm. Barnhill, Democrat, failed to prove his charges of fraud against the Election Board, which declared Chas. West, Republican, elected to the road supervisorship in District No. 3, Skelton township. The plaintiff produced 400 voters, a majority in the district, who testified that they voted for Barnhill.

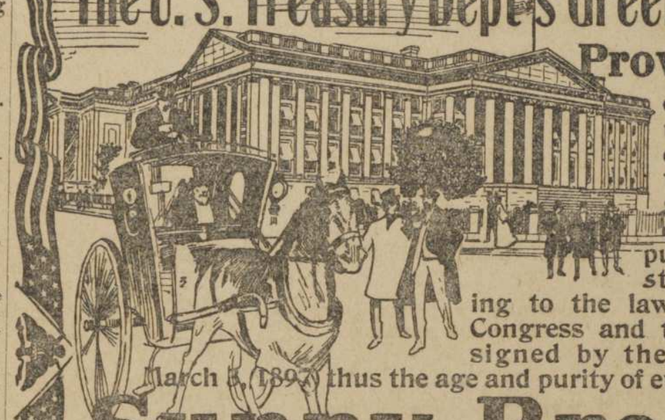
"77" Cures Colds and GRIP

Back-ache.

Back-ache is the most distressing symptom of Grip. It may be between the shoulder blades, extending clear through to the chest, or down in the kidney region; it may take the form of Lumbago (crick-in-the-back), and lame you so that you cannot walk or stand; to lie still is impossible; to move, agony. The Back-ache of Grip destroys your disposition and makes you a bugbear to your family and friends. Why not try Dr. Humphreys' "Seventy-seven?" It works wonders—cures Grip, breaks up the Cold and prevents Pneumonia.

At Druggists, 25 cents, or mailed. Humphreys' Homeo. Medicine Co., Cor. William and John Streets, New York.

The U. S. Treasury Dept's Green Stamp



Proves that we bottle our whiskey under the direct supervision of government officials in its pure, natural state (according to the law passed by Congress and the Senate—signed by the President, March 3, 1897) thus the age and purity of every bottle of

Sunny Brook STRAIGHT Whiskey

BOTTLED IN BOND

is guaranteed by the highest authority known to mortal man—The Government of U. S. Avoid whiskies not guaranteed by Uncle Sam.

SUNNY BROOK DISTILLERY CO., Jefferson County, Ky.

CORPORATION NOTICES.

Stockholders' Meeting.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the BANK OF COMMERCE will be held at their banking house Monday, February 20, at from 10 a. m. to 12 o'clock noon, for the election of directors to serve the ensuing year.
SAMUEL CASSEDAY, Pres.

HOTELS.

HOTEL CHAMBERLIN, Old Point Comfort.
Open all the year. For booklets, etc., address GEO. F. ADAMS, Mgr., Fortress Monroe, Va.

Card of Thanks.

We desire to express our heartfelt thanks to our relatives, friends and members of the Swoben Society, who kindly sympathized with us in the loss of our dear father and husband, Mr. Valentine Schmitt; to the donors of the floral offerings, to the fathers of the St. Vincent de Paul church and to those who accompanied the remains to the last resting place.
WIFE AND CHILDREN.

Card of Thanks.

We wish to express our thanks for kindness shown during sickness and death of William Nicol to all friends of his and the sister.
MRS. WILLIAM M. ROBINSON AND FAMILY.

GEORGETOWN MAN IS ARRESTED IN CHICAGO.

Isaac Steinberg Is Charged With Using the United States Mails To Defraud.

Chicago, Feb. 11.—Isaac Steinberg, of Georgetown, Ky., whose correct name is said to be James R. Barlow, was arrested here to-day charged with fraudulent use of the mails.

It is alleged that Steinberg operated under the firm name of Isaac Steinberg & Co., manufacturing jewelers and opticians. According to post-office officials, Steinberg would write to an individual and assert that a friend had purchased a diamond ring from the firm for the person addressed and had ordered the stone reset. Before the ring could be secured, the letter would state, a remittance would be necessary to pay the cost of resetting.

GOV. HIGGINS REFUSES TO EXTRADITE HUNT.

Albany, N. Y., Feb. 11.—Gov. Higgins has refused to authorize the extradition from this State of William Hunt, at the requisition of the Governor of Illipois upon which a hearing was held before him yesterday. He said to-day he had refused the extradition upon the ground that the papers accompanying the requisition were insufficient to justify action by him.

Cutting Affray Near Vanceburg.

Vanceburg, Ky., Feb. 11.—[Special.]—A free-for-all fight occurred twelve miles below here last night. Bake McLain was fearfully cut and slashed in the face by a party thought to be Leslie Cogan. Cogan has gone to Ohio. McLain's condition is serious.

TO SELL TOWN FOR DEBT.

[South Bend, Ind., Telegram to the Chicago Record-Herald.]

In a writ of execution Judge Funk, in the Circuit Court to-day, gave the Sheriff of Laporte county authority to sell Michigan City, Ind., to satisfy a judgment for $11,000 in favor of Agnes Phillips, who obtained that sum on a personal injury suit. An appeal from the decision will be taken. Attorneys are investigating to discover whether or not the town can be sold in this manner.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Notice

To the Unknown Owners of Certain Bonds—In the action of the Germania Safety Vault and Trust Company, etc., vs. Northern Division of the Cumberland and Ohio Railroad Company in the Shelby Circuit Court, the property of such road was sold, and the proceeds have been distributed among the various bondholders except the holders of eight of such bonds which bonds have never been presented. The proportion due on each of said bonds is now in the hands of the undersigned for distribution.

Upon said bonds being sent to Messrs. Willis & Todd, attorneys at law, Shelbyville, Ky., the undersigned will pay the proportionate part due on each bond. This February 4, 1905. SIMEON COOK, Special Commissioner Shelby Circuit Court.

PATENTS

Our Hand Book on Patents, Trade-Marks, etc., sent free. Patents procured through Munn & Co., receive free notice in the

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN

MUNN & CO., 361 Broadway, N. Y.
BRANCH OFFICE: 625 F St., Washington, D. C.

FIRM CHANGES.

Notice of Dissolution.

The firm of HARDY BURTON & CO. is dissolved by mutual consent as of February 1, 1905, either partner having the right to sign firm name in winding up unsettled business.
HARDY BURTON,
JUNIUS CALDWELL.

Hardy Burton will continue the real estate and auction business under firm name of Hardy Burton Co. at old stand, 215 Fifth st.

Junius Caldwell will conduct the real estate business in all its branches at his new offices, 317 Fifth st., second floor.

OATS 5,000 Bushels White Oats For Sale Cheap.

Some slightly damaged—most of it in good condition. Come quick.

725 WEST JEFFERSON.

MEETINGS.

Attention! Powell Camp No. 9, W. O. W.—Members of Black Horse Cavalry are requested to be on hand to report on drill and dance and other special business at regular meeting Monday night, February 13, 1905.
WALTER HENSLEY, C. C.
GEORGE C. BENDER, Clerk.

UNDERTAKERS.

GRAN W. SMITH'S SON
AL. S. SMITH, Proprietor,
FUNERAL DIRECTOR
Southwest cor. 7th and Walnut sts.
Both Telephones 819.

DOUGHERTY & McELLIOTT,
Funeral Directors and Embalmers,
1231 W. Market Street.
All calls promptly attended to, both day and night. Both 'phones 2998.

SCHOPPENHORST BROS.
Funeral Directors & Embalmers
1820 West Market.
Telephone 1841. Chapel for use of patrons.

DEATHS.

BOHLSEN—Asleep, Saturday, February 11, 1905, at 12:25 p. m., Agnes, youngest daughter of John J. and Anna Belle Bohlsen, nee Murphy, aged 11 months and 24 days.

Funeral from residence, 701 Florence place, Monday morning at 8:15 and from St. Mary's church at 9 o'clock. Interment at St. Louis cemetery. Relatives and friends invited.

CLAIR—February 11, at 6:30 p. m., Sallie, the oldest daughter of Catherine and the late Thomas Clair.

Funeral from the family residence, 1629 West Main street, Tuesday morning at 8:30 o'clock, and from St. Patrick's church at 9 o'clock. Interment in St. Louis cemetery. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

Chicago, Ill., and Indianapolis, Ind., papers please copy.

FRITSCH—Saturday evening at 11:20 o'clock, William H. Fritch, aged 27 years. Funeral from the residence Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Interment in Cave Hill cemetery.

KNIGHT—In Memphis, Tenn., February 6, Mary Sevier Knight, sister of Mrs. Ruth Sevier Collins.

KRILL—Fell asleep on Thursday morning, Feb. 9, 1905, at 8 o'clock, Henry J. Krill, Sr., age 77 years 1 month and 29 days.

Funeral from his late residence in Clark's lane, on the Poplar Level road, Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock, and from St. Paul's German Evangelical church, corner Preston and Green sts., at 2 o'clock. Burial at the Eastern cemetery.

McDONALD—February 10, at 11 p. m., Dora McDonald, in her 23d year.

Funeral from the residence of her brother, Ernest McDonald, 1221½ West Broadway, this afternoon at 2 o'clock. Interment in Cave Hill cemetery.

MONTGOMERY—At 9:30 p. m., February 10, 1905, Nicholas L. Montgomery, aged 57 years.

Funeral from Bax's chapel, Clay and Chestnut streets, this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. Interment private.

PRYOR—Mrs. Sallie Pryor, mother of Mrs. Josephine Vernon and Mr. Josh Hutchison, who was connected with the family of the late George Anderson for thirty-eight years, fell asleep at her home, 806 First street, February 10, 1905, at 2:30 p. m.

Funeral from Fifth-street Baptist church February 13, 1905, at 2 p. m. Beside the son and daughter four grandsons survive.

REILLY—February 9, at 11 p. m., Mrs. Mary Reilly, widow of the late Mr. Owen Reilly.

Funeral from the family residence, 2414 West Walnut street, Monday morning at 8:15 o'clock, and from Sacred Heart church at 9 o'clock. Friends of the family are invited to attend. Interment in St. Louis cemetery. No flowers.

WOOLLEY—Robert Wickliffe Woolley Friday morning, February 10, in the 77th year of his age.

Funeral at 3 o'clock Sunday afternoon from late residence, 237 East Jefferson street. Interment private.

IN MEMORIAM.

In Memory of Augusta Romer, Who Died February 16, 1904.

We saw her sufferings, heard her sighs
With throbbing hearts and weeping eyes;
But now she calmly sleeps at last—
All grief, all pain, all sufferings past.
God loved her, too, and He thought best
To take her home to be at rest.

Our mother is gone but not forgotten;
Never shall her memory fade.
Sweetest thoughts shall ever linger
Around the grave where she is laid.

Often from our hearts comes the bitter cry—
Why, oh, why, did our mother die?
Then comes the answer, so solemn and sweet—
Our mother's not dead—she's but asleep.
FROM HER CHILDREN.

In Memory of Valentine Frey, Who Died February 12, 1904.

I bow my head and sadly weep,
I miss my father's face,
His soul has found a home with God,
Before the Throne of Grace.

O father, how I miss your face,
Tears of affection flow,
I love you as I loved you when
You died one year ago.
SON.

You are not forgotten, grandpa, dear,
Nor ever will you be;
For as long as life or memory lasts
We will always remember thee.
GRANDCHILDREN.

In Memory of Our Beloved Mother, Magdalene Wilhelm, Died Feb. 11, 1904.

Loved mother, a year has passed since
Death called you to a brighter home,
Oh, so sad for us to live without you!
Mother, we miss thee from our home,
We miss thee from thy place—
A shadow o'er our life is cast.
We miss the sunshine of thy face,
We miss thy kind and willing hand,
Thy fond and earnest care.
Our home is dark without thee—
We miss thee everywhere.
HUSBAND AND CHILDREN.

In Memory of Our Dear Wife and Mother, Mrs. Phil Hutti, Who Died February 15, 1904.

Dearest mother, thou has left us,
We thy loss most deeply feel;
But 'tis God who has bereft us,
He can all our sorrows heal.

We miss thee from our home, dear mother,
We miss thy kind and willing hand;
Our home is dark without thee,
We miss thee everywhere.
HUSBAND AND CHILDREN.

In Loving Remembrance of William L. Bueter, Who Died February 12, 1902.

Three long years have passed away
Since my dear husband was called away,
But my heart is broke
Since the last sweet words he spoke;
But God knew best
To take my dear husband home to rest.
WIFE, ANNA M. BUETER.

To My Friends and Patrons

I wish to state that I am now located in my new quarters,

1231 WEST MARKET ST.,

bet. 12th and 13th sts., where I will continue my business as

FUNERAL DIRECTOR AND EMBALMER.

Both Phones 2998

DANIEL J. DOUGHERTY

Headquarters for Rubber Goods, Hot-Water Bottles, Fountain Syringes.

Our stock of Rubber Goods is the most complete in the city, comprising a large and varied assortment of HOT-WATER BOTTLES, FOUNTAIN SYRINGES, ATOMIZERS, etc.; all sold at close-cut prices and quality fully guaranteed.

Hot Water Bottles, 2 qt.....50c
Hot Water Bottles, 3 qt.....65c
Hot Water Bottles, 4 qt.....75c
Hot Water Bottles, extra quality silk insertion.....98c to $1.75

50c Atomizers 35c
75c Atomizers 50c
$1.00 Atomizers 75c
Century Atomizers, No. 5.....$1.00
Century Atomizers, No. 10.....$1.25

Fountain Syringes, 2 qt.....50c
Fountain Syringes, 3 qt.....65c
Fountain Syringes, rapid flow, extra quality .....89c to $1.75
Marvel Whirling Spray.....$2.75

Chamois Vests and Chest Protectors.

We are closing out our stock of these items and are offering, while they last, FROST KING and FROST QUEEN CHAMOIS VESTS at $2.19, and the WALDORF and ASTORIA CHAMOIS VESTS for men and women at $1.19 each. These are high-grade, tailor-made garments, and the close cut prices above quoted should appeal to everyone desiring a chest protector. By mail 15c extra to cover postage.

MAIL ORDERS SOLICITED.

T. P. TAYLOR & CO.'S

Two Leading Cut-Rate Drug Stores,

Northeast Corner Third Avenue and Jefferson Street and 332 Fourth Avenue, Louisville, Ky.

COURT OVER

Many Cases Disposed of In New Albany.

RECENT ORDER SET ASIDE.

REVIVAL STARTS WITH BRIGHT PROSPECTS.

MANY PULPITS TO BE FILLED.

Yesterday was the last day of the January term of the Floyd Circuit Court at New Albany and an adjournment was taken to the March term. Judge Utz, on motion of the Union Trust Company, Indianapolis, administrator of the estate of W. C. DePauw, deceased, set aside the order confirming the sale of certain property made recently to Elizabeth Barth and continued the matter until the March term. The property in question is a large vacant lot, 83 by 275 feet, on East Main street, sold for $2,500; the house and lot at East Thirteenth and Main streets, sold for the same price, and a tract of land containing nearly two acres, on Silver street, sold for $125. It is claimed by people in New Albany that much better figures can be obtained for these pieces of property, and it is probable that increased prices will be offered the Union Trust Company, the administrator, between now and the March term.

The case of Hiram Brown against Susan Argenbright, a suit brought for possession of real estate purchased several years ago at a tax sale, was dismissed, a compromise having been effected.

In the suit of William E. Rose against the Jeffersonville Belt Railway Company, transferred to the Floyd Circuit Court from Clark county, on a change of venue, Judge Utz decided in favor of the plaintiff. This suit was to restrain the defendant company from constructing a railway line across the property of the plaintiff, and the injunction, by order of the court, was made perpetual.

Chester Terry, aged seventeen years, who was arrested several months ago on a charge of having stolen three loaves of bread and a dozen rolls from a grocery keeper on Vincennes street, entered a plea of guilty to a charge of petit larceny and was sentenced to the Boys' Reform School at Plainfield, to remain until he is twenty-one years old.

On petition of the plaintiff, the marriage of Andrew J. Beers and Anna Beers, which was solemnized a few months ago, was annulled. George W. Wheeler was appointed guardian of his minor children—Iva, Lola and Ethel Wheeler. The case of Julia Parsons against John C. Brown, a suit to recover damages for injury to property, was dismissed on motion of the plaintiff. The suit of Harriet Simonson against John Newhouse to foreclose a mortgage was dismissed.

READY IN NEW ALBANY.

Revival Will Start With General Enthusiasm.

The great religious campaign will begin in New Albany this afternoon, the opening sermon being preached by the Rev. Dr. P. Telford, the London evangelist, who is known as the Moody of England. The services will be held in Wesley Chapel. At night he will address an overflow meeting at the Park Christian church, a half block distant, before the services at Wesley Chapel, which will begin at 8 o'clock. Dr. Telford will preach each night during the coming week at Wesley Chapel and the Park Christian church. Each afternoon services will be held at the Main-street Methodist church. A feature of the various meeting will be the music which will be furnished by a chorus of 100 singers, selected from the best voices of the city.

Great enthusiasm over the meetings has been enlisted through the preparatory services held nightly in New Albany during the past week, and it is expected that the meetings will be well attended. In order to accommodate those unable to attend the great meeting at Wesley Chapel, services will be held at the First Presbyterian church, with the Rev. E. T. Poulson to preach; in the Third Presbyterian church, conducted by the Rev. Dr. C. K. Crawford; at the Jennie DePauw Memorial Methodist church, with the pastor, the Rev. D. P. Holt, in the pulpit, and at the Advent Christian church, where the Rev. Wallace M. Stuckey will preach.

NEW ALBANY NOTES.

—Mrs. Nannie Kammerer slipped on the icy pavement at her home on North State street and fractured her right wrist. Miss Barbara Klerner, while skating in front of her home on East Fourth street yesterday, slipped and in falling fractured her knee cap.

—Judge Thomas E. Fogle, who has been presiding over the Police Court in this city for several years, is an applicant for appointment as assistant chief factory inspector for one of the districts of Indiana and he has been indorsed for the place by a number of the leading politicians of the city.

—There was a large attendance at the revival meeting held last night in the Central Christian church by the evangelist, the Rev. Dr. S. M. Martin. Dr. Martin will have for his theme this morning "The Christian and His Diseases." This afternoon he will lecture to men only on "Manhood and Home," and to-night he will have for his theme "Prepare to Meet Thy God."

—"The Eve of the Ballot" will be the subject of the Rev. Charles Preston Wilcox's sermon at the Second Presbyterian church this morning. Union services will be held at the church to-night by the congregations of Centenary, Tabernacle Baptist and the First Presbyterian churches, and the sermon will be preached by the Rev. E. T. Poulson, of the Tabernacle Baptist.

—The Rev. Father L. J. Vaughan, a noted Catholic clergyman of Michigan, and one of the most pleasant and entertaining platform orators of the country, will lecture to-night at Holy Trinity school hall, East Market street, near Seventh, his subject being "The Power of Love." The Rev. Father Vaughan was one of the popular speakers at the Chautauqua held last summer in Glenwood Park, and he made a fine impression on the large crowds that attended.

—Charles D. Kelso, as attorney for the defendant company, filed a motion in the office of George B. Cardwill, deputy clerk of the United States Court, yesterday, to make the complaint more specific in the case of Charles B. Mann against the Louisville and Southern Indiana Traction Company, a suit to recover damages for personal injuries. The papers were forwarded last night by Deputy Clerk Cardwill to the United States Court at Indianapolis. The case will not be tried until the July term.

—Joseph Bego and John J. Doan, insurance agents, engaged in a fight in one of the office rooms of the Masonic Temple building yesterday afternoon and were arrested by Sergt. Fess and Patrolman McLaughlin. Both pleaded not guilty in Magistrate Fogle's court and were released on their own recognizance to answer in that tribunal next Tuesday. Bego said that Doan induced him to enter the room and, locking the door, went at him in regular pugilistic style. He seized the chair with which to defend himself, and in trying to back away broke the glass in the door.

—Alonzo Crump, an old resident, died late Friday night at his home on Floyd street, between Ninth and Tenth, of stomach trouble after an illness of several years. His age was seventy years and he leaves two sons, Charles and Eugene Crump. He was a ship carpenter by trade and was employed in the noted yards of the city in the prosperous steamboating era before the Civil War. His funeral will take place this afternoon from his late home under the direction of Friendship Lodge, Knights of Pythias, and of the Odd Fellows. The services will be conducted by the Rev. J. D. Current, pastor of the Main-street Methodist church.

POLICE ASSESSED

IN ST. LOUIS TO RAISE MONEY FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

THE PRACTICE IS DEFENDED

By Judge Evans, Chairman of the Democratic Committee of Missouri.

St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 11.—Police contributions to the Democratic campaign fund were placed under the searchlight at to-day's session of the State Senate Committee, which is investigating the receipts and expenditures of the State Committee during the recent campaign.

William R. Faulkner, secretary to Chief of Police Kieley, and a son of Dr. Faulkner, superintendent of police property, testified to the manner of collecting a fund of $21,000. He said the order to raise the money from the police came from his father, who told him to notify the Police Department Captains, "as usual," and that the letters were phrased as an order, and said that "the usual collections will be taken up."

The following schedule of assessments in the Police Department is the "usual one,' 'according to the address:

Captains, $36; Lieutenants, $22.50; Sergeants, $20.50; patrolmen, $16.30; probationary patrolmen, $11; turnkeys, $11; clerks, $10; janitors receiving $60 per month, $10; janitors receiving $50 per month, $9.

During the course of his testimony, Judge W. N. Evans, of West Plains, Mo., chairman of the Democratic State Committee, said that he believed that every person holding office owing to the political supremacy of his party was in duty bound to contribute to the campaign fund.

Senator McIndoe (Republican) asked if Gov. Folk knew that money was being collected from the police.

"No, sir," replied Judge Evans. "I think that he does not know it yet. It was none of Folk's business. I understand that he was opposed to collecting money from the police, and I was the responsible head of the committee and believe such methods are all right."

GEN. LEW WALLACE HAS CANCER OF THE STOMACH.

Famous Author Slowly Dying and Is Compelled To Cease Work On His Autobiography.

Indianapolis, Ind., Feb. 11.—[Special.]—The disease of which Gen. Lew Wallace is slowly dying at his Crawfordsville home is now known to be cancer of the stomach, though he has not been informed of the fact. Life is sustained almost entirely by stimulants.

The General has at last turned away from work on his autobiography, which has been brought down to the opening of his administration as Governor of the Territory of New Mexico, though he has not abandoned all hope of returning to it. This is the last work that he has set for himself to do. He shows remarkable fortitude and his physicians say he is being sustained by indomitable power of will.

FAILURE

Of the Burley Growers' Association Admitted.

TRUST WILL MAKE PRICES.

PRESIDENT HAWKINS, HOWEVER, YET REMAINS HOPEFUL.

TOBACCO GROWERS GLOOMY.

Cincinnati, Feb. 11.—[Special.]—Even the more optimistic of the Cincinnati tobacco men interested in the big Burley deal to-day gave up hope of getting Wall street to finance the fight against the trust backed by Standard Oil. Secretary Barton has abandoned the field and gone home.

No definite word has been received that the message that called Archibald Stewart, their representative, back to New York after he started home had proved a vain hope, but his silence was taken as an ill omen. There was no longer any need for sticking to the ship.

The tobacco men could feel certain of only one thing, that is, that Standard Oil has proved itself stronger than the allied tobacco interests of Cincinnati, the independent tobacco manufacturers supporting them, and some 30,000 farmers of the white Burley field, banded together in as compact an organization as the ingenuity of clever leaders and three years' hard work could produce.

The 40,000 farmers, whose livelihood depends on the price they can get for their tobacco, must accept the prices the trust sees fit to give. They hope the fact that the tobacco trust must have white Burley, and lots of it, in the immediate future, and also the uneasiness the association's efforts may have caused, will enable them to get fair prices, but it is only a hope.

One of the foremost tobacco warehousemen in Cincinnati, whose time, money and efforts have been thrown into the fight, said to-day:

"It is no use to hope any longer. We have been led on like lambs to be shorn. A dozen times during the negotiations in New York it has seemed certain that success would crown our efforts and there is no doubt that the men leading us believed their own statements that they would back the deal."

MEETING AT LEXINGTON.

President Hawkins Issues Statement Showing Status of Affairs.

Lexington, Ky., Feb. 11.—[Special.]—The committee of the Kentucky Burley Tobacco Growers' Company held a meeting here to-day at the Leland Hotel and discussed the gloomy outlook for the financing of the company which has met with so many reverses. The members were far from enthusiastic over the prospects, but still claim to have hopes of succeeding. To-night President Hawkins gave out the following signed statement which shows that there is still a lingering hope that relief may yet come:

Lexington, Ky., Feb. 10, 1905.—Our Finance Committee is still in New York. I called my advisers, the old Board of Directors of the Burley Tobacco Growers' Company—W. C. McChord, of Springfield; W. H. Booker, of Eminence; C. B. Sullivan, of Versailles; W. S. Osborne, of Maysville, and J. W. Hughes, of Harrodsburg—to advise with me as to the best course to pursue to serve, as we have always done, the best interest of the grower. A committee was sent to New York to make financial arrangements for procuring the money necessary to finance our organization. They have worked hard and assiduously and have met with many obstacles unforeseen. They are still at work with some hope of success. Under existing circumstances, and, as I have said before, the growers' interest is uppermost, and we think it unwise at this juncture to take any steps until their report is final. We take the stand that the faithful many who are standing to the last will lose nothing by waiting. It is true those who have grown weary and have decided to sell their tobacco will be profited by our continuance, so that until our committee reports finally, which we have every assurance for thinking will be in the next two or three days, we will stand firm and wait developments. Our members who have stood so firmly will be notified as soon as a decision is reached. W. B. HAWKINS.

GLOOM IN MONTGOMERY.

One Hundred Thousand Dollars May Be Lost By Growers.

Mt. Sterling, Ky., Feb. 11.—[Special.]—The feature of the Burley Tobacco Growers' Association to finance itself is a severe blow to the tobacco interests in Montgomery county. The city was filled to-day with members of the association eager to learn something encouraging, but without avail. As a consequence the Continental Company is in high glee, and it openly boasts that it will now purchase tobacco at its own price. The markets in the city are being flooded with the weed, and J. G. Robinson, a large raiser, sold his crop to the Louisville breaks at only six cents average, when he could have secured three cents more at home if he had not been a member of the association, thereby losing several hundred dollars. There are two million pounds tied up in the county, and if the association falls the raisers will lose at lowest figures $100,000. The tenants, who are in the main poor people, will lose heavily. There is much bitter feeling in some sections of the county by members of the association against those who secured them to sign the contract. The market is now two cents off and will go lower, and it was predicted to-night that before another week tobacco that is really worth twelve cents will be purchased by the trust for six or seven cents in this market.

DENY

Injunction Against the Associated Druggists.

JUDGES MILLER AND KIRBY

HOLD THAT NOTHING EXISTS TO ENJOIN.

CUT-RATE MEN LOSE POINT.

An injunction sought by the local cut rate druggists, W. F. Klusmeyer, Olga Renz & Co. and C. B. Rademaker & Co., against all the local wholesale drug firms and twenty-three retailers to prevent the defendants from refusing to sell plaintiffs drugs, was denied by Judges Shackelford Miller and S. B. Kirby, who sat jointly in the case. The plaintiffs charged that they were the victims of a boycott which was doing them great injury and also restricting competition.

A lengthy joint opinion was delivered in the case, which has been fought most bitterly and been under submission a number of months. The circumstances of the interdependent relations between the Proprietary Association of America, the National Wholesale Druggists' Association and the National Association of Retail Druggists were reviewed at length by the court.

By this arrangement the manufacturers of proprietary medicines require the wholesalers to agree not to sell to cut rate druggists upon the penalty of themselves being refused goods. However, the sellers of the patent medicines allow the prices of their goods to be fixed by three-fourths of the retailers in each community. When the retail druggists held a meeting September 15, 1902, a schedule of prices was compiled. All members of the local trade except the plaintiffs complied with the agreement. As the latter refused to join, the schedule was never put into effect.

* * *

Their Names Cut Off.

Soon afterward the names of the plaintiffs appeared on the "cut off" list of the proprietors of patent medicines. This was issued by the Chicago secretary of the National Association of Druggists, who furnishes information for the proprietors. Since that date the plaintiffs have only been able to buy goods surreptitiously and in small quantities. The suit will probably be taken up to the higher court. Under the finding of the court none of the wholesalers or retailers ever had anything to do with placing the plaintiffs' names on the "cut off" list and they refused to sell goods only to the plaintiffs. The court held that they had a right to do this and pointed out that in the case of Dwen Brewster against Millers' Sons, where Brewster sued the undertakers for refusing to sell him a coffin the defendants had only acted within their rights. In that case the plaintiff wished a coffin to bury his wife in, but had failed to pay the $52 he owed for the burial of his father.

In the case at bar the defendants had only refused to have business relations with the defendants, giving the court, therefore, nothing to enjoin.

* * *

Court's Ruling.

The opinion in part is as follows:

"The most that plaintiffs can claim under the proof in this case is that the defendants have combined and conspired together to fix prices and to refuse to sell plaintiffs goods for store purposes; and conceding that to be true for the sake of argument, it yet remains true, as a matter of law, that plaintiffs cannot maintain these actions. We are not called upon to say whether the defendants have been guilty of violating the statute of May 20, 1890, against Pools, Trusts and Conspiracies, and now embraced in the Kentucky Statutes as Chapter 161, or whether the Commonwealth could sustain an indictment under this evidence. On the contrary, we are only called upon to say whether the plaintiffs are entitled to an injunction against the defendants.

"Suppose, for illustration, that we should direct the prayer of the petition to be granted; what would be the terms of the injunction? We could not require the defendants to sell to the plaintiffs, for that contention was expressly disposed of in the Brewster case. We could not restrain the defendants from sending out circulars of blacklists, for the evidence wholly fails to show that any one of the defendants ever had anything whatever to do with Wotten's 'cut off lists,' or with furnishing him with any of the information therein. We cannot restrain the defendants from making threats, or with interfering with the business of the plaintiffs, for they have done none of these things. In fact, the complaint is that they will not do something—that they will not sell goods to the plaintiffs. The only material fact that plaintiff complains of is that the defendants have conspired to fix the prices of certain drugs; and if that be true, it is plain that plaintiffs' remedy is not by an injunction to compel them to fix other prices, but it is by indictment, or by a suit at law for damages for the injury sustained."

TO HIGHEST COURT.

Losing There, Plaintiffs May Sign Agreement.

The decision by Judges Miller and Kirby, of the Chancery branch, which is adverse to the "cut-rate" druggists, may force the druggists who were plaintiffs in the suit to sign the agreement they refused to sign two years ago, and which caused the filing of the injunction suit.

O. Renz, of the Renz Drug Company, which conducts three stores, said last night that a conference between the plaintiff druggists and their attorneys would be held in the near future to discuss further steps. He said the case would probably be appealed to the Court of Appeals, and if they are defeated there it will be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States. However, it has not been fully decided what will be done.

Mr. Renz said that if the "cut-rate" druggists finally decide to stop further litigation, they will probably sign the agreement and sell at prices fixed by the other retail druggists.

"We have managed to get along for the past two years, since the suit had been pending," said Mr. Renz, "but of course we have been greatly handicapped, because the wholesale houses refused to sell to us. We have been forced to pay higher prices and the freight on our goods by reason of the fact that we could not get them here. We still believe we were right in the position taken, notwithstanding the result of the decision. We believe that when we tender our money to the wholesale people they should be forced to accept and not to discriminate against us. It seems it is our affair if we choose to sell them for any sum we fix, especially if it is in favor of the purchaser. If we find we cannot force the wholesale houses to sell to us, we may sign the high scale we did not sign when the prices on drugs were raised by the retailers."

Marine Intelligence.

New York, Feb. 11.—Arrived: La Touraine, Havre. Sailed: Patricia, Hamburg via Dover; St. Paul, Southampton via Plymouth and Cherbourg; Mesaba, London; Lucania, Liverpool; Zeeland, Antwerp; Heckar, Naples via Gibraltar; Ethiopa, Glasgow.

Glasgow, Feb. 11.—Arrived: Sardinian, Boston. Sailed: Brazilian, Portland; Laurentian, New York.

Liverpool, Feb. 11.—Sailed: Campania, New York.

Antwerp, Feb. 11.—Sailed: Vaderland, New York.

Havre, Feb. 11.—Sailed: LaGascogne, New York.

Southampton, Feb. 11.—Sailed: St. Louis, New York via Cherbourg.

Supplemental Sale

Dainty Muslin Underwear.



An aftermath of the big event of last month. For that colossal affair we had placed immense orders, and it so happened that one big shipment, consisting mostly of the finer grades, did not get here on time owing to a break-down in the factory, which caused several weeks' delay.

This order was received last week. On account of this delay we secured an extra price concession, so we are going to have another sale. It will not be quite as big as last month's, but the values will be equal in every respect and much greater in some particular instances.

We have only a limited time for this sale, as our spring goods will begin to arrive shortly, consequently the values will be unusual even for us. They will be found arranged on tables for quick disposal. All are marked in plain figures.

Gowns.

33c Ladies' Good Muslin Gown, solid yoke of hemstitched tucks, ruffle on neck and cuffs, full length and width; worth 50c.

50c Ladies' Soft-finished Muslin Gown, V-neck, solid yoke of hemstitched tucks and embroidery insertion; ruffle on neck and sleeves; worth 75c.

63c Ladies' Nainsook Gowns, square neck, yoke of hemstitching and double rows of embroidery insertion. An exquisite gown; worth $1.

$1.00 Soft Finished Cambric Gowns handsomely trimmed with embroidery, ribbon and clusters of fine tucks; a $1.50 quality.

Other extraordinary values in gowns for this sale will be found at $1.25, $1.50, $1.75 and $2.

Drawers.

33c Ladies' fine Cambric Umbrella Drawers, have three wide rows of hemstitched tucks in flounce, a tailor-made effect; worth 60c.

38c Ladies' Nainsook Drawers, full umbrella shape, with extra deep ruffle, have 6 rows of fine hemstitched tucks, a regular 65c grade.

50c Ladies' Cambric Drawers, made umbrella shape; have a fine embroidery flounce. This Drawer is worth 75c.

At $1.00, $1.25 and $1.50 you have choice of about 6 distinct styles of Ladies' Drawers in this sale. They are all priced in proportion to those mentioned above.

Skirts.

35c Ladies' full-length and full-width Muslin Skirt, has an unusually deep flounce, ornamented with hemstitched tucks; worth 50c.

85c Ladies' Cambric Skirt, wide flounce, two rows of lace insertion and lace edge on ruffle, actual worth $1.25.

$1.00 Ladies' Cambric Skirt, hemstitched flounce, with wide embroidery edge to match, a very substantial skirt; worth $1.50.

Some very fine Tailor-made and Fancy - trimmed Skirts at $1.00, $1.50 and $2.00, that are being sold at this time much under their real value.

Corset Covers

25c Handsome Cambric Cover, soft finish, has two rows of lace insertion across front, lace ruffle on neck and armholes, a very choice cover, worth 50c.

50c Nice Cambric Cover, handsomely trimmed with fine quality of blind embroidery and small tucks, neck and armholes trimmed to match, a 75c quality.

55c Nainsook Cover, yoke of dainty lace and blind embroidery, lace on neck and sleeves to match, embellished with lace beading and ribbon, a 90c grade.

At $1.00, $1.25 and $1.50 there are 10 styles of corset covers out in this sale. The values are in keeping with those quoted above, and will be found to represent barely cost of materials alone.

ODD GARMENTS—We have an unusually large quantity of odd pieces in Corset Covers, Gowns, Skirts and Drawers. These represent the broken lines from the big sale of last month, as well as goods that have become soiled and mussed from window display or handling.

They have been arranged on tables apart from the regular sale goods, and will be found marked one-half and less than usual price. Everything from the finest to the lowest priced goods. Every size can be fitted in each of these garments to start with, but they will not last long at the prices that will prevail.

Sundry Specials.

$10.00 Ladies' Winter Suits, in black and colors; worth up to $25.00.

$15.00 Choice of any Cloth Suit in the house. This means that you can have any of our winter suits in cloth at $15.00.

$35.00 For your pick of a few Velvet Dresses and fine costumes.

$6.75 Fur Scarfs in a variety of choice furs; worth double.

Small lot of handsome Fox and Mink Scarfs at half price.

Little line of beautiful Fur Coats at half price.

Skirt Clean-up.

What's left in the winter Skirts, both dress and walking lengths, are to go at a trifling price to-morrow. Note the following inducements, and remember our splendid qualities. You know OUR skirts are cut right, and as long as you have them they will hang right. They are handsomely tailored and correct in material and shape.

$4.90 A great-big lot of Round-length Skirts in black, plain colors and a variety of mannish mixtures; several styles; values up to $8.

$7.75 A still larger lot of stylish Skirts; every good shade, black and up-to-date mixed cloths; some of these were as much as $12.00.

A Little Coat Tale.



The winter cloak story is a mighty small one now. Just a few left, and the prices to-morrow will be so insignificant that you can well afford the expense if you only get a few wearings out of the garment.

$6.75 One lot, both long and short Coats, in black and colors; values up to $20.00.

$10.00 For choice of the balance of our stock. This includes all the winter coats in cloth, a few ulsters, some raincoats, a little lot of tan coverts in the three-quarter length, and a little variety of black broadcloths; worth two, three and four times the price for choice, which is now $10.00.

Waists.

$1.50 For choice of $3 Waists.

$2.75 For choice of $5 Waists.

$8.75 For choice of $12 Waists.

Besten & Langen

No goods sent on approval during this sale. Slight charge if alterations are required.

JUDGMENT

Entered Against City of Jeffersonville.

OLD WATER TROUBLE SETTLED

COMPANY MUST USE SUM FOR IMPROVEMENTS.

A RAPID DAMAGE ACTION.

Judgment was confessed yesterday by the city of Jeffersonville for $25,000 in a suit filed by the Jeffersonville Water Supply Company to collect for fire service from January 1, 1901, to January 1, 1905, the suit when filed May 30, 1903, being for $17,595. It was not until Mayor Burtt went into office that any attempt was made to get the claim settled and out of court, and the true amount due was $26,800, with interest amounting to $3,015, making the total $29,815. After the suit had been on the docket in Jeffersonville for some time it was taken to Jennings county on a change of venue, and a few days ago sent back to Clark county, the understanding being there would be an agreed judgment.

The Council that served prior to the time Mayor Burtt took his seat treated the suit as a joke because there was no way of making the city pay a judgment in case one was rendered without a special levy, which the Council fought against. Numerous ways were looked into to revoke the franchise, but this was found to be a long pull around the bill. For years the citizens of Jeffersonville had been drinking diluted mud during the periods when the river was high, and now and then the machinery got out of order, leaving the city without a fire protection it was paying for. It was on these complaints that the city stopped paying any rental at all. Mayor Schwaninger talked compromise on the bill, but he could not get the Council to back him.

When Mayor Burtt took his seat he began to plan to get rid of the water rent debt that was hanging over the city treasury, and finally an agreement was made. The Water Company signified it was willing to give the city a pure water service in event the back account was settled, and Mayor Burtt undertook the job, which has at last been completed with the exception of paying the money. To do this there will have to be a special levy made to raise the funds, and it will be divided so as to run two years, but Mayor Burtt is under the belief he can get the money so that the company can get its bill in one payment.

According to the terms agreed upon, the Jeffersonville Water Company is to use the entire $25,000, the amount agreed upon by the terms of the compromize, in making betterments to the plant, so that pure, clear water will be furnished. The agreement calls for either a system of driven wells or a filtering plant for the water as now pumped from the river. The former, however, has been practically agreed upon, it being the intention to sink a chain of wells near the Government Depot. The water there has been analyzed and found to be pure. The State of Indiana has contracted for the service for the reformatory.

The Jeffersonville Water Supply Company built the present system in 1888 under a contract of $6,250 per annum for 110 hydrants and $50 for each additional plug.

IN FIVE MINUTES

Suit Filed and Damage Judgment Entered.

In a period of not to exceed five minutes yesterday suit for $10,000 damages was filed in the Clark Circuit Court at Jeffersonville by Percy Crowe, administer of the estate of Samuel Crowe, against the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company, and judgment for $7,000 was given on an agreement entered into December 31. The suit was filed in behalf of the widow and three children of Samuel Crowe, who was engineer on train No. 27, a fast express, which collided with a work train at Cornbrook, Ind., near Columbus, on the evening of December 2. Besides Crowe there were three other victims, Edward W. Achenbach, his fireman; Calvin W. Prather, fireman and Harmon C. Jones, brakeman, of the work train. Milton I. Cain, engineer of the work train engine, was so badly hurt that he is still in the hospital at Columbus.

Engineer Crowe was so clearly blameless for the wreck that as soon as his body had been laid away in Jeffersonville overtures were made to the widow for a settlement out of court and Percy Crowe, of Lexington, Ky., a brother, was called in to assist in the settlement. It was finally agreed that $7,000 should be the basis, and that the brother should be the administrator of the estate and guardian of the three children, all of whom are still minors and are Miss Myrtle Crowe, Percy Crowe and John Crowe.

By the settlement Mrs. Crowe gets the usual dower under the laws of the State of Indiana, one-third, which will be $2,333.33 1-3, and the children will get about $1,555.55 each. What efforts have been made to settle with the heirs of any of the other victims is not known, but Sihon Prather, father of Calvin W. Prather, the fireman on the work train, qualified as administrator a few weeks since, but whether this was for the purpose of bringing suit is not known. Prather was twenty-one years old and unmarried.

LONG LITIGATION

Expected In the Claysburg License Troubles.

The question of whether the City Council of Jeffersonville has a right to collect $150 per annum as a liquor license off of the saloonkeepers of Claysburg, a northern suburb, is to be tested in the courts by John Beutel. When the charter died in 1896 little was thought of ever attempting to revive it and there has been a go-as-you-please air about the village ever since. There began to be talk of the town being annexed to Jeffersonville and Beutel started a movement to have a legalizing act passed, but this died in the Senate of the Indiana Legislature.

Jeffersonville has in the meantime adopted an ordinance requiring all saloonkeepers within two miles of the city limits to pay a license fee of $150, and Beutel was against this. The two others, J. C. Shrader and Peter Weidner, made their applications and are being allowed to run. Not so with Beutel, however, for he refused, claiming he was in an incorporated town. His barkeeper, Jacob Kendall, is a son-in-law of Beutel and a member of the town board. Friday afternoon Capt. Clegg visited Beutel's saloon and arrested Kendall on three charges for selling without license and an additional one for selling to a minor.

On one of the first counts Kendall was fined $5 and costs by Mayor Burtt yesterday afternoon, and the charge of selling to a minor will be heard by Magistrate B. J. Ferguson Monday. Notice of an appeal to the Circuit Court was filed, but by a mutual agreement with Mayor Burtt, Kendall will be allowed to sell until there is a decision, but it is claimed that no one else can dispense drinks at Beutel's place and Capt. Clegg has served notice that in case any attempt is made to evade the agreement the saloon will be closed. A long siege of law is probably in sight.

JEFFERSONVILLE NOTES.

—Dr. Solomon H. Secoy, while in the yard at Mechanic and Maple streets, fell on the ice and broke several ribs. His condition is serious.

—Joseph Roberts and Elizabeth Stenson, who eloped from Louisville Friday night at a late hour, were married by Magistrate B. J. Ferguson.

—Suit was filed in the Circuit Court yesterday by the Union Savings and Loan Association against the estate of Cynthia Delahunt on a note of $100.

—Elder J. J. Bare, pastor of the Advent Christian church, will preach this morning on "An Earnest Desire," and to-night his subject will be "A Warning."

—A demurrer to the plea in abatement was filed yesterday in the suit of Natalia Selzer against Joseph Graff and others to quiet a title to real estate.

—Armour & Co. were given judgment in the Clark Circuit Court yesterday against the Union Carriage and Rattan Company for $255.73, on an uncontested account for supplies.

—Wilson Beach, a well-known man of Bethlehem township, died yesterday of consumption after a long illness. He was seventy years old and leaves a wife, four sons and one daughter.

—At the Wall-street Methodist Episcopal church this morning Evangelist C. F. Barrett will preach on "What This Church Needs." His night subject will be "A Fool of a Woman."

—A motion to quash the information filed against Eliza Decker on the charge of embezzling $60 from the Prudential Life Insurance Company of America was made yesterday and overruled.

—The motion to have the restraining order to prevent Amos Goodwin disposing of his personal property set aside was up in the Circuit Court yesterday morning, and was continued until next Saturday.

—Mrs. Etta Colvin yesterday swore out a warrant for the arrest of her husband, Everett Colvin, on the charge of assault and battery. She alleges that he drew a revolver on her and threatened to kill her.

—Henry Nachand, executor of the estate of Thomas B. Rader, yesterday filed suit against Lloyd W. Harris for the collection of a note for $100 dated March 31, 1896, on which there have been two credits of $5 each.

—Judgment in favor of the plaintiff was given yesterday in two suits on notes entered by Frank Kaelin, one being against Howard Fry and Frank M. Mayfield for $100, and the other against Frank M. Mayfield and Howard Fry for $50.

—Tilghman Johnson and wife filed with Recorder G. W. Stoner yesterday a release of mortgage executed by Milas L. Bowen and wife on 100 acres of land in Grant 75, for $4,000. The property was sold to John Strutt recently for $5,000.

—The defendants defaulted in the following divorce suits yesterday and a decree will be granted in their absence later: Samuel H. Young against Maggie Young, Rose B. Mergell against William Mergell, Millie M. Johnson against Elsworth Johnson.

—Thomas Brock, guardian of Ralph, Mary and Edwin Rader, minor heirs of Thomas B. Rader, reported yesterday that he had invested $8,519.15 of the funds of his wards in five Maple-street improvement bonds and a like number in Chestnut-street improvement bonds.

—In the suit of John C. Zulauf and Newton H. Myers against the Jeffersonville Publishing Company for a receiver, Eva Patchell was allowed a claim for services as bookkeeper of $150, while the claim of Charles L. Patchell, founder of the paper, was disallowed.

—John Burns, administrator of the estate of Anna Burns, applied to Judge Montgomery yesterday through an attorney for an order empowering him to make an inventory of the personal property. He alleged he had gone to the house where Mrs. Burns lived at her death and was refused admittance by her son, Michael Kelly.

—D. R. Jazard yesterday presented a certificate to Auditor George B. Parks and asked for a deed to forty acres of land in Washington township that belonged to the heirs of Daniel Henderson, which had been bought in at a delinquent tax sale for $101.88. Ben Crum made a similar request for seven and forty-one-hundredths acres formerly owned by the heirs of George Snow, for which he paid $12.14.

—The will of Martha J. Rothenberger was filed for probate in open court yesterday and is dated October 1, 1903, with J. E. Taggart and Miss Maud Perry as witnesses. Her household and kitchen furniture is given to a daughter, Rosa L. Rothenberger, while her husband is to have a life interest in her estate. At his death it is to be sold and divided among Mary Kiger, W. H. Smith, Frances Emma Ganote, Alice Rotter and Lula M. Prather, in the proportion of one-eighth each, and Rosa L. Rothenberger is to have a three-eighths interest.

SOLDIER FROM KENTUCKY MISTREATED BY OFFICERS.

Said To Have Been Made To Drill While Ill of Tropical Fever In the Philippines.

St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 11.—[Special.]—Price H. Taylor, ticket agent at Union Station, who returned to-day from San Francisco, where he went to search for his missing soldier brother, Carlos Buell Taylor, of Frankfort, Ky., stated that he had found his brother sick in a hospital at Presidio. Through the efforts of Price Taylor the War Department has started an investigation relative to ill treatment of Carlos Taylor while in a hospital at Manila. "My brother, who is now recuperating on a California ranch," said Price Taylor to-day, "told me he had been compelled to drill when ill with the tropical fever, and one day had dropped in ranks and begged to be sent to the hospital. He had been forced to his feet, however, and compelled to continue drilling."

Sweeping Removal!

Every article in this immense stock has felt the effect of removal sale reduction. We positively will not move anything to the new building except our books and help. We are offering you an opportunity to buy furniture at 25 per cent. and in many instances 50 per cent. less than regular. It may never occur again.

TAKE ADVANTAGE OF IT NOW.

TWO CARLOADS IRON BEDS JUST RECEIVED



There is now upon our floor the largest selection of Metal Beds ever shown in Louisville. They range from the cheapest to the highest price. Good values, handsome designs and strictly up-to-date styles. The cream of the iron bed market. If you are interested in Iron Beds come in and let us show you where you can get better satisfaction and save 25 per cent.

Sideboards.	China Cabinets.
Were $12.00 now...$8.85	Were $16.00 now..$11.85
Were $16.00 now..$12.50	Were $20.00 now..$16.00
Were $19.00 now..$15.00	Were $25.00 now..$19.85
Were $25.00 now..$19.50	Were $35.00 now..$26.00
Odd Dressers.	**Parlor Rockers.**
Were $12.00 now...$8.48	Were $3.25 now....$1.98
Were $15.00 now..$10.50	Were $4.50 now....$2.48
Were $20.00 now..$16.00	Were $6.00 now....$3.85
Were $27.50 now..$21.25	Were $8.50 now....$4.98
Dining Tables.	**Parlor Suits.**
Were $4.00 now....$2.85	Were $14.00 now...$9.98
Were $6.00 now....$3.98	Were $16.00 now..$12.50
Were $8.50 now....$5.25	Were $21.00 now..$15.00
Were $12.00 now...$8.95	Were $30.00 now..$21.50

SPECIAL TERMS DURING OUR REMOVAL SALE.

Amount	Week Month	Amount	Week Month
Up to $25 worth 50c	$2.00	Up to $75 worth $1.00	$4.00
Up to $50 worth 75c	$3.00	Up to $100 worth $1.50	$6.00

These terms succeed a small cash payment, or, if not convenient for you to make first payment, we will arrange to let you have the goods without it.

LARGEST HOUSEFURNISHERS IN THE WORLD.

EASY TO BUY RHODES R-B BURFORD EASY TO PAY FURNITURE CO.

631, 633, 635, 637, 639 West Market St., Louisville, Ky.



LUMBER AND SHINGLES

Common Y. Pine Flooring, p'r M. ft.	$16.50
No. 1 Dressed Pickets, 4-ft., per M...	20.00
Clipper Cypress Shingles, per M.....	1.90
½-inch Beaded Ceiling, per M. ft.....	14.00
No. 1 Pine Laths, 4-ft., per M.....	2.80
Standard A Cedar Shingles, per M.....	2.00
Clear Redwood Shingles, per M.....	3.35

S. P. GRAHAM, 810 Magazine st., Louisville, Ky.

COURIER-JOURNAL OFFICE BUILDING DIRECTORY

Elevator Sunday 9 a. m. to 12 m.

Louisville Loan Co......Room 1.

Barber Shop—Room 2, second floor. H. R. Cook, Proprietor.

Drs. Orendorf & Weber— Suite No. 3, second floor. Hours 9 to 1, 3 to 6, 7 to 8. Sunday 9 to 12. Tel. 924.

Arts and Crafts Co.—Misses Bruce. Rooms 4 and 5.

Dr. John R. Collier, Osteopath—Nervous diseases a specialty. Hours 8 to 4. 'Phone Main 3738—A.....Room 8.

The Colonial Security Company of St. Louis (incorporated)—A. V. Christensen, Supt.....Room 9.

National Life and Accident Ins. Co.—W. A. Johnson, Supt.....Rooms 10 and 11.

Dr. Wm. N. Spohn.....Room 12. Hours 8:30 to 9:30 a. m., 12 to 1 and 6 to 7 p. m.

Dr. H. G. Rees, Dentist—Telephone 3689 A.....Rooms 14 and 15.

Wm. J. Watkins & Co.—Press and Ornamental Brick, Coke, Coal, Iron.....Room 16.

Val. P. Collins, Architect.....Room 16.

New Louisville Jockey Club..Room 17.

Dr. George H. Day.....Room 18. Hours 9-1, 3-7 p. m.; Sunday, 9-12 a. m.

Dr. A. F. Pelle, Dentist, Dr. W. M. Couison, Room 19.

Western and Southern Life Ins. Co.—Alex. Altaman, Supt...Rooms 20, 21 and 22.

Geo. J. Monroe, M. D.—Room 23. Hours 9 to 11:30 a. m., 1 to 3 and 7 to 8 p. m.; Sunday 9 to 10:30 a. m. 'Phone Main 30—M.

Louisville Truss and Rupture Co.—Tel. 218 A—Main.....Room 24.

Dr. C. C. Godshaw.....Room 24. Hours 9 to 10 a. m., 2 to 4 p. m. and 7 to 8 p. m. Tel. Main 218 A.

Dr. J. W Clark, Dentist—Rooms 25 and 26. Telephone 3689—M.

Hunter & Hellman—Fire Insurance. Rooms 27 and 28.

Dr. W. C. McManama, Osteopath, Hours 9 to 12 a. m. and 2 to 4 p. m. Both 'phones.....Room 29.

Miss Mary McGinn—Shoe Parlor. Custom work a specialty. Cumb. 3589 Z....Room 30.

Miss Kate Fitzgerald—Purchasing Agent Room 31.

Tinsley-Mayer Engraving Co. Office, room 32.

Mrs. J. T. Pendleton, Modiste, Rooms 37, 38 and 39.

Dr. Sue N. Epperson, Osteopath. Room 40. Office hours 9 to 12 and 2 to 4. 'Phone Main 3689 Y.

H. M. Caldwell—Advertising Agency. Room 41.

A. S. Keller.....Room 42. Decorator in China and Porcelain.

P. T. Archer—Commercial Photographer. Room 44½.

Dr. H. B. Green, Dentist.....Room 45.

The Atelier Novelty Mfg. Co....Room 49.

Thos. E. Grove, Artist—Portrait and Ivory miniatures.....Room 50.

Harvey Joiner, Artist—Room 51. Paintings on exhibition. Visitors welcome, 10 to 1 o'clock.

Louisville Bureau of Designing—Architects, Engineers and Artists. Tel. Main 3220—M..... Rooms 52 and 53.

Inland Farmer.....Room 54.

John Herr Sutcliffe—Advertising Agency. Room 55.

Miss Linda Nuss—Stamping; Art Needlework; Shirt Waists; Children's Clothes. Room 56.

Mrs. F. G. McMichael—Acoustieon and Massoon Instruments for Deafness..Room 58.

SIX-STORY BUILDING BURNED IN CHICAGO.

Six Hundred Thousand Dollar Loss Caused By Crossing of Electric Wires.

Chicago, Feb. 11.—A six-story brick building at 264-270 Fifth avenue, occupied by the Central Electric Company and a number of mercantile and manufacturing concerns, was practically destroyed by fire to-day. The fire is supposed to have been caused by crossed electric wires.

Frederick Hoyt, agent for A. A. McKay, owner of the building, estimates the loss at $600,000 as follows: To the building, $100,000; Central Electric Company, $150,000; A. Stern & Co., $40,000; Gage, Downs & Co., $65,000; Jahn & Ollier, $75,000; Singer Manufacturing Company, $65,000; Philip Opper & Co., $30,000; Conyne Manufacturing Company, $25,000; Banner Tailoring Company, $25,000; Watts Tailoring Company, $30,000. Several adjoining structures were damaged by smoke and water.

TO STAND PAT OR NOT IS NOW THE QUESTION.

Henderson County Tobacco Growers To Advise With Growers of Webster, Union and Daviess.

Henderson, Ky., Feb. 11.—[Special.]—The tobacco growers' organization of Henderson county met this afternoon and appointed a committee to advise with the organized tobacco growers of Webster, Union and Daviess as to whether to stand pat on the present price of eight cents around or to scale that price a fraction to make one more offer of the loose tobacco to the buyers, and, failing, to sell loose, to proceed immediately to the prizing of all pledged tobacco.

ALL READY

Falls Cities Great Revival Starts To-day.

SERVICES FOR TWO WEEKS

IN SIXTEEN DISTRICTS IN LOUISVILLE.

EVERYTHING IN READINESS.

Evangelists Here From Many States To Aid and Others Are Coming.

GREAT PREPARATORY WORK.

EVANGELISTIC MEETINGS TO-DAY.

MORNING SERVICES.

McFerran Memorial Baptist Church, 11 a. m.—Dr. James M. Gray, D. D., evangelist; D. B. Towner, singer.

Highland Presbyterian Church, 11 a. m.—The Rev. Ferd Schiverea, evangelist; Ferd Schiverea, Jr., singer.

AFTERNOON SERVICES.

Masonic Temple (meeting for men only), 2:30 p. m.—The Rev. Ferd Schiverea, evangelist; Ferd Schiverea, Jr., singer.

Walnut-street M. E. Church (meeting for women only), 3 p. m.—Dr. J. P. Calhoun, evangelist; B. F. Butts, singer.

Third and St. Catherine Baptist Church (meeting for workers, singers and ushers), 3 p. m.—The Rev. E. F. Hallenbeck, evangelist; F. A. Mills, singer.

EVENING SERVICES — 7:30 O'CLOCK.

First Christian Church (meeting for men only)—The Rev. George Stuart, evangelist; Edward McKenzie, singer.

Warren Memorial Presbyterian Church—The Rev. James M. Gray, evangelist; D. B. Towner, singer.

Highland Presbyterian Church—Dr. Joseph P. Calhoun, evangelist.

Clifton Baptist Church—The Rev. L. L. Sieber, evangelist; H. A. Wolfe, singer.

St. John's Evangelical Church—The Rev. William Calfee, evangelist; Mrs. William Calfee, singer.

Twenty-second and Walnut-street Baptist Church—The Rev. John S. Calhoun, evangelist; B. F. Butts, singer.

Second English Lutheran Church—The Rev. W. J. Wright, evangelist; W. S. Weeden, singer.

Portland Calvary Presbyterian Church—The Rev. P. M. Fitzgerald, evangelist; T. C. Barr, singer.

Parkland Methodist Episcopal Church—The Rev. George C. Cates, evangelist; M. W. Barcafer, singer.

Mengel's Box Factory—The Rev. Ferd Schiverea, evangelist; Ferd Schiverea, Jr., singer.

Third and St. Catherine Baptist Church—The Rev. E. F. Hallenbeck, evangelist; F. A. Mills, singer.

St. Matthew's German Evangelical Church, Germantown—Dr. Gross Alexander, evangelist; Carl Michel, singer.

Stuart Robinson Memorial Presbyterian Church—The Rev. William A. Roulston, evangelist; T. V. McCaul, singer.

South Louisville, Oakdale Baptist Church—The Rev. H. H. Ryland, evangelist and singer.

New Albany—The Rev. E. P. Telford, evangelist; C. A. West, chorus singer; Miss Clulie Alderson, soloist.

Jeffersonville—The Rev. E. F. Barrett, evangelist; A. B. Davidson, singer.

The simultaneous revival in the Falls Cities will be formally inaugurated in Louisville, New Albany and Jeffersonville to-night, with fourteen meetings conducted by evangelists of national reputation, in this city and one each in the cities across the river. As a preliminary to the opening of this monster religious campaign the pastors of about 150 churches in Louisville will conduct services in their own churches this morning, the subject of their discourses bearing directly on the work of the impending crusade. As an exception to this rule Dr. James M. Gray, of Chicago, will preach at the McFerran Memorial Baptist church and the Rev. Ferd Schiverea will address the congregation at the Highland Presbyterian church. Most of these services this morning will be on the order of consecration services.

In the afternoon two immense meetings will be held. At the Masonic Theater a mass-meeting for men only will be conducted at 2:30 o'clock by the Rev. Ferd Schiverea. The meeting is under the direction of Secretary W. I. McNair, of the local Y. M. C. A. The music will be a grand feature interspersed with stereopticon views. The address of Mr. Schiverea will be on "True Manhood, What it Means and How to Obtain It." Dr. Joesph P. Calhoun, who is director of the evangelistic campaign, will address a mass-meeting for women only at the Walnut-street Methodist church at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. At 3 o'clock a meeting of the personal workers, singers and ushers for the revival will be addressed at the Baptist church, Third avenue and St. Catherine street, by the Rev. E. F. Hallenbeck.

* * *

End of Long Preparation.

Preparations for the great revival in the three cities have been going on for since last fall in the Ministerial Association of Louisville, but for the past two weeks active work has been in progress at the headquarters in the Y. M. C. A. building, Fourth avenue and Broadway. After the city had been thoroughly organized into districts with proper committees for work by the central or executive committee, of which Dr. W. W. Hamilton is chairman, it was decided to open headquarters. Dr. A. H. Jolly, of Pittsburg, was first put in charge of the headquarters and did excellent work in arranging and advertising the revival. Last Tuesday he was called home suddenly and since that time Dr. Hamilton has been in charge of the headquarters.

When the work of organization began an Interdenominational Committee was formed and Dr. Peyton H. Hoge made chairman of it. In order to raise $10,000, the amount which it was estimated that it would take to finance the crusade to a successful end, a Finance Committee was appointed, at the head of which was placed J. Lithgow Smith. The committee, like the two other general committees, has done excellent work in the way of raising funds, although $6,000 is yet to be raised. The $4,000 so far guaranteed has been made up by voluntary subscriptions. Collections will be taken up at the meetings, but more subscriptions will have to come in to make up the big sum. The Finance Committee will probably meet at the headquarters to-morrow to take further steps along its line of work.

* * *

A Busy Day.

No place in the city of Louisville yesterday presented a busier aspect than did the evangelistic headquarters. Dr. Hamilton hardly had time to eat a noon-day lunch. The telephones were constantly ringing in regard to business from the various districts. Aside from this the last of the song books and printed matter was being sent out over the city. The stenographers kept their typewriters clicking all day. Several of the evangelists who reached the city yesterday morning called at the headquarters and paid their respects to Chairman Hamilton. In every instance they stated they had been reading of the advance work of the revival and were highly pleased with the situation. Dr. William Calfee, of Kansas City, spent some little time at the headquarters in the afternoon, conversing with callers and looking up the work. He said he had been informing himself on the preparatory work through papers sent him. He said he had hopes of great success in the revival, as the foundation for a good harvest had been well planned and laid by the managers. He also said that he was well pleased with Louisville and knew that he would heartily enjoy his work here.

Dr. Calhoun and Chairman Hamilton were greatly surprised yesterday afternoon on being notified that the Rev. William A. Roulston, of Pittsburg, had arrived to take charge of the services at Stuart Robinson Memorial church. Dr. Roulston had not been heard from yesterday morning, although the Rev. J. Allison Platts, when he telegraphed he could not come, said that he would send the Rev. Mr. Roulston, so the committee hastened to make arrangements for an evangelist for that church. The Rev. W. H. Miley, of the Portland Presbyterian church, was asked to take charge of the services, and consented to do so. On the arrival of Dr. Roulston, the Rev. Mr. Miley was relieved of the extra work. Dr. Roulston is a noted evangelist and had wonderful success in the great tent revival in Philadelphia some time since.

* * *

Will Be Late Coming.

Evangelist Arthur J. Smith, who is to hold services at Highland Presbyterian church, will not arrive in the city until Wednesday, his place being temporarily filled by Dr. J. P. Calhoun. A telegram was received yesterday from the Rev. L. L. Sieber, who is to have charge of the meeting at Clifton Baptist church, stating that it would be impossible for him to arrive before to-morrow. Dr. T. R. Kendall, of the Walnut-street Methodist church, will conduct services at this church until the arrival of Dr. Sieber. All the other evangelists will have arrived in time for services to-night. In fact, most of them met their ushers, singers and personal workers at their respective churches last night.

To-morrow morning a good-cheer meeting and a reception to the evangelists and singers will be held by the Ministerial Association at the evangelistic headquarters, Fourth avenue and Broadway. The meeting will be one of interest and will probably be given a short address by Dr. J. P. Calhoun.

On account of so many requests coming from the different women's clubs in the city and medical colleges for meetings to be held, the Executive Committee decided to refer all such requests to Dr. Calhoun, who will act as he thinks best in the matter. The committee also instructed Chairman Hamilton to address a reply to the letter of Dr. A. H. Jolly, which was written on the eve of his departure. Dr. Hamilton yesterday afternoon forwarded the following reply to Dr. Jolly at his home in Pittsburg:

* * *

Letter To Dr. Jolly.

The executive committee has directed me to reply to your very kind letter. We regret, I am sure far more than you, your hasty departure, because we had not only discovered your fitness for the work, but had likewise learned to respect and love you. We feel that one of the great blessings of this campaign has been the discovery of our brother. As we close the preparations for this campaign we feel that it is our great desire and purpose to lay it all at the Master's feet and to ask him to bless what has been done. Tomorrow, February 12, we hope will be a memorable day in the religious history of our city and we confidently believe that God will set His seal upon our work by giving us many souls saved on the very first day.

We ask that you will pray for us and for those who come to present the gospel in sermon and song, that God's spirit may use it all for the redemption of lost men and for His glory.

Hoping that in the future it may be our privilege to see you among us and to join hands with you in evangelistic work, we are,

* * *

Conferences Last Night.

The Rev. Ferd Schiverea, who has been conducting a revival at the Mengel box factory, Eleventh and Kentucky streets, for the past week with a large attendance and much interest, did not hold any services last night. In fact there were no services held in any of the churches last night on account of the evangelists in each district meeting the personal workers, singers and ushers for a conference on the work of the revival. The meetings in each district were largely attended. The Rev. Ferd Schiverea said in view of the fact that he had to preach three times to-day he felt as if he ought to rest, and hence held no services anywhere yesterday. Mr. Schiverea is highly pleased with his work and contemplates grand results from his work in the box factory district.

At first it was thought that the noon-day meetings held the past week at Third avenue and Main street, at the rooms of the Women's Christian Association, 335 West Market street, at Hope Rescue Mission and at Holcombe Mission would be discontinued at the commencement of the revival, but yesterday it was determined that these meetings should continue through the revival. Dr. Hamilton said that the interest manifested in these noonday meetings was something marvelous. The attendance at each place daily is large. There was no meeting held yesterday at noon at the Holcombe Mission, but the Rev. H. P. Watts preached to a large crowd at the mission last night. The Rev. Mr. Watts was formerly a blacksmith, but began preaching soon after he was converted.

* * *

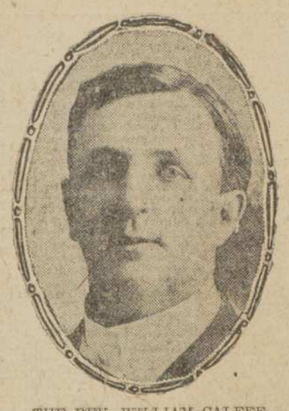
Will Not Be Here.

Dr. Hamilton received a telegram last night from Dr. L. G. Broughton, the noted evangelist of Atlanta, Ga., stating that he was ill and could not come. It was intended that Dr. Broughton should conduct services at the Broadway Methodist church, but in view of the fact that he cannot come no services will be held at that church at night.

The revivals that have been in progress the past week at Rivers Memorial Methodist church and the Logan-street Baptist church have been discontinued. Reports from the meetings are to the effect that a great deal of interest was shown and many conversions were reported.

The managers of the revival desire it to be understood that good music will be one of the features of this revival. The best singers of sacred music in the country have been secured and one will be in attendance at each district meeting to lead the singing. At all the meetings the Falls Cities Revival Campaign Hymn Book will be used. Several thousand books have been distributed over the city so that every person can easily familiarize himself with the songs.

WILL BE CONSPICUOUS IN BIG RELIGIOUS REVIVAL.



THE REV. WILLIAM CALFEE.



THE REV. JOHN S. CALHOUN.

READY FOR THE HARVEST.

One of the greatest joys of the meetings has been to see and feel the genuine love of the ministry of Louisville for lost men and their desire to sacrifice personal feelings and preferences for the good of the cause. I admire and honor the ministry of Louisville as never before, and thank God for them.

Enforced absence from the meetings this week, due to the unusual weather, has seemingly whetted the appetites of the people for the great gatherings of Christian people on Sunday. We are rejoicing in the prospect of great things, and believe that the many conversions already reported are only mercy drops preceding the showers of blessing.

We are arranging for overflow meetings all over the city for Sunday night, because we believe there will not be room for those who will attend. Once more I would call upon all those who love the Lord to continue to pray God for His guidance and blessing.—W. W. Hamilton, Chairman of Executive Committee.

PLEASED WITH SPECIAL WORK.

I have closed my first week in Louisville, and do not know when I have spent a week to more profit or more satisfaction to myself. I came here as a stranger, but now feel at home, as I have made so many dear friends. As to the city, I am pleased with it, but I can see here, as everywhere else, great chances to make things better. As to the work we are contemplating, I am more than pleased with the way it has started. My line of work is distinctive in itself. I am after the people we do not see in our churches, and, of course, to reach them I must go where they are. Hence at noon hours you will find me in the shops or other places where men are earning their bread. In one week I have preached to about 1,500 men, and the results have been more than I expected. At night I am in the box factory, and the sight is inspiring and we are reaching just the class we are after. There is no telling what the results have been or what they will be until the services close. I am sure there is a wonderful religious awakening ahead.—Ferd. Schiverea, evangelist.

A VERDICT AGAINST BOREING'S ESTATE.

Judgment Granted In Favor of Sarah R. Boreing For Alimony of $12,500.

London, Ky., Feb. 11.—[Special.]—In the Circuit Court here to-day Virgil P. Smith, of Somerset, Special Judge in the case of Sarah R. Boreing against the late Congressman Vincent Boreing's estate, rendered a judgment in favor of plaintiff for $12,500 for alimony. This action was pending at the time of Judge Boreing's death, and was revived against John R. Boreing and Dr. John M. Williams, administrators. Judgment had formerly been rendered by O. H. Waddle, of Somerset, special Judge, granting the plaintiff a divorce, but not allowing alimony. The case was appealed as to the question of alimony and reversed with directions to allow alimony, commensurate with defendant's wealth, and that a special commissioner be appointed to determine the value of the estate. E. A. Chilton was appointed special commissioner and has been a good part of two years taking proof and preparing the case. Mrs. Boreing is a daughter of ex-Congressman William Randall and aunt of Hon W. R. Ramsey. The plaintiff was represented by Judge A. K. Cook, of Pineville, and the defendant by W. R. Ramsey, of London, and W. I. Williams, of Lancaster.

PEOPLE LOOKING FORWARD WITH GREAT EXPECTANCY.

All good people are looking forward with expectancy to the inauguration of the simultaneous evangelistic campaign to-day. This is true not only of church-going people, but among nonchurch-goers and those not usually interested in spiritual affairs. There is a feeling that a blessing from on high is about to come to Louisville. At the present time the meetings are the principal topic of conversation in the street cars, in the stores, offices, places of daily toil and in the homes of the people. This special interest gives promise of a mighty spiritual awakening. Many people are looking for the windows of heaven to open. God has never yet disappointed the sincere desire of the faithful for His glory and the salvation of the world.

The evangelists who are to lead in the various centers will be much encouraged to know that faithful preparatory work has been done, and that they have been held in remembrance at the throne of grace in all the churches. There has been earnest pleading with God in the secret closet, at the family altar and in the public assembly for the salvation of the city. The ministers and churches of the various denominations stand united as one church for the common good of the people.

The meetings will open with promise of a great victory. It will be in proportion to the faith of God's people. Let us expect a blessing and that the whole city will be moved to a higher and more consecrated life; that God's day will more and more be sanctified, and that the multitudes shall be heard to cry: "Men and brethren, what shall we do to be saved?" We may not have all that we expect from this movement, but there is little hope that we shall get more than we expect.

May the spirit of burning fall upon us.—Joseph P. Calhoun, director of evangelistic campaign.

KANSAS FIELD IDLE

AS RESULT OF STANDARD OIL COMPANY'S ORDER.

Claim Made That the Company Meant Merely To Stop Construction Work.

Kansas City, Feb. 11.—The Kansas oil field to-day was practically idle as a result of the Standard Oil Company's order curtailing the output. In the Chanute district every well was reported idle to-day, and the pumping station there was closed down. Not a barrel of oil was purchased to-day or yesterday. The Neodesha refinery worked to-day on the oil it has in storage, and the Kansas City refinery drew its supply from the tank at Humboldt, Kas., where it has a big storage tank.

John O'Brien, superintendent of the Neodesha refinery of the Prairie Oil and Gas Company, (the Standard), was in Kansas City to-day. Mr. O'Brien said that the Standard Oil Company's order had been misunderstood and said that it meant simply the stopping of construction work and not the buying of oil. "We are not threatening the producers," said he.

The action of the Standard Oil Company in Kansas has had no effect on the operation of its refinery at Kansas City.

MUST BUILD ITS OWN.

State of Kansas Cannot Lease Independent Refinery.

Topeka, Kas., Feb. 11.—The special House committee appointed by the Legislature to go to Humboldt and ascertain if the independent refinery in operation there could be leased by the State, made its report to-day to the effect that the owners had refused to lease the property. As this is the only independent oil refinery in Kansas the State must now build its own plant if it desires an independent refinery. The State refinery bill will come up next week for final action.

Talk of revoking the Standard Oil Company's charter in Kansas was ridiculed by attorneys in the office of the Attorney General to-day, who gave it as their opinion that the company's charter could not be interfered with.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF DEAL TO BE MADE ON MONDAY.

St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 11.—[Special.]—The sale of the United Railways Company, of St. Louis, to the North American Company practically has been completed. The announcement of the deal is to be made Monday.

DOES YOUR

Child Lack Color?

THE

First Aid to Appetite

IS

Wintersmith's Tonic

AND APPETITE IS FIRST AID TO ROSY HEALTH.

New Spring Silk and Cloth Tailored Suits.

Gutman CLOTHIER

Silk and Wash Waists—Handsome Styles—Ample Selection.

521 Fourth Avenue.

The Last of Winter Goods

In another week everything in Winter Goods will be gone and our showing will be entirely in spring and summer apparel. This week will represent a big loss to us, but our object in unloading heavy-weight goods will be attained.

$25.00 Coats at $7.50.

Unrestricted choice of any Winter Coat in stock—up to and including $25.00, at..... $7.50

$35.00 Tailored Suits at $14.50

Choice of 50 of our Winter Suits, which sold up to and including $35.00, at..... $14.50

Furs at Just Half Marked Prices.

Children's Coats Values up to $15 at..... $5.00

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Extension to March 18 By Deposit and Payment of $1.00.

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Present subscribers to the Courier-Journal or Times can have the Dictionary delivered to them on payment of $2.65 cash, if they do not care to renew subscription for another year. This applies to out-of-town subscribers as well as those in the city.

Out-of-town agents should write for our plan of putting the Dictionary in their territory.

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Wintersmith's Remedies

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

MOSE FELTNER'S SWORN STORY OF

THE story told by Mose Feltner at Winchester under oath during the past few days is an astounding revelation, even to those who have been prepared for it by some previous knowledge of the conditions existing in the feud-ridden county of Breathitt. Here is a look into the inner workings of a feud, if Feltner is to be believed. He tells his story under oath, knowing that, whether true or false, he incurs by the telling the deep hostility of men who, if he is to be believed, are dangerous enemies. Here are ignorance, greed, hate, treachery, perjury, murder, bribery, the debauchery of the machinery of law to the corrupt and brutal ends of personal malevolence—a Kentucky feud in full flower.

How much of untruth there may be in Feltner's charges is for the courts to say. They at least dovetail with other charges made in the various trials had since the murder of J. B. Marcum at last aroused the representatives of the law and set prosecution on foot. Feltner's deposition was given in the case of Sam Fields, who is, like Feltner himself, charged with contempt of court in not appearing as a witness in the trial at Winchester of the damage suit of Mrs. J. B. Marcum against James Hargis, Alex. Hargis, Ed Callahan and B. F. French for the murder of her husband. Feltner charges that he left Winchester because in peril of his life, and embraces in his statements all the evidence he would have given on the trial as to alleged plots to take the life of Marcum. He goes further and unfolds a story bearing on other crimes in the Breathitt feud.

It is a chapter in the humiliating history of Kentucky feuds that will be read by all citizens of Kentucky with interest, with shame and with abhorrence.

FELTNER'S DEPOSITION.

CLARK CIRCUIT COURT.

Commonwealth of Kentucky, plaintiff, vs. Sam Fields, defendant. Deposition for defendant.

The deposition of Mose B. Feltner, taken on the 7th day of February, 1905, at the law office of Byrd & Jouett in Winchester, Ky., to be read as evidence on behalf of defendant in a prosecution now pending in the Clark Circuit Court wherein Commonwealth of Kentucky is plaintiff and Sam Fields defendant; said deposition taken pursuant to notice and agreement and order of court hereto attached. The signature by consent of the parties is waived. The witness being first duly sworn deposes as follows:

Q—Where do you reside, Mr. Feltner?
A—In Leslie county, Kentucky.
Q—What is your post-office?
A—Maddog.
Q—What is your age?
A—Thirty-two.
Q—Are you the M. B. Feltner who was summoned as a witness for plaintiffs in the suit of Mrs. Abriella Marcum and others against James Hargis and others pending then in the Clark Circuit Court?
A—Yes, sir.
Q—When did you come to Winchester to testify in that case; on what day of the month?
A—On the 5th day of December I think it was.
Q—1904?
A—Yes, sir.
Q—From what point did you start when you came to Winchester to testify in that case?
A—Started from my home at Maddog.
Q—In Leslie county?
A—Leslie county.
Q—Who accompanied you here?
A—Sam Fields, Russel Outten, my sister and my mother.
Q—Give their names?
A—Isabella Feltner and Mrs. Rebecca Bailey.
Q—Anyone else?
A—Ruck Cottongane and his wife.
Q—Were they also summoned as witnesses in the case?
A—Yes, sir.
Q—For the plaintiffs?
A—For plaintiffs.
Q—Whom did you see at your home on the morning that you started here to Winchester?
A—I saw Felix Feltner and Selden Hargis.
Q—What relation is Felix Feltner to you?
-Double cousin.

* * *

A Talk With Selden Hargis.

Q—Who is Selden Hargis?
A—Alex. Hargis' son.
Q—Alex. Hargis, one of the defendants in the damage suit above referred to?
A—Yes, sir.
Q—Did you have any conversation with them before coming to Winchester at that time?
A—Yes, sir.
Q—Can you state the substance of the conversation you had with them with regard to your coming to Winchester as a witness?
A—Well, they called me out to the fence and Selden Hargis told me his uncle, Jim Hargis, had understood that I was coming to Winchester to testify, and that he did not know whether to believe it or not; that he thought the matter was settled; that we had compromised all our troubles, and he sent him up there to find out whether or not I was going to Winchester to testify.
Q—What did you say to him in regard to that?
A—I told him that they had gone back on their promises; that they had betrayed me and tried to kill me when I went to Jackson to my trial, and that I had made up my mind to testify.
Q—After having this conversation with Seldon Hargis did Felix Feltner make any statement to you in regard to the matter?
A—Yes, sir; he told me the matter had been explained to him to his satisfaction; that at the time Hi Centers arrested me up there (Hi Centers was deputy sheriff under Ed Callahan) that Hi was drunk and the Hargises knew nothing about it, and were not responsible for Hi's acts, and he thought the Hargises still meant to stand by me, and that they could not afford to go back on their promise to me, and he thought the best thing for me was not to come to Winchester and testify in this case.
Q—When was this you had this conversation with him?
A—I reckon on the 3d day of December. No, on the 2d, 1904.
Q—After coming to Winchester how long did you remain in Winchester?
A—I came here on the morning of December 5, 1904, and left that night about midnight. No; I am mistaken, we stayed one night in Winchester. We left the next night, the night of December 6, 1904.

* * *

What Ed Callahan Said.

Q—Well, on your way to Winchester from your home did you see any of the defendants?
A—I saw Ed Callahan.
Q—Where did you see him?
A—I met him on the train a few miles you side of Richmond. I don't remember the name of the station, but it is where the trains met and passed.
Q—Did you have any conversation with him?
A—Yes, sir.
Q—State the substance of the conversation you had with Mr. Callahan.
A—He asked me if I had made up my mind to come and testify, and I told him I had, and he asked me if I realized the danger in doing so. I said I didn't think it increased the danger any, for I intended to come and testify. He further stated to me that if I did come to Winchester and testify that I must remember that other men had been killed and other men could still be killed.
Q—What did you understand him to mean by that statement?
A—I understood him to mean that if I did come and testify in the case against them that I would be killed.
Q—Well, what other statements did he make?
A—He said the Hargises were all mad at the way Hi Centers had treated me, and that they were not responsible for Hi's acts; that Hi was drunk and was a fool.
Q—Did he say anything to you to try to prevent you from testifying in the case? If so, what was it?
A—He said they were willing to do anything I asked of them. They would give me anything I wanted, or any surety I might ask that they would carry out their part of our contract.
Q—What time did you arrive in Winchester on the 5th?

* * *

He Talked With French.

A—On the L. and N. at 2:45.
Q—After getting to Winchester did you meet with and have a conversation with any of the defendants, Alex. Hargis, James Hargis, or B. F. French, or Ed Callahan, before you left Winchester?
A—I had conversations with B. F. French at different times when I was here.
Q—Well, state the substance of the conversations you had with Mr. French, beginning with the first you had; and also with the other defendants, if necessary to make the connection.
A—In the first place, what led to the conversation between Mr. French and myself was that I met Felix Feltner down here at Bob Profit's restaurant, and he told me French and Alex. Hargis had sent him to see me, and he said, "I am still willing to help you out," saying, "I will do everything I can for you people, because I am friends to all of you. They are willing to do anything you want done if you will leave and not testify, and in my judgment it is the only way for you to get out of your trouble.
Q—To what trouble did he refer?
A—The killing of Jesse Fields.
Q—You were indicted in the Breathitt Circuit Court for killing Jesse Fields?
A—Yes, sir. I told Felix they had betrayed me and I couldn't trust them. He said they were willing to put up more money, if that was what I wanted, for me to defend myself with; that they were willing to give the money to me or place it in his hands, and were willing to pledge their words to Felix Feltner that they would help me out of my trouble up there, and even if they would go back on me they would not with him. And he asked me if I would not have a talk with French. I told him that I would, but that I did not think it was worth while; that they would fool him and me to anything in order to get me away from this court, but I went up and had a talk with French.
Q—Where?
A—At the Court View Hotel. I think room No. 50.
Q—Were there any other persons in the room at the time you had the conversation with French?
A—When I went up Alex Hargis and Mr. French were in the room, but Alex got up and went out. During the conversation French often went out and talked to Alex Hargis, but he said Alex would not have any talk with me, for Alex thought I would betray him, and for that reason did not want to have any talk with me.
Q—Well, state in substance that conversation.

* * *

French Gave Him $1,000.

A—At that time they had up $1,500 as guarantee that they would release me from my troubles in Breathitt.
Q—In whose hands was this $1,500?
A—Felix Feltner's. In addition to this $1,500 they agreed to pay me $1,000, and they did give me $1,000 in $20 bills.
Q—Who paid it to you?
A—French.
Q—B. F. French?
A—B. F. French.
Q—What kind of money was this he paid you?
A—It was $20 bills. I didn't notice particular, but I think in gold and silver certificates.
Q—Twenty-dollar pieces of money?
A—Yes, sir.
Q—Now, when was it he gave you this $1,000?
A—On the afternoon of December 6, 1904, the afternoon before we left here.
Q—What did you do with the $1,000 that he gave you?
A—I gave it to Felix Feltner to place in the bank.
I gave the money to Felix Feltner and asked him to place it in the bank because we were going away that night and I did not care to carry that much money with me, and also preferred not to place it to my credit in the bank at that time.
Q—Who was present, if any one, at the time B. F. French paid you this $1,000?
A—Sam Fields.
Q—Where was it paid you?
A—At the Court View Hotel in the room occupied by Felix Feltner at that time.
Q—Had you prior to that time and after you came to Winchester on that trip had any conversation with any of the other defendants?
A—No, sir.
Q—Did you while here on that trip, and before you left Winchester on the night of the 6th have any conversation with any of the other defendants?
A—No, sir; I don't think I did. I met Alex. Hargis and shook hands with him.
Q—Did you have any further conversation with Mr. B. F. French before leaving Winchester?
A—Yes, sir.
Q—Go ahead in your own way and tell what occurred between you, French and the other parties summoned here as witness for Mrs. Marcum?

* * *

Wanted Cottongane To Leave.

A—Well, French told me Ruck Cottongane was a hard witness against the defendants and asked me if I would assist him in getting Ruck away. Mr. Cottongane and his wife at the time were boarding with Mrs. Marcum, and Mr. French asked me to go to Mrs. Marcum's and have Ruck Cottongane and his wife to go to the Hayes Hotel where he could get to see him and have a talk with him himself. This conversation occurred between me and Mr. French at the same room at the Court View Hotel, a little after dark. I went and saw Mr. Cottongane and his wife and had them to go to the Hayes Hotel. I did not tell Mr. Cottongane or his wife my purpose in having them go to the Hayes Hotel, but after getting him there I went and told French that they were there. After I reported to Mr. French that Cottongane and his wife were at the Hayes Hotel he asked me to go and tell Cottongane that Dave Y. Combs, of Hazard, was at Bob Profit's restaurant in Winchester, and was here for the purpose of trying to take his wife away from him, and that Combs had a shotgun there and would kill him if he did not leave Winchester; and he further asked me to advise Mr. Cottongane that the best thing for him to do would be to leave Winchester that night in company with me, and that I would see that arrangements were made about money to pay for the expenses of the trip.
Q—Did you know at the time that David Y. Combs was in Winchester?
A—I knew David Y. Combs was in Profit's saloon in Winchester from the fact that a short time before I had a conversation with Combs and French at that place.
Q—Well, did you have a conversation with Cottongane after that?
A—Yes, sir.
Q—Do you know whether or not Mr. French had a conversation with him?
A—Yes; French had a conversation with him.
Q—Tell what occurred between French and Cottongane as near as you can remember, and where?

* * *

Ruck Finally Agreed To Go.

A—I told Mr. Cottongane what Mr. French had told me, and Cottongane asked me who all were going with me, and I told him that Sam Fields, Russell Outten and Felix Feltner, and Mr. Cottongane refused to go with Felix Feltner, and said Felix Feltner was his enemy and that he would not go in company with him.
Q—Go ahead and tell what occurred after that?
A—I made the second trip to see Ruck and he still refused to go. I reported to French again and he wanted Felix to go and see Ruck, and Felix said he could not do anything with Ruck, so French and I both went back to see Ruck, and after long persuasion by French, Ruck agreed to go.
Q—What did French say to him in the conversation in which he agreed to go?
A—He went over a long story, saying he had always been his friend and friend of Granville Fields, and had always assisted Granville, and that he was not a friend of Combs; that Combs always tried to break him up, and that he would do anything in the world to destroy Combs, and it was not because he was a friend of Combs he was trying to get him away, but because Ruck was a hard witness in the damage suit, and he had reliable information that Dave Combs was going to kill him if he got an opportunity, and that it was the best for all parties for Ruck to pull out with the rest of the party and leave; that he would furnish the money, and that he would furnish the money for him to buy tickets to any part in the world they might wish to go to.
Q—Did Mr. French at that time have any conversation with Cottongane's wife in regard to going, in your presence?
A—He had a conversation with Cottongane's wife, but called her away to one side. I did not get to hear all the conversation.

* * *

They Left From "French's Barn."

Q—Well, did you all leave Winchester that night?
A—Yes, sir.
Q—From what point did you start and who was in the crowd?
A—From Mr. French's livery barn. I suppose it is French's; he said so at least.
Q—And you drove over to Paris?
A—Yes, sir.
Q—What time in the night did you leave Winchester?
A—About midnight.
Q—What kind of a conveyance did you have?
A—A wagonette.
Q—Who paid for the conveyance?
A—I don't know. French called up from the Court View Hotel and made arrangements with some one for the rig, and I don't know who paid for it.
Q—Did you pay anyone any part of the conveyance?
A—No, sir.
Q—Were any of the defendants present when you left Winchester and started for Paris and, if so, whom?
A—Mr. French was present.
Q—What time did you arrive in Paris?
A—A little after daylight, or about daylight.
Q—How long did you remain there?
A—Oh, an hour and a half. The train was late.
Q—Where did you go from there?
A—To Cincinnati.
Q—Did you get your breakfast in Paris?
A—Yes, sir.
Q—Who paid for it?
A—Felix Feltner paid for some and I paid for some.
Q—Who were with you on this trip from Winchester to Cincinnati?
A—Felix Feltner, Russell Outten, Sam Fields, Ruck Cottongane and his wife, and myself.

* * *

Felix Feltner Paid Bills.

Q—Who paid your railroad fare, or bought your tickets, from Paris to Cincinnati?
A—Felix Feltner gave me the money to buy Sam Fields' and Russell Outten's tickets, and he bought Ruck Cottongane's and his wife's and his own.
Q—At what hotel did you stop in Cincinnati?
A—At the Dennison Hotel first.
Q—How long did you remain at the Dennison Hotel?
A—Two days at first.
Q—After leaving the Dennison did you stop at any other hotel in Cincinnati before leaving Cincinnati?
A—No, not before leaving.
Q—Who paid your hotel bills in Cincinnati?
A—Felix Feltner paid for himself, Ruck Cottongane and his wife, and he gave me money to pay for myself and the other boys.
Q—Where did you go from Cincinnati?
A—Hamilton.
Q—Ohio?
A—Yes, sir.
Q—Why did you leave Cincinnati at the time you did?
A—We were notified that the Covington jail was being watched for us to cross the river and see Tom White, and it would not be safe for us to stay there any longer.
Q—Before leaving there had you been notified there were any attachments or warrants of arrest or other court process issued for you?
A—Yes, sir.
Q—Did you get this notice or information directly from any of the defendants?
A—Felix Feltner gave me the information that they had issued attachments for us. He phoned to someone here in Winchester. He said he phoned to French.
Q—And had received the information from Mr. French?
A—So he told me.
Q—While in Cincinnati did you communicate with any persons in Winchester by phone?

* * *

Telephoned To Mrs. Marcum.

A—I phoned to Mrs. Marcum from Cincinnati.
Q—How long was this before you left Cincinnati?
A—I phoned at night, about 10 or 11 o'clock, and left Cincinnati the next day about noon.
Q—Where did you go from there?
A—I went to Hamilton, Ohio.
Q—How long did you remain in Hamilton?
A—We stayed one night in Hamilton and then came back to Cincinnati again.
Q—After returning to Cincinnati, at which hotel did you stop?
A—Hunt's.
Q—Was your crowd all together at the time you came back to Cincinnati, or had you separated?
A—We had separated. Only Felix Feltner, Sam Fields and myself were together at that time.
Q—Where had you separated, and what had become of the other parties?
A—We separated at Hamilton, Ohio. Ruck Cottongane and his wife went to Richmond, and Russell Outten came back to Winchester; at least they left us saying that was what they intended to do.
Q—After returning to Cincinnati, did you see any of the defendants in that case there?
A—Saw Mr. French.
Q—How long did he remain there? What information did you get from him?
A—I think he only stayed one night.
Q—Well, what information did he give you in reference to the trial, etc.; what did he say was the object of his visit?

* * *

All "Murderers and Lie Swearers."

A—He said we would have to be careful, that he thought my bondsmen had given me up in order to bring me back to the jurisdiction of this court, but they had made an arrangement with Gov. Beckham that in the event I got arrested that he was not to issue any requisition papers until after the trial of the damage suit had closed, but still they would rather I stayed out of the way. He further said to me that my mother, Mrs. Rebecca Bailey, had give him a "black eye" in her evidence before the jury, but that when he got on the stand he told it to suit himself. He said that he had testified on the trial that my mother had inquired about the attorneys who were representing Mrs. Marcum in her case, who she had understood would assist me in the trial of my case, and in getting a change of venue of same from Breathitt county, and that she had stated that she had inquired of him if "old man Bronston" was not a bolter, and that he had told her that he had understood that he was, that he had heard him make a speech at the opera house in Lexington against Goebel and that she had inquired of him if it was not a fact that Byrd had gone up into Judge Riddle's district and had fought him in his race for Judge, and also inquired if that little Jouett was not a bolter, too, and that he had told her that he had understood that he was. He stated that my mother had denied this conversation in her testimony. He admitted to me that he had sworn falsely about the matter and made the remark to me in the presence of Sam Fields and Felix Feltner that "we are all God damned murderers and lie swearers together in order to get out of our troubles." Now, wait a minute. We saw Mr. French in Cincinnati. The conversation about the agreement with Gov. Beckham was on his first visit and the conversation in which he told me what he had testified was on his second visit.
Q—Did you receive any information from him at that time with reference to any warrants of arrest or attachments issued against you?
A—Yes, sir; he said there had been attachments sent to Kenton county, to Laurel county, to Leslie county and to Perry and Breathitt counties and he advised us to keep out of Kentucky to prevent being arrested on those attachments.
Q—While Mr. French was there at that time did he give any of your crowd any money?

* * *

French Gave Felix Feltner Money.

A—I saw him give Felix Feltner $40, and after he had left Felix told me French had given him $120, all told, and showed me the money, but he did not want Sam Fields to know French had given him that money, as Sam would want to pull him for some money. On that trip he didn't give me nor Sam Fields any money. Felix Feltner paid all of our expenses this time.
Q—Well, during the progress of the trial and while you were out of the State did you see any of the defendants in that suit at any time or place?
A—Saw Mr. French again. After the first visit of Mr. French we had been at different points in Ohio and Indiana, and returned to Cincinnati, I think, on the 24th of December, and B. F. French came to Cincinnati on the evening of the 24th and remained there with us until the evening of the 25th, Christmas day.
Q—At what hotel did you register when you came to Cincinnati on that trip?
A—The Emery Hotel, and after Mr. French came we went from that hotel to the Kentucky Hotel. I registered at the hotel, but not in my true name. Mr. French registered himself and Felix Feltner and Sam Fields, but he did not register Feltner and Fields in their right names.
Q—On that trip did Mr. French leave any money with you or the other parties with you?

* * *

More Expense Money.

A—Yes, sir. He gave me $50, gave Sam Fields thirty-five cents, and I don't know how much money he give Felix Feltner, but, aside from presents and other expense, several $20 bills.
Q—How long did you remain in Cincinnati?
A—About two weeks.
Q—Did you see any more of any of the defendants in that case after this visit of Mr. French?

* * *

The Return To Leslie County.

A—No, sir; but Robert Profit came to Cincinnati after the evidence in the trial of Mrs. Marcum against Hargis, etc., had closed and told us that warrants of arrest had been issued against us by Squire James Edwards, of Breathitt county, charging us with subornation of perjury, and that Matt Spencer, of Breathitt county, and Charles Wilson, of Mt. Sterling, would meet us at Ironton, O., and arrest us on these warrants, and bring us back to Jackson. The purpose of the arrest as he stated to us was to keep us in custody as we came through Kentucky, so that if any effort was made to arrest us by any other parties on any kind of process from Winchester that they could hold us and prevent that arrest until we were taken to Jackson, where we would have a trial before Squire Edwards and be released, and we could then go on to our homes in Leslie county. Bob Profit told us that Mr. B. F. French had sent him there to see us, and said that James Hargis had sworn out a warrant for us before Squire Edwards for our protection. We went to Ironton from Cincinnati, and was there met by Charles Wilson and Matt Spencer, who arrested us on those warrants and took us to Mt. Sterling, Ky. They there hired a conveyance for us and we drove across to Indian Fields on the L. and E. railroad, and there took the train and went to Jackson, and from there went to our homes.
Q—What was done with you, if anything, on the charges on which you were arrested?
A—Nothing at all. Mr. Wilson wanted to deliver us to Squire Edwards and let him make a note on his books about the warrant, but Matt Spencer refused to do it. He said the trip had been uneventful, and nothing had occurred, and that it was not necessary to make any record.
Q—Did Bob Profit give any of you any money on that trip?
A—He gave Felix Feltner $6.
(The further taking of these depositions is adjourned until 1:30 p. m.)
Met pursuant to agreement and examination of Mose Feltner continued.

* * *

Another Talk With French.

Q—What other statement, if any, did B. F. French make to you on his first visit to Cincinnati after you had left Winchester?
A—He tried to get me to write a letter to my mother, Mrs. Rebecca Bailey, and my sister, Isabella Feltner, who were then in Winchester as witnesses in Mrs. Marcum's damage suit, stating to them that if they should testify in the case against the defendants that it would be a great disadvantage to me in the trial of my case at Jackson, and he wanted me to ask them in the letter to return to their home in Leslie county without testifying. This I refused to do. He then suggested and asked my consent to have David Y. Combs, of Hazard, to send a telephone message from that place to my mother and sister at Winchester in the name of Green Bailey, telling them that one of my sisters at home had been thrown from a horse and badly injured, and ask them to return home at once.
Q—When were you indicted for killing Jesse Fields, as well as you remember?
A—June term of the Breathitt Circuit Court, 1900, is my recollection.
Q—Who was Jesse Fields? What relation, if any existed between him and these defendants, or any of them, in the damage suit?
A—Well, he was a man that was indicted for killing his uncle, Josiah Combs, at Hazard, Ky., for B. F. French, in the French-Eversole feud.
Q—Do you know whether or not he had been associated with Mr. French in what was known as the French-Eversole feud in Perry county?

* * *

Fields Was a Feudist.

A—Yes, sir; he went through the whole feud with French and was one of French's main men.
Q—Were you ever tried on the charge of killing Fields?
A—Yes, sir.
Q—With what result?
A—Convicted me for seven years in the penitentiary.
Q—Were French or the Hargises interested in the prosecution of the case or aid in any way in the prosecution?
A—Yes, sir; they prosecuted me.
Q—Was Mr. French present at the term of court at which you were tried?
A—Yes, sir.
Q—Who defended you in that case; who represented you and what was done with that judgment?
A—J. J. C. Back represented me, and after I was found guilty by the jury I employed J. B. Marcum to take my case to the Court of Appeals and he succeeded in obtaining a reversal in the Court of Appeals.
Q—When did the case first stand for trial after its reversal in the Court of Appeals, as well as you can remember?
A—At the special May term of the Breathitt Circuit Court in 1902.
Q—Was the case tried at that time?
A—No, sir.
Q—Do you know John Smith, John Abner and Tom White?
A—Yes, sir.
Q—Were you acquainted with them at and prior to the special May term of court 1902?
A—Yes, sir.
Q—Where they in Jackson during that term of court?
A—Yes, sir.
Q—During that term of court did you have any conversation with any of them, either John Smith, John Abner or Tom White with reference to the killing of J. B. Marcum?
A—Yes, sir.
Q—Go ahead in your way now and state how the conversation came about and what was done?

* * *

Smith Had a "Sure Plan."

A—I think it was on the second or third day of this special May term, I had a talk with John Smith and John Abner, and they asked me if I would allow them to suggest a plan to get me out of my trouble; and I told them I would. This was Smith doing the talking, in the presence of Abner. And I asked them what the plan was, and Smith remarked that he was afraid to tell me just then, but would tell me later, and said it might be something I would not want to do, but it was a sure plan for me to get out of my trouble, and asked me if I would be willing to do most anything to get out, and I told him anything in the bound of reason, and he said he would talk the matter over with people who were high in authority, and guessed I knew who it was, and that they had sent him to see me to talk this matter over with me, and if I would listen to him he would vouch for them and he would help me out of my trouble. This was just after court set on the morning of the second or third day of the term, I don't remember which. We then separated with the understanding that we would see each other again on the following day. In the meantime I went to Mr. Marcum, my attorney, and told him what had been said to me by Smith and Abner. He said to me that he had an idea what it was that they wanted done, but he did not tell me at the time what he suspected. I asked him his advice about the matter, and he advised me to see them again and find out just what it was they wanted me to do.

* * *

Wanted Him To Kill Marcum.

The following day I had another conversation with them, and in that conversation they asked me if I would be willing to do most anything to get out of my trouble, and stated, further, that if a man had killed a man to get into trouble that he ought to be willing to kill another to get out. One of them remarked that it was not necessary to be fooling about the matter any further, and suggested to the other to tell what it was they wanted me to do. He then told me that they wanted me to kill "that damned fellow that was defending me," referring to J. B. Marcum. I told them that was a pretty serious matter, and I would have to think about the matter further before agreeing to do it. I told him I would give them an answer that afternoon. At the time we had this conversation Mr. Marcum had gone to his dinner, and as soon as he returned I had a talk with him and told him what it was they wanted me to do; that they wanted me to agree to kill him, and he said to me it would be very dangerous for me not to agree to do what they had suggested, and I had better consent to do it and then keep him posted of any plans or arrangements, so that he could keep out of the way. On the same afternoon, after having this conversation with Mr. Marcum, I met Smith and Abner again, and told them I had thought the matter over and had made up my mind that I would do most anything to get out of trouble, and would undertake to kill Marcum. We then arranged to meet with Ed Callahan and James Hargis, at Hargis' office, in the upstairs of their store building, which is located just across the street from the courthouse in Jackson. We were to meet there that night after the lights had been put out in the store.

* * *

Met Hargis and Callahan.

The putting out of the lights was to be a signal that everything was ready. I was around on the streets until the lights were put out in the store, and I went to the door and John Smith opened the door and I went in and went up to the room, and found James Hargis, Ed Callahan and John Abner in the room. Smith went to the room with me. They had some beer and some whisky, and we all sat around and drank for nearly an hour before anything was said as to the purpose of our meeting. It was finally suggested by Jim Hargis that if we were there on any business, to name what it was. John Abner then remarked that he and John Smith had talked the matter over with me, and I had agreed to do what he and Callahan wanted done. Hargis then said it was a very dangerous business we were entering upon, and that whatever was said between them was to be, and must be, kept secret; that if I ever told anything about that I would either be killed or they would all swear it was a lie, and if I ever testified to anything that had occurred, that they would send me to the penitentiary for false swearing. Hargis said to me that Gov. Beckham was a friend of his, that he owed his election in a large measure to him, and that he would grant pardons to any persons that he might ask him to, and gave some instances where Beckham, at his request and the request of Judge Redwine, had granted pardons without any reason being given except that they wanted it done. He further stated that he could have the case against me for the killing of Jess Fields dismissed; or, if I preferred it we would go through the form of a trial and have me acquitted by the jury, and that if I should happen to be convicted, that he would procure a pardon for me. They said Marcum seemed to be afraid of them, and they could not get an opportunity to kill him without doing it in the open, and that Marcum was my attorney and my friend and they had decided that owing to this fact that I was the only man that could get an opportunity to kill him, and that for that reason they had selected me.

* * *

Another Meeting Arranged.

Q—Were any plans suggested that night for the killing of Marcum?
A—No, there was no plan laid that night, but they wanted me to think the matter over and try to think of a plan the next day and tell them the plans the next night. We agreed then that we would meet in Hargis' office the next night by the same signal as the night before.
Q—Go ahead and tell about the meeting and what plans were laid.
A—We met according to promise and we agreed upon a plan. The plan was for me to get Marcum to come down to his office to make out some affidavits in my case, but before doing this I was to go up on the mountain between the business part of town and Mr. Marcum's home upon the hill and hide a shotgun by the side of that road, and after Marcum had finished the work at the office I was to go back to where I had the shotgun hid by the side of the road with him, and when we arrived at the place where the shotgun was I was to bid Marcum good-night, pick up the shotgun and empty both barrels of it into his back.

* * *

Was Furnished a Gun.

Q—Did they furnish you any gun?
A—Yes, sir.
Q—Was anything said about how you would manage to get Mr. Marcum down to his office.
A—Yes, sir. I told Jim Hargis and Callahan that I owed Marcum $35 and that, by promising to pay him some money on this note, that I could get him to come down to the office, and they gave me the $35 and said that would be an excuse for me to tell Marcum to come down, or 'phone for him to come down, and fix up the affidavits, and I would pay him $35.
Q—Before the time came that you were to have Marcum come to his office for the purpose of writing affidavits and paying him on the fee, had you notified him of the plan?
A—Yes, sir; I had notified him.
Q—Well, what did you do, if anything, toward the carrying out of the plan they suggested?
A—I taken the gun down to Louis Hays', where I boarded, and taken it into my sister Belle's room and hid the gun behind the organ. Next morning I went up to Hargis' store and told him Marcum refused to come down and the plan had failed, and we would have to lay a new plan.

* * *

Another Plan.

Q—Was any other plan suggested?
A—Yes, sir; the next plan was to waylay Marcum's house and kill him as he came out.
Q—Well, was anyone else to aid you or be with you to carry out any of these plans?
A—Yes, sir; Tom White, John Abner and John Smith were all aiding.
Q—Well, tell what was done pursuant to that plan.
A—Well, that time we taken four .38 Winchesters.
Q—Where did you get them?
A—Out of Hargis' office. We went to Louis Hays', and Smith, White and myself went to bed and Abner set up in order to wake us up at the proper time to get in front of Marcum's house before daylight. He waked us up at 2:30, and we went around up the river and up Mildeer branch, and up the hill in front of Marcum's house. We laid there behind a lumber pile until it begun to get near daylight, and we were within ten feet of the road where he would have to pass. When we saw it was going to get daylight and he was not coming out until day we retreated to some trees and stayed there until it got still lighter, and we feared we might be seen there, and retreated from there to a rock quarry some two hundred yards from the house. John Abner seemed to be very anxious about the matter in case we should shoot and miss if Marcum came out, and wanted to come nearer, and we came out under some trees near the rock quarry and nearer the house. We stayed there until we saw Ned Marcum and Mrs. Mary Johnson come out from the house. We went back from there when we saw them coming to the rock quarry. We stayed there until they got up right near us, not more than forty yards away, and we all jumped out and ran.

* * *

Guns Taken To Hargis' Store.

Q—What did you do with your guns?
A—We taken our guns over on the branch which runs in above town, I don't know the name of the branch, and we all hid our guns. Abner and Smith went on before and White and myself, and afterwards we went on and went on back to Hays' house and left our guns hid on the mountain.
Q—Did you afterward get the guns?
A—Yes, sir.
Q—What did you do with them?
A—We took them back to Hargis' store, to Hargis' office.
Q—Who brought them in?
A—Tom White, my brother, Faris Feltner, and myself.
Q—Did you take them in during the day or a tnight?
A—At night.

* * *

The Next Plan.

Q—What other plans, if any, were laid?
A—Well, the next plan was to kill Marcum at the tunnel, where he was expected to take the train, some mile and a half below Jackson.
Q—Well, go ahead and tell the plan—the details of the plan.
A—Well, it was rumored that Marcum was going to Indian Fields to take depositions on a certain day, and the evening before he was to have taken the train for Indian Fields he went down to the Arlington Hotel. It was supposed that he would go from there to the tunnel, some mile and a half below Jackson, to board the train. John Smith and John Abner were sent to the tunnel to waylay that place for Marcum. Tom White was placed upstairs over Hargis' store to shoot Marcum if he came up that way on his way to the depot.
Q—Did Marcum go to Indian Fields or board the train on the day that he was supposed to do so?
A—No, he didn't go. I had notified Marcum through his brother, Edward Marcum, of these plans, so he remained at the Arlington Hotel.
Q—What then?

* * *

Hargis Cursed White.

A—After it was learned that Marcum did not go to Indian Fields it was then expected that he would pass through town on his way from the Arlington Hotel back home, and on the same day Tom White was placed in the office room in Hargis Bros.' store building, which overlooks Main street, for the purpose of killing Marcum as he went to his home if he should pass Main street. Some time during the day he pasesd up Main street on the side next the Courthouse carrying his small child in his arms and accompanied by his wife and sister and some other members of his family. White failed to shoot. After Marcum had passed on Jim Hargis, Ed Callahan and I went up to the room where White was, and Jim Hargis jerked the gun out of his hand and cursed him and asked him why he did not shoot, and White told him he could not afford to shoot the child; that if they had given him a Winchester that he could have shot his head off without any danger to the child, but they had given him a shotgun and he could not afford to kill the child; and Ed Callahan remarked, "You ought to have tied its guts around his damned neck," and Jim Hargis remarked, "Yes, for they will all have to be killed as they grow up anyway."
Q—Were any more plans laid or any suggestions made as to how Marcum should be killed?

* * *

Agreed To Send For French.

A—We had another meeting then that night. It was agreed they would send after French and Alex. Hargis to assist in laying a plan, as B. F. French had never failed in laying a plan to kill a man. They both came, but I refused to be in any consultation with French, as he was an enemy of mine and had prosecuted me in my case and I didn't care to have anything to do with him. I refused to be in the consultations with him in order to make them believe I was sincere in what I was doing, by refusing to be in consultation with a man who was known to be my enemy.

* * *

Failure of Another Scheme.

Another plan that was suggested by Jim Hargis and Ed Callahan after French had come was to have a posse of Deputy Sheriffs, John Smith, John Abner and myself under a pretense of executing some warrants of arrest Jesse Spicer, one of Ed Callahan's Deputy Sheriffs had against a colored man by the name of Joe Hord. We were first to go to a place up the river above Jackson and search a house there. Then we were to go to Mrs. Mahala Hord's, who lived near the bridge in Jackson, and make a search there, and it was then to be suggested by some one that Hord was at Jim Marcum's and we are to go there under a pretense of hunting for Hord, and while there to shoot Marcum and kill him, claiming that he had been harboring Hord and had attempted to resist the officers and had fired upon him. We did go to the two places first named and make a search for Hord, and while the parties were searching Mrs. Hord's house I went to Sidney Johnson's, he was running a store just across the street from Mrs. Hord's, and asked him to notify Mr. Marcum if possible that a party of officers would be at his house for the purpose of doing him injury and for him to get away at once. After we finished the search at Mrs. Hord's I suggested to the crowd that it would be dangerous for us to go to Marcum's that night; that I had been informed that there were a crowd of armed men there that afternoon and if we went there that night that in all probability we would be killed. After I had made this suggestion the crowd declined to go to Marcum's.

* * *

A Talk With Alex. Hargis.

Q—After Alex. Hargis came to Jackson did you in connection with Jim Hargis and Ed Callahan, or alone, have any conversation with Alex. Hargis about the killing of James Marcum?
A—The only conversation I ever had with Alex. Hargis about the killing of Marcum was one day the latter part of court. Marcum had been down the railroad somewhere and they had information he was coming in on the train. The train was then about due. I started into Hargis' store and I met Alex. Hargis just after entering the door. He told me he wanted to speak to me a minute and I followed him down into the cellar. He remarked that that damned fellow is coming in on the train, now if you are going to kill him I want you to do it. He stated they have been after us for twenty-five year, and now, "damn them," we are after them and they have got to go or die. That is about all he said. I do not know whether he used Marcum's name or not, but I understood the person to whom he was referring was J. B. Marcum.

* * *

A Meeting With French.

Q—Did you at any time have any conversation with B. F. French concerning the killing of Marcum?
A—A short time after the Breathitt Circuit Court, about the latter part of June, 1902, I was informed by my mother that B. F. French had passed her home going to see his brother Giles, in Harlan county, who was sick, and had said to her that he wanted to see me on his return, which would be in a few days. Within a few days after this he came to my brother-in-law's, Jack Bagley, about half a mile from my mother's and sent for me to come to Mr. Bagley's, that he wanted to see me. I was then working some 300 or 400 yards from the house. I went to see Mr. French and had a talk with him there near Mr. Bagley's house. He suggested that he wanted to talk with me on some very important matters, and I told him that I preferred not to have the talk there, that some one might overhear or suspect something, and he then asked me if I didn't have some whisky, and I told him that I did, and told him that I had hid some along the way he was going, about three-quarters of a mile from Bagley's, and suggested to him that I would go that far with him and get him some of the whisky. Before starting I went up to where I had been working and told a man who was at work with me that I wanted him to go ahead of us to the place where my whisky was and conceal himself behind a log nearby. I came back to the house and French and I started to where the whisky was. We talked but very little as we went along, and after we got there I furnished French with a quart of whisky. We took a few drinks while there and French said he had been over to Harlan to see his brother Giles, who was very sick, and that the Hargises had asked him to see me while he was up there. He told me that the Hargises were his friends, and that they wanted to help me in my case, and wanted me to tell French to help them. He told me that he had decided not to prosecute me any further in my case, and wanted me and him to be friends. He said that the Hargises wanted Jim Marcum killed and that Jim Marcum had suspected that I was in the plot to kill him, had got afraid of me, and that he (Marcum) was then up in Perry county, as he believed, for the purpose of having me killed. He told me that Marcum was to be at Jackson on a certain day for the purpose of trying a man for some violation of the internal revenue law, and that plans had been laid for killing him on that day. He said they had plenty of men at Jackson who would help do the work; that they wanted to kill him as he came from the college building or the court house, and he wanted me to take charge of some men at one or the other of the places and that I could have my choice.

* * *

Preferred the College.

He stated that he preferred to have him killed from the college building if that could be done, but if not they would have him killed from the courthouse. I told him it was considerable distance and I had nothing to ride and couldn't very well get there, and he said that should be no excuse, and he offered me money with which to buy a mule to ride, and I told him that I would make some arrangement about getting a horse myself, and I agreed with him that I would come at the time suggested. He said to me that he would go to Jackson and make arrangements to receive me when I came to Hargis' store in the night. I knew at the time that Mr. Marcum was in Perry county, having received a letter from him that he would be at the mouth of Leatherwood at a certain time, and I got a mule—hired it of Jack Bagley—and met Mr. Marcum near the mouth of Macey's Creek in Perry county. I told him what had occurred between me and B. F. French. After meeting Marcum I returned to my home. I didn't go to Jackson at the time I had agreed to, and this was the last conversation I had with either B. F. French, Alex. Hargis, Jim Hargis or Ed Callahan with reference to the killing of J. B. Marcum. A short while after this conversation with B. F. French, Jim Cockrill was assassinated in the town of Jackson.

* * *

The Cockrill Killing.

Q—Did you ever at any time hear either James Hargis, Alex. Hargis, B. F. French or Ed Callahan say anything about the killing of James Cockrill before he was killed?
A—Yes, sir; I heard it discussed among them all. This occurred in Jim Hargis' office in their store building at Jackson, but no plan was agreed upon at that time.
Q—What was said in that conversation with reference to the killing of Cockrill?
A—Jim Hargis said that Jim Cockrill could be killed any time, and that if he was killed before Marcum was killed that Marcum would take a scare and would be hard to catch, but Jim Cockrill would not scare at anything, so the plan was to kill Marcum first. Alex. Hargis remarked that Cockrill ought to be killed first and that Jim Marcum would leave the country, and that it would be better for all parties if Marcum would leave and they would not have to kill him. Jim Hargis replied, "Damn this; I want to see him laid in his grave." After this conversation in the office in the store building I had a conversation with Alex. Hargis when no one was present except Alex. and myself. Alex. suggested that John Smith, John Abner and myself go down to the Arlington Hotel, where James Cockrill stayed, and get into a card game with Cockrill; that he would furnish the money for us to play on. After we had played cards for a while he suggested that I arise from the table and remark that I had won or lost enough, as the case might be, and that I was going to quit the game. I was to step back behind Cockrill and shoot his brains out. After that we were to fire his pistol four or five times and have a general shooting in the room and shoot Abner or Smith through the clothing, and claim self-defense. Alex. said I need not take the shot on myself if I did not want to, as either one of the boys would claim the shot, either Smith or Abner; that he wanted me to fire the shot from the fact that I was a crack shot and would not be apt to miss. He said that he would make it appear that the man who fired the shot was justifiable, by all testifying that the shot was fired just in time to save another's life. All these conversations with reference to the killing of Cockrill occurred during the same terms of court during which the plans were being laid to kill J. B. Marcum. After this conversation with Alex. Hargis I told James Cockrill what had occurred and of the plans that were being laid to kill him, and told him he had better get away from Jackson. He remarked that he did not see how they could afford to kill him, as he had not done anything and he was not responsible for his brother's killing Ben Hargis, and I told him that if he did not get away that I would not put myself in further danger to give him news; that I could not carry him and J. B. Marcum both on my shoulders.

* * *

Was Afraid To Appear.

Q—Was your case tried either at the special May term or June term of the Breathitt Circuit Court?
A—No, sir.
Q—When did your case next stand for trial?
A—At the November term, 1902.
Q—Was your case tried at that term?
A—No, sir.
Q—What was done with it?
A—I was afraid to appear in court and forfeited my bond.
Q—Were you in Jackson at the time your case was called?
A—I was.
Q—Where were you at the time.
A—I was at Jim Marcum's residence.
Q—Did you or Mr. Marcum either go to the courthouse during that term of court while you were in Jackson?
A—No, sir.
Q—What answer, if any, was made to procure a continuance of your case at that term?
A—We filed affidavits containing a part of the facts in this deposition, epecially with reference to the plans laid to kill J. B. Marcum.
Q—Why did you forfeit your bond and not appear in court at that term?
A—From the fact that the Hargises and Callahan had learned that I had betrayed them, and that I had never intended to help them kill J. B. Marcum, and for these reasons I feared they would kill me at the first opportunity.
Q—After your bond was forfeited when were you next arrested on that charge?
A—I was not arrested at all, but gave myself up to the Sheriff of Leslie county, who came with me to Clark county, where I executed bond before the Sheriff of Clark county, who had in his possession at that time a warrant of arrest for me.
Q—Between the time that you forfeited your bond at the November term, 1902, and the time you executed the new bond before Woodson McCord, the Sheriff of Clark county, where had you been?

* * *

Went West For a Period.

A—I stayed at my home in Leslie county until a few days after J. B. Marcum was killed. I then went West and stayed eleven months, and came back to my home in Leslie county.
Q—When did you leave for the West?
A—I left for the West about the 15th or 16th of May, 1903.
Q—How are you able to fix the date?
A—I remember that about two days before I left I wrote a letter to the Courier-Journal in which I set forth a great many facts concerning the assassination of Marcum.
Q—Have you that letter?
A—Yes, sir, I have.
Q—What is the date of it?
A—May 14, 1903.
Q—Where did you get that letter?
A—As above stated, I mailed the letter about the 15th or 16th of May, 1903, to the Courier-Journal. Last August when I was in Louisville I called on the managing editor of the Courier-Journal and asked him if he had preserved the letter, and if so, would he turn it over to me. He went through his file, readily found the letter and delivered it to me.
Q—Is this the letter which you wrote?
A—Yes, sir; this is the letter.
Q—I will ask you to please read the letter to the stenographer and make it a part of this, your deposition, and will also ask you to preserve that letter. Will you do so?

* * *

Letter To the Courier-Journal.

A—Yes, sir; I will. It reads as follows:
"Maddog, Ky., May 14, 1903.—I note from various newspapers that citizens of Breathitt county are afraid to give any information to correspondents with regard to the brutal assassination of Attorney J. B. Marcum in the Breathitt court house on Monday, May the 4th.

"If the Courier-Journal will allow me the space I will endeavor to give some light upon the subject of my own free will and dictation without any additional fear to what I have had since the June term of the Breathitt Circuit Court, 1902.

"My story may seem quite long, but for the sake of the bereaved and justice I will give a full statement with a few exceptions that I do not deem proper to give at the present time.

"I will write just what I would swear in a dying declaration, and just what the murderers of J. B. Marcum know to be true, if I mistake them not, as well as Jesus Christ knew His disciples.

"I will begin by saying that I am the Mose Feltner that dictated the affidavit that led to the indictments of the Morning Herald and J. B. Marcum for criminal libel. I am also the man who was tried and convicted to seven years in the penitentiary in the Breathitt Circuit Court for killing Jesse Fields, one of Fult French's most famous warriors in the French-Eversole feud. Then it was I first incurred the enmity of the Hargis-Callahan faction.

"Well, I cannot say that they had anything personally against me for killing Fields, for Judge Hargis has often told me that he was afraid of Fields and was heartily glad that he was out of the way, but, however, the Hargises prosecuted me to the utmost as a favor to their loyal friend, Mr. French.

* * *

First Acquaintance With Marcum.

"J. B. Marcum was not in my case during my trial, and I only knew him by reputation. I had paid all the money. J. J. C. Back had promised to appeal my case, but the sixty days allowed me was near out, and he had made little or no effort to do so. Mr. Marcum, without any money or advice from me, obtained permission from Mr. Back, and took up my case, and was soon granted a reversal in the Kentucky Court of Appeals. He then assisted me in giving bond, gave me the advice of a father, and sent me home to await another session of court and prepare myself for a new trial. In the meantime my mother paid Mr. French and family a visit at their home in Winchester for the purpose of trying to get French to let up on the prosecution, as he and my father, who had been dead several years, had long been personal friends, and on one occasion my mother had cooked supper and breakfast for forty of French's men without charge, he being one of the posse. So he promised, and did abandon the prosecution, the Hargises doing likewise by his request, thus giving me a fair show and a walkover if I could have had a trial at that time.

"Well, time rolled on and a court or two passed, with little or no attention paid to my case, save on the part of Marcum and myself, Marcum all the time advising me to show the Hargises all the friendship possible, although they were his enemies. Then came on the election of the Democratic fusion ticket, my feelings being for the latter, believing that they had been swindled out of their rights; but, following the advice of my attorney, I sought and obtained a promise of support in my trial from Judge Hargis and Ed Callahan for my support in the election, which I gave with every energy.

* * *

The Fusion Contest.

"Then came the present contest of the fusionists, with J. B. Marcum their leading attorney. By this time the relation between the Hargis-Callahan faction and myself had grown to be very intimate, and they seemed to have the utmost confidence in me. I had learned from them that they considered Marcum a dangerous attorney against them in the Kentucky Court of Appeals, but asked him no odds in the Breathitt Circuit Court. Judge Hargis considered his case won, but was uneasy lest Marcum might win the Sheriff's place for Terry, and often remarked that they could not do without Ed Callahan as Sheriff, and would add himself as County Judge and Dave Redwine as Circuit Judge; that they would then have Breathitt county in their own hands, and would further say that they would take such things to Gov. Beckham, as they could handle, and claimed that Beckham could not afford to deny him of any favor whatever, as he would have been defeated had it not been for himself and Dave Redwine.

* * *

John Abner's Suggestion.

"Now, I will get down to the object of my letter. Tom White was also indicted in Breathitt county for murder, and was trying to stand in as well as myself. John Abner, Tom's brother-in-law, and John Smith were also in Jackson. Court was going on, and my case was set for the ninth day of the term. This was the June term, 1902. During the first two days of court Smith and Abner seemed to want to bully me more than usual. I saw that they wanted to tell me something, but seemed to be afraid, but Abner at length ventured to say to me that I could be released on my trial day if I would do the right thing. Of course, I was ready and willing to do the right thing to be free, and asked what it was, but he would not tell me that day, although we were together all day, and I continually urged him. He talked enough that I almost knew it was to do something great, but he assured me that it was no more than he and Smith had done more than once and that it was for Ed Callahan and Judge Hargis, and they would have Judge Redwine to dismiss my case in return for the deed. So I pondered the matter and rested very little that night, and decided to lay the case before my attorney, J. B. Marcum, the following morning, which I did. It disturbed him very much. Dr. Cox had recently been assassinated on the streets of Jackson, and it was rumored that the Hargises had it done.

* * *

The Plot Laid Bare.

"He told me that he knew what it was and said that it would be suicide for me to refuse at that stage of the game, but would not tell me what he thought they wanted me to do. I asked him if he thought I could afford to do it to get out of my trouble. He only smiled and said that I could be the judge when they told me what it was. So he urged me to promise faithfully and then come to him for further advice. So I met Smith and Abner on the streets soon after I had walked out of Marcum's law office, who invited me up to Judge Hargis' office on the second floor of his store, where they had a tub of ice cold beer. We drank a few bottles of beer and some fine whisky, which they told me that Judge Hargis kept for himself and special friends. This time Smith raised the subject and talked more freely than Abner or either did the day before. Smith told me that they two, with Judge Hargis and Ed Callahan, had held a consultation in that office the night before and had decided that I was worthy of trust. That I had stood in like a man; that I had killed their friend, Jess Fields, in self-defense, and ought to be free, and that they were going to give me an opportunity to prove myself a hero, and thereby have my case dismissed, whereupon I agreed. "Now," interfered Abner, "before you go any further, are you willing to do anything to be free? Just think of that d—d old pen," says he; "I would kill my grannie to shun it. If you can kill a man to get in, you will surely kill another to get out, can't you?" "Most assuredly," was my reply. "And it matters not who?" says Abner. "Not a damn," says I. "Then we want you to kill that d— son of a b—h, that is, if you want us to defend you; he has got to be killed, and you are the man picked on to do it, and Judge Hargis says that he will have Redwine to dismiss your case as soon as it is called." I promised, took a bottle of beer, agreed to meet Judge Hargis, Ed Callahan, John Smith and John Abner in the same office that night to decide upon a plan to assassinate my attorney, J. B. Marcum, a man that I loved as I do my mother; the man that spent $60 of his own money to deliver me from prison, where these very men had greatly aided in landing me. Every thought of it made cold chills run over me. I was almost afraid to go immediately to Marcum's office, but I covered the tracks by making the fools think that I wanted to get Marcum to prepare some affidavits before I killed him, as it might be done that night and that they might decide to let me go through the form of a trial in order to keep down suspicion, so I went at once to Marcum's office, just across the street, a little lower down, on the second floor of the Crawford building.

* * *

The Sensational Affidavit.

"On my entrance he immediately asked his stenographer, Miss Ada Johnson, to retire; being no others present Mr. Marcum smiled and asked me if I had found out what they wanted, and I told him I had. He asked me if I thought I could afford to do it and laughed as though it was only a trifling matter and that he knew what it was, which he did. I told him that I had promised faithfully to do it, but feared my heart would fail me. He

THE BREATHITT COUNTY CRIMES.

assured me that he knew what it was, but assured me he knew what he was, but was about it, and, taking his advice, returned to Judge Hargis' office that night where I met the four men according to promise. Here begins the sensational affidavit filed by my attorney, J. B. Marcum, at the November term of the Breathitt Circuit Court 1902, which tells of the most of the plans that were laid to kill Marcum and how I managed to save him, and as the Morning Herald published the affidavit and this statement is quite long I will not rehearse it. But I want the public to know that I have a few things to back me in this statement, especially the affidavit which is more important. In a statement to the Morning Herald in answer to the affidavit Judge Hargis denies that he ever had anything to do with me or that I was ever in his house. I stayed there three days and nights at the perjurous Judge's house, slept in his beds with Sherman Cope and ate at his table. He also says that I knocked at his door one night for admission and he would not let me in. I want to explain that also. He had ordered me to bring in the guns that we had hid out for several days to kill Marcum with, as they had decided that the only chance to kill him was to either shoot from their store or the courthouse. At all times I was advised to not come to the store for business of this kind until the clerks were all off duty. This time I had made a mistake by all the lights being out save one lamp which some man had in his hand plundering about in the storehouse, and who I mistook for Judge Hargis. I knocked and the door was unlocked and partly opened and closed with a slam, which I took for a signal that I was too early. I carried two 38 Winchesters and a shotgun. I have proof to bear me out in this statement for I knew something would follow and I laying this foundation all along, so I took the guns to my boarding-house, kept by Mrs. Louis Hays. I hid the shotgun behind the organ in the parlor where my sister slept who had come to Jackson to attend my trial. I hid the two Winchesters in the wardrobe upstairs. My brother went to the woods and assisted Tom White and myself to bring the guns in. I had another man and one who is unimpeachable to go with me to the guns where they were hid in the woods and had him to put a mark upon two of them, and after I had delivered them back to Judge Hargis' office I took this man and had him to pick out the same guns from a large stack of the same kind. I will not get to tell all that I intended to say to the friends of J. B. Marcum that I am ever ready to aid in any way possible in bringing the murderers of J. B. Marcum to justice. I know that I am a marked man as well as Marcum and others that I could mention. There is no better time than now to put these murderers out of the way. As soon as these people are landed behind the bars witnesses will flock like sheep to a rye field. The public knows enough to warrant an arrest. That is all that is lacking. Let the friends of Cox, Cockrill and Marcum combine and get even with these murderers, for there is no doubt in the minds of the people that the same men had all these men assassinated. Judge Hargis says that Beckham will stand to him in all things. Now let us see if he will. I do not mean to reflect upon the Governor in the least, Hargis only did this to make his men brave.

Afraid To Testify.

I cannot and will not come in to testify without proper protection. I would never get to testify if I were to attempt such a thing. I still stand indicted in the Breathitt Circuit Court for murder. I was forced to forfeit my bond to keep from being assassinated, but I never intended to let my bondsmen suffer. I still hope that this cloud may soon be lifted, these murderers brought to justice and that Breathitt's courthouse of justice may no longer be used as a part of assassinations.

"Then I am ready to go in and testify truthfully to what I know in all of these assassinations, furnish what I can and stand my own trial. Now let every citizen come forward and tell for the great day of rest from assassination.

"Who will be able to stand? I will for one.

"(Signed.) MOSES B. FELTNER,
"Maddog, Leslie county, Ky."

"Courier-Journal, Louisville, Ky.:

"Please send me a copy of paper if you print this, also a copy of any reply. I am yours respectfully,

(Signed.) "M. B. FELTNER."

"Return if you do not publish."

Q—Are the statements which you made in that letter on May 14, 1903, true?

A—Yes, sir.

Still Afraid.

Q—I will ask you if you will refer to that letter and make the statements in same part of this your deposition and adopt same as a part?

A—I will, and do now refer to that letter and make it a part of this my deposition.

Q—You state in the letter to the Courier-Journal that you were afraid at that time of being assassinated, are you still afraid of being assassinated by the parties referred to in that letter—James Hargis, Alex. Hargis and Ed Callahan?

A—Yes, sir, I am still afraid and have more reason to be afraid now than I had then.

Q—Since you returned from the West, and before the term of the Clark Circuit Court at which the case of Mrs. Marcum vs. James Hargis and others was called for trial in September, 1904, did you see or have any communications with or from either James Hargis, Alex. Hargis, Ed Callahan or B. F. French, the defendants in that case?

A—Yes, sir; some time in August, 1904, as I understood B. F. French came to Leslie county, near where I was living at the time, and Dan McDaniel first came to me at Maddog two and a half miles from where I live, and told me that French wanted him to make a proposition to me for Mr. French, and I asked him what it was, and he said that he didn't want to make the proposition himself, but he would rather that French and I would get together and do our own talking. He said that French had stayed at Felix Feltner's the day before and had gone up on Cut Shin to his mother's-in-law that day and told Dan McDaniel that if he could do it to bring me over there. I refused to go, but I agreed to meet him half way, so Dan went on and told him I would come over there to the place he had named, but that I would meet him half way. He refused to come, but sent word by Dan for my mother, Rebecca Bailey, to be sure and come over there that he wanted to have a talk with her, and she went and had a talk with French, so she said, and he asked her to bring me back over there to see him, and told her if I was afraid to come to bring my brother, John Feltner, along, and I refused to go again.

Q—While he was in Leslie county on that trip did you meet him, or have any conversation with him, yourself, concerning the matter?

A—No, sir.

The Meetings In Winchester.

Q—When did you next see any of the defendants in that case?

A—I saw Mr. French in a few days at Winchester.

Q—Did you have any conversation with Mr. French at Winchester?

A—Yes, sir.

Q—Now tell the different conversations you had with him, and what was said concerning this case?

A—I first met Mr. French at Bob Profit's restaurant. I had a talk with him there. I don't remember all that was said, but he was trying to persuade me to leave and not give any deposition, as he understood I came down to give my deposition in this damage case, and he said the Hargises would destroy me if I ever did that, and that Felix Feltner had always been his friend, and my friend also, and he thought if I would go back up there and see Felix and let him meet me there at Felix's that we could arrange the matter to the satisfaction of all parties.

Q—In any of the conversations with Mr. French in Winchester at that time did he make any proposition to you in the way of offers to bribe, or any suggestion as to what would or could be done for you if you would not give your deposition and would not testify in that case?

Money Was "No Excuse."

A—Yes, sir. He told me that he would give me money if that was what I wanted; that money should be no excuse. He said that Alex. Hargis had told him if money would get me away from here to not hesitate or stand back on the amount that it would take, and said that he and the Hargises—if I would stand by them in this matter—would stand back of me in my troubles in Jackson and would help me out, and they thought they could get me a pardon before Jackson court, and I would not have to go there to attend court, and asked me to go back home and meet him at Felix Feltner's—my Cousin Felix's—and talk the matter over.

Q—In that conversation did he name or suggest any time you were to meet at Felix Feltner's.

A—We were to start from here the same day. He was to go by way of Jackson and I was to go by way of London, and both get there as soon as we could. It is a little the farthest road by London, but I agreed to ride half of one night, which would put us there about the same time.

Q—Did you agree upon a time you were to meet before you left?

A—Yes, sir, we agreed upon a time.

The further taking of this deposition is postponed until 8:30 a. m. Wednesday morning, February 8, 1905.

Met pursuant to adjournment and taking of deposition of Mose B. Feltner continued as follows:

Q—Did you agree upon any place for the meeting?

A—Yes, sir, we agreed to meet at Felix Feltner's, on Cut Shin, in Leslie county.

Q—Did you meet with B. F. French, Alex Hargis, James Hargis and Ed Callahan, or any of them, at that place, and, if so, state whom you met and what occurred at the meeting?

Meeting With Sherman Cope.

A—After making an engagement with Mr. French in Winchester I went to Felix Feltner's, in Leslie county, and when I arrived there I found Sherman Cope, of Breathitt county, waiting for me. He said he had been there about an hour before I came.

Q—What occurred between you and Sherman Cope?

A—He told me French had come up on the train with him from Winchester, and that French had told him that he had agreed to meet me at Felix Feltner's, in Leslie county, on a matter of important business, and that he did not feel able to make the trip, and that French had hired him to make the trip for him, and for him to tell Felix Feltner to bring me and come to Jackson immediately, where I could have a talk with French, Jim Hargis and Ed Callahan. Felix declined to have any talk with Cope at all, and I refused to go down to Jackson. Felix told me to tell Cope that he could not do any business with him, but for him to return to Jackson and tell Mr. French that he would hear from us later. Felix then went to Hazzard and 'phoned to some of the parties at Jackson and made arrangements with them to meet Felix and myself at Joe Bolin's, in Leslie county, at the Corner Shoals. Sherman Cope told me that French and Hargis and Callahan had given him $25 to make the trip to see me and had furnished him a mule to ride. He then told me he would not advise me to go to Jackson, as he believed it was a plan to have me killed.

Q—Did you meet with French, Hargis and Callahan at the place agreed upon between Felix Feltner and them, as above stated?

Hargis' Proposition.

A—No, sir; I didn't meet them at the Corner Shoals. I had gone to Hyden when Felix returned from Hazard and failed to get to see him in time to meet the parties at the Corner Shoals, but after Felix had gone to the Corner Shoals to meet them I came to his house and learned from his wife where he had gone. She told me that he had left word for me to come to the Corner Shoals as soon as I got there. I started in company with Dan McDaniels and met Felix, Jim Hargis, B. F. French and Ed Callahan about three miles down the river from Felix Feltner's. We came back to Felix Feltner's together and had dinner at Felix's home, after which we had a long talk with regard to the damage suit.

Q—State in substance the conversation that occurred between you and them?

A—Judge Hargis led in the conversation and said: 'Mose, we are all in trouble. Without us you can't get out; without you we can't get out, and it is foolish for us not to join in and help one another. You know that we can have you hanged in Jackson if we desire to do so. We also know that you can give us lots of trouble if you desire to do so; now let the lamb lay down with the lion' and let's all get out of trouble," he said. "We are willing to do what is right, or even more than what is right, if you will help us. Felix Feltner will vouch for us that we will do what we say. He also agrees to vouch for you that you will do what you promise us. We realize your position in this matter; we know that you feel that you have to stand with the Marcums in order to be defended at Jackson, but we are willing to defend you, and if we defend you you don't need any lawyers. We know that you deserve to be acquitted for killing Jesse Fields, but we can't afford to have you acquitted if you go on and testify in this damage suit against us. We have agreed with Felix Feltner that we put up $1,500 in the Winchester Bank to his credit to be drawn out as you think is necessary for the purpose of defending you. We have also agreed that if you are killed, and it is not thoroughly satisfactory to the mind of Felix Feltner that we have had nothing to do with the killing, he is to pay this $1,500 to your little girl. If any of this money should be left when you are acquitted he is to give us a check for the remainder. If it takes all to defend you, we are willing that it shall all be spent for that purpose; if it takes more, we are willing to spend more." He further said that "I know you need a little money for the purpose of defraying your expenses at Jackson, so I am willing to give you $50," which he did. He handed the money to Felix and Felix in turn gave it to me.

Had To "Refix Witnesses."

Q—Did you agree to accept this arrangement and not testify against them at the time?

A—Yes, sir; I agreed previous to that to leave the whole matter with Felix Feltner, and I understood from Felix that he had agreed to this arrangement, and I accepted this arrangement and agreed not to testify only for the purpose of getting out of my case at Jackson, as I believed that they had the power, if they desired to use it, to either have me acquitted, or penitentiaried, or hung, just as they liked. Judge Hargis said, "I have now got to go ahead and undo some work I have done." He says, "I have had some witnesses fixed against you, and will have to re-fix these witnesses in order to get them to swear for you." I asked him who they were. He said, "Henry Tharp was one. Frank Gilbert was another, that Brack Combs, and others too numerous to mention," had been fixed to swear falsely against me. In the same conversation James Hargis told me that previous to that time he had done all he could to have me killed, and that he had come to that place with the determination that after having talked with me, if I refused to accept the proposition agreed upon with Felix Feltner, he would do all in his power to have me penitentiaried, or hung, or killed, and if I agreed to and accepted the proposition and arrangement, that he would do all in his power to have me acquitted on the charge against me. He further said that, if we undertake to defend you in this case, you don't want any change of venue, as we can have you acquitted there, but if you should procure a change of venue and take the case from that county it will cost us a great deal more money to have you acquitted. During this conversation Ed Callahan, B. F. French and Felix Feltner were all present, and joined in the conversation occasionally, and acquiesced in all that Judge Hargis said.

Q—How long was this before the case of Mrs. Abriela Marcum, etc., against James Hargis, etc., was called for trial in the Clark Circuit Court?

A—This occurred about the 4th or 5th of September, and the Clark Circuit Court began on the second Monday in September.

Q—Did you appear in the Clark Circuit Court at its September term to testify in the above styled action as a witness for the plaintiffs?

A—I did not.

Q—When James Hargis, Ed Callahan and B. F. French left you at Felix Feltner's at the time above referred to who left with them, if anyone?

A—Felix Feltner went with them.

Q—How long after this until you saw Felix Feltner again?

A—I stayed at his house until he returned—two or three days.

Had Check From Hargis.

Q—Upon his return what report, if any, did he make to you as to what he had done with Jim Hargis, French and Callahan towards carrying out the agreement that had been made?

A—He told me he had drawn writings with them covering all the contracts; that Jim Hargis had given him his check for $1,500; that he had deposited that check in the Jackson Bank and drew a draft or check to the Winchester Bank on the Jackson Bank for that amount, and that the sum was then on deposit in the Winchester Bank to his credit.

Q—Do you know Mr. W. P. Hampton, the teller of the Winchester Bank?

A—I do.

Q—Please tell me where you saw him and what he said, if anything?

A—One night—I think it was Monday night, August 29—I had just gotten in from Louisville on the 6:30 train, and was eating my supper at Mr. Moore's restaurant. Mr. Hampson came in and told me, as I remember, that Mr. French and Mr. Alex Hargis wanted to see me at the Winchester Bank on business, or to talk business. I think he said to talk business. I declined to go, and I believe before I finished my supper Mr. Hampton came back with practically the same request, but I refused to go.

Q—When was your case in the Breathitt Circuit Court for the killing of Jesse Fields set for trial?

A—It was set for trial during the October term, 1904, of the Breathitt Circuit Court.

Q—Were you present at the Breathitt Circuit Court when your case was called for trial?

A—Yes, sir.

Q—Was your case tried?

A—No, sir; it was not tried.

Q—At whose instance and whose motion was the case continued?

A—Motion of the Commonwealth.

Q—What reason was assigned for the continuance?

A—They claimed that they had two important witnesses absent without whom the case could not be tried.

Q—What occurred to you, if anything, at Jackson during the time you were there attending your trial?

Centers Had Warrants For Feltner.

A—The day after I arrived at Jackson Hi Centers, who is a Deputy Sheriff under Ed Callahan, came to me and told me that he had three warrants for me and that I would have to give bond or go to jail. He had three papers in his hands and he said the warrants were, one for murder, one for horse stealing and one for rape.

Q—Go ahead and tell what you did.

A—I refused to surrender and told Mr. Centers that it was only a plan to get me in jail for the purpose of murdering me. He said that I would have to go, and I refused. I asked him to show his warrants. This he refused to do. He said that he had the warrants all right, and that he never went after a man but what he got him. I informed him that I would die before I would go to jail on those warrants; that I was not guilty of any such crimes, and I knew it was only a plan to get me in jail for the purpose of getting rid of me to keep me from testifying against the Hargises and Callahan in this damage suit at Winchester. So I walked off and left Mr. Centers. He summoned a crowd of men and came back the second time and did arrest me and took me before Judge Hargis. Hargis made him release me. Then I learned that he had no warrants at all save one of the old warrants that had been issued against me prior to my giving bond in the case of killing Fields.

Q—Did you, after being arrested by Centers on that charge, execute any bond before him?

A—No; I had executed bond before that before the Sheriff of Clark county and I was released on the bond I had previously executed.

Q—How many were in the crowd that was summoned by Hi Centers, the Deputy Sheriff, to aid in making the arrest?

A—Some twenty-five or thirty men; I don't know how many of the party had been summoned.

Q—Why did you surrender at that time?

A—From the fact that there was a large crowd around, many of whom were my friends, and I knew that they could not afford to kill me in such a crowd.

Q—Do you know whether or not the case of Mrs. Abriella Marcum, etc., against Hargis, etc., was tried in the Clark Circuit Court at the September term, 1904, at which time you were summoned to be a witness?

A—No, sir; it was not tried at that term.

Q—Has the case since been tried?

A—Yes sir.

Q—At what term of the court was the case tried?

A—It was at the December term of the Clark Circuit Court.

Q—Did you attend or come to that term of court for the purpose and with the intention of testifying for Mrs. Marcum in that case?

A—Yes, sir; I came as I have heretofore stated in the first part of this deposition.

Why He Changed His Mind.

Q—After having made the arrangement, or having agreed to the arrangement made between Felix Feltner, James Hargis and Ed Callahan and B. F. French that you would not testify in the case why had you changed your mind about the matter and decided that you would testify?

A—Well, after the term of court at Jackson at which my case was set for trial had passed and the parties had not carried out their part of the agreement in having my case tried and me acquitted, when I thought the case could have been tried, and when all the necessary witnesses for the Commonwealth could have been procured and after having been arrested as above described by Hi Centers, Chief Deputy Sheriff under Callahan, as I then believed at the instance of Callahan, the Hargises and French, I thought that they had no idea of carrying out the agreement with me, and intended if they could get an opportunity to do so to have me killed, and believing that the agreement would not be carried out on their part in any particular, I decided that the only thing for me to do, as I had been summoned as a witness in the case against them in favor of Mrs. Marcum, was to come to court and tell what I knew about the case, and this I had determined to do.

Q—Now, up to the time of your coming to Winchester at the December term of court to testify in the case, had Felix Feltner given you any part of this $1,500 for the purpose of defraying or paying your expenses?

A—No, sir; he had not given me any part of it.

Q—After coming to Winchester, as you have stated in the former part of this deposition, to testify for Mrs. Marcum at the December term of the Clark Circuit Court, 1904, why was it that you accepted from B. F. French $1,000 which you have mentioned, and left Winchester without giving your testimony in the case?

Why He Took French's Money.

A—After consulting with Felix Feltner, who was my relative, and as I at that time believed to be my friend, he advised me that he believed that the Hargises and Ed Callahan and B. F. French were still in good faith and intended to carry out the agreement which they had made to have me acquitted in my case, or, if convicted, to have me pardoned, and that he believed they were in a position in Breathitt county to make their promise good, and that he further believed that if I did testify that they were in a position to, and would, have me wrongfully convicted, and without their assistance it would be impossible, or at least very improbable, that I would be acquitted in my case, and, believing that he was perhaps in a better position to know and understand than I was, I took his advice in the matter, and, as none of the $1,500 had been paid to me by Feltner for the purpose set out in the original arrangement, that is to enable me to employ counsel and conduct my defense, I accepted from B. F. French the $1,000 which I have heretofore spoken of, and which I gave to Felix Feltner to deposit for me in his name in the Winchester Bank. After the occurrence which I have heretofore related during the trial of the damage suit at Winchester, and after the trial had closed Felix Feltner failed and refused, as I believe at the instance and request of French, Callahan and the Hargises, to turn back to me any portion of the $1,000 which I gave to him to deposit for me in the Winchester Bank, except at Jackson, upon our return home from Ohio, after the trial of the damage suit, he gave me a check for $40, which I cashed and used.

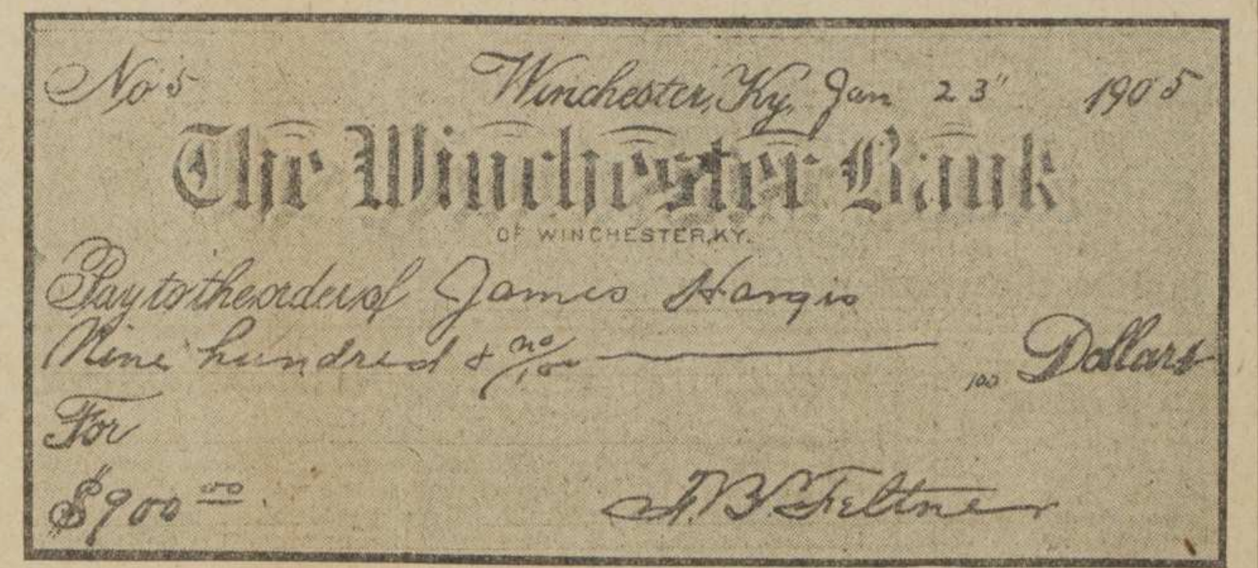
Q—Since the trial of the damage suit at Winchester and your return to your home in Leslie county, have you demanded of Felix Feltner to give you a check or to turn over to you the remainder of the $1,000 which you had given him to deposit for you in Winchester bank?

Refused To Turn It Over.

A—Yes, sir, but he refused to turn it over to me at the time, saying that after Judge Hargis had testified on the trial of the damage suit at Winchester that he had taken his (Felix Feltner's) note or due bill for the $1,500 which he loaned him, when he had, in fact, not executed his note to him for any sum, that B. F. French came to Cincinnati while he was there and that he had executed a due bill to Judge Hargis for the $1,500, and he did not want to turn this money over to me direct until he could make some arrangements with Judge Hargis about taking in that due bill which he had given for money which he did not owe.

Q—Did you, after this time, see Judge Hargis or any of the other defendants in the damage suit, and have any conversation with them concerning the $1,000, or any other matters connected with the damage suit?

The $900 Check Told Of In Mose Feltner's Affidavit.


No 5 Winchester, Ky. Jan 23" 1905
The Winchester Bank
OF WINCHESTER, KY.
Pay to the order of James Hargis
Nine hundred & 00/100 Dollars
For
$900.00
F. B. Feltner

THREE OF THE CENTRAL FIGURES IN MOSE FELTNER'S AFFIDAVIT.


ED CALLAHAN.


B. F. FRENCH.


JAMES HARGIS.

A—Yes, sir, I saw Mr. French and Judge Hargis.

Q—Where did you see Mr. French?

A—In Jackson, at Judge Hargis' residence. I had gone to Jackson to see Judge Hargis about the matters, and, as soon as I got there he wired B. F. French to come to Jackson at once, and he came to Jackson on the next train.

Q—Before you went to Jackson on that trip had you received any word of communication of any kind from Judge James Hargis, Ed Callahan, Alex. Hargis or B. F. French?

A Prepared Affidavit.

A—Yes, sir. A colored man by the name of Cal Crawford had come to Leslie county with a letter from James Hargis to Felix Feltner, and also with some affidavits that he (Hargis) wanted me, Sam Fields and Felix Feltner to make. Feltner told me of the letter, but refused to let me see it. He also presented to me the affidavit that had been prepared in type writing at Jackson as he said for me to sign, and also a similar one for Sam Fields to sign. He asked me to sign and swear to the affidavit prepared for me, and also asked me to try and get Sam Fields to sign and swear to his affidavit. I refused to make the affidavit and Sam Fields also refused to make the affidavit that had been prepared for him. Felix Feltner tried to induce me to swear to the affidavit and said he was authorized to pay me $300 if I would do so, and he also told me that he was authorized to pay Sam Fields $50 if he would swear to the affidavit that had been prepared for him. Up to this time Felix Feltner had not spoken in person to Sam Fields about the making of the affidavit, and after Sam had refused to make the affidavit, Feltner in my presence talked to Sam Fields himself, and finally told him that he was only authorized to pay him $50 to make the affidavit, but that if he would sign and swear to the affidavit he would pay him an additional $50 of his own money, making $100 in all. Fields still failed and refused to make the affidavit. I now have before me the affidavit that was prepared and presented to me by Felix Feltner, to sign and swear to, and I here refer to same and make it a part of this my deposition. The affidavit reads as follows:

The Affidavit In Question.

"Clark Circuit Court.
"Abriella Marcum, etc., Plaintiffs,
vs. ———, Affiant.
"James Hargis et al., Defendants.

"The affiant, Moses Feltner, says on oath that he is the same Moses Feltner who was summoned as a witness for the plaintiffs in this case. That he stands indicted in the Breathitt Circuit Court on a charge of murder. That at a former trial of said indictment he was convicted and given a seven years' sentence in the State penitentiary. That after said conviction he employed J. B. Marcum, an attorney of Jackson, to represent him in the case, and by the aid of said attorney secured a reversal in the Court of Appeals. That the said J. B. Marcum executed for him after the reversal of said case his bond for his appearance in the Breathitt Circuit Court to answer said indictment. He says that sentiment against him was very strong in Breathitt county. That by the advice of said attorney he made an affidavit, which was filed in said case, in which he stated in effect that he was afraid to attend court, and that his said attorney was afraid to appear on said trial, which said affidavit was made for the purpose of securing a continuance at that term. Being unable to secure continuance, he forfeited his bond by failing to appear when the case was called for trial, and became a fugitive from Breathitt county and the Breathitt Circuit Court. That he went West, and on his return he learned that his said attorney had published an article purporting to be the affidavit of this affiant, in which grave charges were made against some of the defendants in this case, and he also learned that some of the defendants had become very hostile to him by reason of said publication and were threatening to prosecute him on said indictment. Affiant says that as an inducement for him to apper on the trial of this case and testify to the truth of the statements contained in said publication, the plaintiff procured her friends and relatives to execute for this defendant a bond for his appearance in the Breathitt Circuit Court to answer said indictment in the sum of $5,000, and promised to secure for this defendant an acquittal on the trial of said indictment. That he asked his cousin, F. B. Feltner, who was on friendly terms with the defendants, to intercede for him with them and induce them if possible not to assist in the prosecution against him, and that afterward said F. B. Feltner informed this affiant that he had talked the matter over with the defendants and secured from them a promise not to assist in the prosecution of this affiant provided this affiant did not swear falsely against them on the trial of this case. He says that he then realized that he was in a position of great jeopardy and danger, in this that in the event he testified to the truth of the statements contained in the publication aforesaid the defendants and their friends would prosecute and even persecute him at his trial. That in the event he took the stand and did not testify to the truth of said statements contained in said publication he would incur the enmity and hatred of the plaintiffs and cause them and their friends to surrender him on his bond, have him incarcerated in jail and deprived of his liberty and would prosecute and even persecute him on said trial, and seeing no other escape from the dilemma in which he was about to fall, for his own protection he decided not to testify on the trial of this case, and in order to keep from testifying he went out of the jurisdiction of the court and stayed until the testimony had been closed. He says that he was not induced to leave the Clark Circuit Court by F. B. Feltner or the defendants or either of them or anyone else, but was prompted solely by the reasons above mentioned.

"He further says that he has been told that the plaintiffs and their attorneys claimed and charged on the trial of this case that the defendants had furnished F. B. Feltner fifteen hundred dollars at one time and another thousand dollars at another time to be given him as an inducement and consideration for him not to testify upon the trial of this case. He says that neither of the defendants and no one for them so far as he knows has ever given or furnished to F. B. Feltner said sums or any sum to be given him for such purpose. That the defendants nor either of them, nor F. B. Feltner, nor anyone else for them have ever offered or promised to give or furnish him any money as an inducement to him not to testify in this action.

"Affiant further says that so far as he knows the defendants, nor either of them, or F. B. Feltner ever asked or induced Sam Fields, Ruck Cottongane, Russell Outten, Martha Cottongane or either of them to leave Winchester or not to testify on said trial.

"Subscribed and sworn to before me by Moses Feltner, this the —— day of January, 1905. ————"

The Fields Affidavit.

I also have before me the affidavit prepared and presented to Sam Fields to sign and swear to. I refer to the statements of the affidavit and make them a part of this deposition; said affidavit reads as follows:

"Breathitt Circuit Court.
"Abrelia Marcum, etc., Plaintiffs.
vs. Affidavit.
"James Hargis, et al., Defendants.

"The affiant, Sam Fields, says on oath that he is the same Sam Fields who was summoned as a witness for the plaintiffs in this action and that in obedience to that summons he went to Winchester to attend said trial. Prior to his being summoned he had been induced by friends and representatives of the plaintiffs to make statements false and untrue against some of the defendants. That he was not in Jackson at the time J. B. Marcum was killed, nor had he been for about three years prior thereto. That when he left Jackson said J. B. Marcum and the defendants were on the best of terms. Nor had any trouble ever occurred between them so far as he knew or had ever heard of. He says that he never had at any time heard either of the defendants make any statement or say anything about said J. B. Marcum indicating any hostility or enmity toward him, or that could be construed to mean that they or either of them wanted him killed or harmed in any way, and that he knew nothing against any of the defendants to testify on this trial and therefore after his arrival at Winchester he decided that he could not afford to make said false statements on said trial in the face of the fact that everybody knew that the defendants and said J. B. Marcum were the best of friends and on the most intimate terms prior to and at the time this affiant left Jackson as aforesaid, and in view of these facts, and in order to avoid embarrassment and possibly trouble, he decided not to testify on this trial, and in order to keep from testifying he left Winchester. He further says that the defendants, nor either of them, nor F. B. Feltner, asked or offered him any inducement whatever to leave Winchester or to not testify in this case. He says that neither of the defendants, nor F. B. Feltner, nor any one of them offered or gave him any money to leave Winchester or not to testify in this case.

"Subscribed and sworn to before me by Sam Fields this the —— day of January, 1905. ————."

A Visit To Jackson.

At the time these affidavits were received by Felix Feltner he had been arrested by the Sheriff of Leslie county on a warrant of arrest from the Clark Circuit Court charging him with contempt, but at the time he claimed to be sick and not able to be brought to Clark county. I had also learned at that time that the Sheriff of Leslie county had in his possession a warrant of arrest for me and Sam Fields on the same charge, and it was after learning of these warrants of arrest and having received the affidavits that I went to Jackson, as heretofore stated in my deposition, for the purpose of seeing Judge Hargis, and at which time B. F. French came to Jackson.

Q—What occurred between you and B. F. French and James Hargis at the time you met him at Jackson at Judge Hargis' residence, as heretofore stated?

A—At that time I learned from them that warrants had been issued against them charging them with contempt in the Clark Circuit Court, and they wanted me to forfeit my bond on my case there at Jackson and get entirely beyond the jurisdiction of the Clark Circuit Court. They said this would be necessary to prevent my appearance against them as witnesses in the contempt proceedings, as Roberts, the man who had been acting as Commonwealth's Attorney in that district, would soon be out of the office and that James Adams would be the Comonwealth's Attorney, and that he was not their friend and they could not control him. They proposed that if I would forfeit my bond, which amounted to $5,000, that they would put the money up in the hands of Felix Feltner to pay the bond in the event a judgment should be given against my bondsmen. They thought, however, that they could arrange with the officers who were entitled to the greater portion of the forfeiture that the full amount of the bond would not have to be paid. I refused to forfeit my bond on these conditions, but did propose to them that if they would put the amount of the bond in the hands of a person that I could rely upon to protect my bondsmen and pay the bond in the event a judgment should be rendered against them that I might possibly agree to the arrangement, but that I would not agree for the money to be placed in the hands of Felix Feltner, as I feared that on account of his friendship for them he might allow my bondsmen to suffer. We arrived at no definite agreement about the forfeiture of the bond.

Felix Feltner Wrote the Check.

Jim Hargis said to me that if I forfeited my bond and left they wanted me to leave them in as good shape as possible with reference to their trial, and he wanted me to go back to Felix Feltner's and have Felix to make the affidavit they had prepared for him, if he would, and for me to take the affidavit that had been sent to me and sent to Felix Feltner, and also the one prepared for Sam Fields, and also to get Russell Outten to make a similar affidavit. He also said for me to get a check from Felix Feltner for $1,000 and bring to him together with the affidavits above mentioned, and he would pay me the money on the check and hold the check so as to not make any records in the banks, and when this was done and I got the money on this check the arrangement was for me to leave the country and not testify against them in the contempt proceedings. This was on Saturday night, January 21, 1905, and I was to return to Jackson on the following Monday night. I went back to Leslie county and saw Felix Feltner, and on Monday, January 23, 1905, he wrote a check for $900 on the Winchester Bank, of Winchester, Ky., payable to James Hargis. The check is in words and figures as follows:

Winchester, Ky., Jan. 23, 1905.

"The Winchester Bank of Winchester, Ky.:

"Pay to the order of James Hargis Nine Hundred and 00-100—Dollars. $900.00.

(Signed.) "F. B. FELTNER."

At the same time he gave me the check he wrote a letter to Judge Hargis and delivered it to me to give to Judge Hargis at the time I presented the check to him. The letter is in words and figures as follows:

The Letter To Hargis.

"Mad Dog, Ky., Jan. 23, 1905.

"Judge Hargis, Jackson, Ky.

"Dear Sir:—I send you check for $900, but whatever you do, don't use it until I see you if you can help it. I have had nothing else to do but to think of this side of the case. I think I am right about it. I am feeling a little better, but am very bad off. Yours truly,

(Signed.) "F. B. FELTNER."

"P. S.—That dishonest Sam Fields has received a letter from Sam Jett with great promises in it, and has bucked like a steer on that affidavit, but all his vengeance against me. F. B. F."

Q.—Why was the check for $900 instead of $1,000?

A.—From the fact that Felix Feltner had told me that he had borrowed $100 from John Brewer and that he had paid him out of the $1,000. I think he paid it by check on the Winchester Bank.

Q.—Did you present the check and the letter to James Hargis on Monday night or any other time afterward?

A.—No, sir, I did'nt.

Q.—Why didn't you present them?

Sent Two Messengers.

A—I still had very little confidence in these people. I believed that all they wanted was for me to get the affidavits and execute them and then if they could make away with me they would have the affidavits and have me out of the way, too, so I mistrusted them, and instead of going back to Jackson myself I sent another man. There were two roads to go to Jackson; one round by Ed Callahan's and one down Lost creek. I got Elhanon Fields to go down by Lost creek. I didn't tell him what I thought was up, but told him I wanted him to take a message for me to Judge Hargis in Jackson, and I got Hiram Bailey to go around by Ed Callahan's, and I didn't tell him what my fears were. I wanted to see whether these people would get into Jackson safely. Elhanon Fields started on Sunday night and when he returned told me that at the mouth of Big Branch, five or six miles above Jackson, he was halted by six men, armed with guns and pistols, who asked him to tell his name and where he had started, and if he had seen anything of Mose Feltner and Sam Fields, and if it were not a fact that Feltner and Fields were coming on behind. He said that two of the men dragged him off his mule and pulled the bridle off and turned the mule loose. They demanded him to sit down and remain quiet until they released him. The other four men went back up the road in the direction from which he came for the purpose, as they said, of watching me and Sam Fields. They kept him there, so he said, until nearly daylight, after which they released him and told him to go to a neighbor's house nearby and remain there until after daylight. After daylight he hunted up his mule and rode on into Jackson, and he went to Judge Hargis' residence, where he found Judge Hargis, Ed Calahan, B. F. French, Hi Centers and others. He delivered his message to Judge Hargis, and Judge Hargis replied that papers from Mose Feltner were of no value to him without Mose; that I had promised faithfully that I would be in Jackson myself on Sunday or Monday night, that being Monday morning.

Hiram Bailey's Experience.

Hiram Bailey, that I sent around by Ed Callahan's, and who started Monday night, reported to me that when he arrived at John Smith's blind tiger, about a mile from Ed Callahan's, one of the men who I had promised Judge Hargis that I would have to come to Jackson immediately, that he knocked on the door and Smith came to the door with a pistol in his hands and asked him where Mose Feltner was. Bailey replied that Feltner has stayed at his house on account of a sick mule and would not be along there until the following day. Smith remarked that he expected Mose Feltner that night. He (Hiram Bailey) also said that he heard the sounds of three or four men in the back room.

Q—After these men reported to you did you go to see Felix Feltner?

A—Yes, sir.

Q—Did you tell him the substance of what these men reported?

A—I did.

Q—What did you tell him you expected to do?

A—I told Felix that I believed that the Hargises and Callahan and French had it in to kill me, and that I had no more confidence in them; that I would not trust them with my life or liberty and I intended to notify the Sheriff of Clark county to come and get me and take me to Clark county, where I could get protection, and that when I got there I would testify in the contempt cases and tell all I knew about these matters.

Q—After this conversation with Felix Feltner did he notify Jim Hargis in any way?

A—Yes, sir; he wrote him a letter. Felix then told me not to do that yet, and said that he was going to send a letter to Judge Hargis. He did write a letter to Judge Hargis and gave it to me, and gave me a check for $10 on the Winchester Bank, which I was to pay some one to take the letter immediately to Judge Hargis.

Q—Did you send that letter to Judge Hargis?

Felix's Letter To Hargis.

A—No, sir; I cashed the check, though. It was drawn on the Winchester Bank on F. B. Feltner's account. The letter I retained, and is in words and figures as follows:

"Mad Dog, Ky., Jan. 27, 1905.—Hon. Judge Hargis, Jackson, Ky.—Dear Sir: Mose has got another wonderful scare and gives wonderful reason for being scared. He came here to-night on the warpath, and I have him in check till he can hear from you. The way John Smith acted on Long's Creek and the way those men treated Elhanon Fields, etc., is his grounds for reasonable danger. But he says he still wants to do what you told him to do. Give this immediate attention, but you need not send for him to come to Jackson. Do all your business with Ed and let him come to Dan McDaniel's whenever he pleases. Yours truly, F. B. F.".

Q—After this did you surrender yourself to the Sheriff of Clark county?

A—I did.

Q—Before surrendering yourself did you notify him to come after you?

A—Yes, sir. At least I telephoned to Mr. H. C. Hurst at Jackson on February 1 telling him to send the Sheriff of Clark county after me; that I wanted to surrender and come here to testify.

Q—Did Mr. McChord, the Sheriff of Clark county, come for you?

A—Yes, sir. He reached Hazard, I think, on the night of February 2. We started from there around by Mad Dog, my home in Leslie county, at which point Sam Fields was, and there got Fields and reached Jackson on Saturday morning, February 4, about 6 o'clock, and from there came on to Winchester on the Louisville and Eastern train.

Q—Prior to the first talk with Smith and Abner in the town of Jackson with reference to the killing of J. B. Marcum, had you ever been asked to do any personal violence to J. B. Marcum by Alex Hargis, James Hargis, Ed Callahan or B. F. French, or either of them, or any one in their presence?

A—Yes, sir.

Q—Go ahead and state what occurred.

An Election Incident.

A—As I now remember at the November election in 1899 in Jackson Sam Fields and I were staying at Jess Fields'. Towards the shank of the evening he came running down to the house and told us that the damned Republicans were fixing to take the poll books and for us to come on and go up to the courthouse, as we need all the help we can get. When we got up there everything seemed to be quiet and I could notice no disturbance. Jess Fields then handed me a shotgun and said: "That damned Jim Marcum is at the head of all this, and when he comes in here I want you to empty both barrels into him." I remarked that if that was his game I would have nothing to do with it, and just then Jim Hargis came up and handed Jess Fields another gun and Fields turned to me and said, "By God! if you have not got the nerve to do it, we will give it to the man who will do it," and handed the gun to Sam Fields, but Sam said he would not do it, either. In Jesse Fields' first talk with me when he handed me the gun, he said: "Now, if you will do that, there is $10,000 backing you and, by God, always stand in with the men who have got the money." After Jim Hargis had handed the gun to Jess Fields and Jess had handed it to Sam and Sam refused to kill Marcum, Jim Hargis said to Sam Fields and me: "Boys, I don't know you all, but Jess Fields says you are all right, and, by God, whatever Jess says or gets you to do will be all right, and I will stand back of you."

Q—You have told about going to the rock quarry to kill Jim Marcum, had Dr. Cox been killed prior to that time?

A—Yes, sir, he was killed in April, 1902, a couple of months prior to this date.

Q—At the time you were in Hargis' office and arranging to go to the quarry was anything said about that killing?

A—No, sir, not then.

Q—Was anything said by James Hargis or Ed Callahan at the time they handed you a gun?

A—Yes, sir, Jim Hargis said that gun had made one man's bowels act, and handed it to Ed; and Ed said "you will have to ask John Abner about that." John took the gun and looked at it and said: "It is the very gun."

Q—Did John Abner afterward tell you about this gun and tell you what was meant by the conversation above mentioned?

Said the Gun Killed Dr. Cox.

A—Yes, sir, he told me later that night. He told me that was one of the guns that killed Dr. Cox, and I asked him if he cared to tell who fired the gun, and he said he fired it himself, and Elbert Hargis, he said, fired the other. He said further that Elbert Hargis and he were not the only ones present at the killing of Dr. Cox, but he would not tell me any one else.

The further taking of this deposition is adjourned until 2 p. m.

Met pursuant to adjournment at 2 p. m. and the taking of the deposition of Moses B. Feltner continued as follows:

Q.—Have you seen either French, Alex. Hargis, Jim Hargis, or Ed Callahan since you have been in Winchester this time in the custody of the Sheriff?

A—Yes sir, saw Mr. French.

Q—Have you had any talk with him?

A—No, sir.

Q—Have you had a talk with any one from Jackson, or has any one from Jackson attempted to have a talk with you.

A—Had a talk with Louis Hays.

Q—Where was that?

A—At various places.

Q—What day did Louis Hays come to Winchester?

A—The 4th of this month, on the same train that we came on from Jackson.

Q—Did he talk with you on the train?

A—Yes, sir, I had a few words with him on the train. He said he had some papers in his pocket that talked for themselves, and he wanted an opportunity to have a talk with me and he would show me wherein I was making a bad mistake, and he thought I had better stop while I had an opportunity.

Q—After reaching Winchester did you see Louis Hayes any more?

A—Yes, sir.

Q—Where?

A—Various places in Winchester.

Q—Did he have any talk with you here?

A—Yes, sir.

Q—What was the substance of these talks or conversations?

A—Well, about as I stated before he wanted to assure me that the Hargises still had faith in me and they were my friends.

Q—Did you see Louis Hays at the residence of Doc Pigg one night this week?

A—Yes, sir.

Q—Did he give you any paper or letter?

A—Yes, sir, he gave me a letter.

Q—I hand you herewith a letter and ask if this is the one he gave you?

Letter Given Him By Hays.

A—That is the one.

Q—I will ask you to please read it to the stenographer and make it a part of this, your deposition?

A—It read as follows:

"Mose, you are a fool if you or Sam Fields or Ruck does anything until after you see what is done at Jackson court. No friend would ask you when you can do after court all you can do now. Joe Tharp and Flem Tharp are mad and say you have caused Joe and Henry all their trouble, and can git up all the proof necessary to pen you for the Spicer robbery and the Frazier killing. That you went to a mill where Henry was at work and made him come to Red House and sell whisky in a tiger, and that you made him drunk and give him Farmer Gilbert's pistol and told him to shoot Frazier's damn heart out. That you had told several men you had killed two birds with one stone. James Frazier was going to swear a damned lie against you and Henry also. That James couldn't swear now and you had scared Henry off and he wouldn't swear. Farmer Gilbert is mad also and wants to get a pardon, and is trying to get certain men to help him. Of course, they will promise him help if they need him, and you know Farmer as well as I do. He says you took him to help rob Spicer and he got drunk to keep from being robbed. They claim that a woman knows all about it and will swear hard. Henry Tharp will swear that you told him to tell Jess to come round to the grocery where you were that you wanted to talk to him before you left, and as soon as Jess turned around you shot him. He will swear a good deal more and is a hard witness. He wants a pardon. There is several strong witnesses that were not used before. You and Sam and Ruck had better act wise until after Jackson court. It is reported at Jackson that a man has been working up a case about the mail robbery. We heard that Will Everidge and Silas Breeden was going to swear that you tried to get them to help you and Sam Combs to rob the mail, and after the robbery you told him you had made a water haul and got nothing but some checks. George Holbrook will swear that you were one of the men and describe you and your clothing to a dot. Farmer Gilbert will swear some strong things. There is several other witnesses I will not name. I heard that Shade Combs says you got Van into it and destroyed him. Van got scared and joined the army and died. Before he left he made a confession to Shade and his mother. I guess he will do all he can against you. You know I am your friend and always have been, and tell you these things as a friend, and you better be careful or you will be ruined. Keep Sam and Ruck from destroying you. You will be held responsible for them. It ain't long 'til court, then you can do what is best for Mose. You and me can make people believe you are all right 'til you get your case moved. Then if you want to you can go before the grand jury and do what you want to and then leave Jackson. Roberts will be the attorney at court, as the case can't be mandated at Lee court. It went up from Lee. If you or Sam have done anything get it and put it in your pocket; it is all that will save you. Since I wrote the above I have found out that a copy of a bond was sent here to have you arrested on like the one I have. They will arrest you when they get your deposition.

No Name Was Signed.

Q—There was no name signed to that letter?

A—No, sir; no name signed, but he told me he wrote it himself.

Q—Is all the letter in the same handwriting?

A—I think the last two or three lines are in a different handwrite.

Q—After Hays gave you this letter what did you do with it?

A—I came down street and in the presence of Mr. Woodson McCord delivered the letter to Mr. B. R. Jouett, who read it, and then in my presence delivered it to Mr. Woodson McCord, the Sheriff of Clark county.

Q—Did you see Louis Hays the next morning?

A—No, sir; I didn't see him any more.

Q—Did you see Robert Profit the next morning?

A—Yes, sir.

Q—Was he the same Bob Profit who came to you in Cincinnati and said that French wanted you to go to Ironton, O., as you have told in this deposition?

A—Yes, sir, the same one.

Q—Did he say anything to you about the letter?

A—Yes, sir; he asked me if Mr. Hays had given me anything the night before. I told him at first he had not, and he said he had been sent there for that purpose, and he didn't know why he had not given it to me, and I asked what he was to have given me and he said it was a letter; and then I said Mr. Hays had given me a letter. He went on to say further I had better act wise and do what the letter advised me to do.

Q—In that letter it mentioned something about the Spicer robbery and Frazier killing, did you have anything to do with either of those events?

A—No, sir, I did not.

Q—It also mentions something about a mail robbery; did you have anything to do with that?

A—Nothing whatever.

Q—Did you have anything to do with any of the offenses which are mentioned in that letter?

A—No, sir; nothing at all, except the killing of Jesse Fields, and I killed him in self-defense.

Q—In that letter it mentioned the fact that Roberts will be the attorney at court. What does he mean by that?

Hargis Said He Stole Votes.

A—He meant that James Roberts is now the Commonwealth's Attorney. Mr. Adams contested Roberts' election. The case was taken up from the Lee Circuit Court, and the Court of Appeals has since, so I am advised, decided that Adams was duly elected and entitled to the office, but from what he says in the letter I judge that the decision or mandate of the Court of Appeals declares Adams entitled to the office until the Lee Circuit Court meets, and Jackson Circuit Court meets this month and the Lee Circuit Court follows that, and I presume Roberts will be the Commonwealth's Attorney at this February term of the Breathitt Circuit Court.

Q—What is the relation of Hargis and Callahan with Mr. Roberts, if you know?

A—I presume it is very friendly from the fact that Jim Hargis told me he stole four hundred votes for Roberts, and Roberts knew it, and he owed his election to him.

Q—How did he happen to tell you about having stolen these votes for Roberts?

A—He was giving me his reasons for believing that Roberts would stand with them and do anything he wanted done with my case.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

Commonwealth declined to cross-examine, and the witness further sayeth not.

MOSE B. FELTNER.

State of Kentucky, County of Clark, Sct.

I, B. F. Jones, a Notary Public in and for the county and State aforesaid, certify that pursuant to the notice hereto attached, the foregoing deposition of Mose B. Feltner was taken before me at the time and place and for the purpose stated in the caption; that said witness was duly sworn before giving it; that it was written by me in shorthand and afterward transcribed by me on the typewriter, and read by him and subscribed to by him in my presence. Plaintiff was represented a part of the time by S. A. Jeffries, County Attorney of Clark county, Ky., and defend-

(Concluded On 10th Page, 2d Col.)

Courier-Journal.

SUNDAY.....FEBRUARY 12, 1905

CITY FEATURES.

"Elevators."

The direct connected electric elevator machine, built by the Louisville Elevator Company, Louisville, Kentucky, has not been put on the market recently, but has been in successful operation for the past ten years. They have been installed in almost every State in the Union. Some of the large cities in which installations have been made are: Louisville, Ky.; Los Angeles, Cal.; Columbus, Ohio; Little Rock, Ark.; New Orleans, La.; St. Louis, Memphis, Nashville, Knoxville and Paducah, Ky.

The purchaser of elevators naturally feels the necessity of being up-to-date and having the best that inventive genius can produce. Their reputation has been built by giving customers a machine on which all modern improvements are used, and one that gives satisfaction; one that is economical in the consumption of electric current. It may sometimes appear economical to install an elevator of cheaper make, but the difference in cost of first installation is more than off-set by the additional cost of consumption of current and frequent repairs.

Their motors and controllers are designed and built in their own factory, especially for the hard usage to which elevators are subjected. In purchasing an elevator one should prefer a manufacturer who builds these parts, if for no other reason than that the elevator company will then carry a stock of repair parts to fill orders promptly in case of an emergency. Their braking device is so designed that a stronger force is applied at the terminal landings than at intermediate floors. This is done automatically and is positive. The slack cable device is also automatic—cutting off the electric current and stopping the machinery as soon as the cables become slack from any cause.

These elevators are built for capacities from 1,000 to 15,000 lbs. and speeds up to 300 per minute. They recently installed seven electric elevators for the Louisville and Nashville railroad at South Louisville and Knoxville, Tenn., and the contract taken by them for thirty-nine hydraulics and twenty-one electrics in one plant for the Terminal Railroad Association of St. Louis, and installed in the Union Depot there, is one of the largest contracts in the United States.

HAS NO EFFECT.

HUSBAND A DRINKER, BUT NOT A DRUNKARD.

Judge Miller's Ruling On Divorce Petition—Owners of Property Lose.

Annie N. Wallace, who had sued her husband for divorce on the ground of drunkenness, was denied a decree yesterday by Judge Miller. In her deposition she alleged that while her husband drank continually he did not show any effect from the liquor consumed. This, Judge Miller held, does not sustain the charge of drunkenness. The substance of the court's ruling was that if the defendant drank a great deal but was able to stand up under it he was not drunk.

Judge Kirby also dismissed the petition of Elizabeth Mock, who sued E. O. Mock for divorce, alleging cruel treatment. They were married in December, 1903. The court found that the charge was not borne out by the evidence.

Judge Miller granted a divorce to Allen O. Smith from Mattie Smith on the allegation of abandonment. They were married in July, 1890.

Owners Must Pay.

In the case of the Barber Asphalt Paving Company against R. H. Otter, John H. Deppen's estate, John H. Sutcliffe, Anna G. Cowan and P. G. Speih, involving a claim of several thousand dollars for construction of a portion of Broadway west of Thirty-second street, Judge Shackelford Miller yesterday decided for the plaintiff. In raising a plea of spoliation the defendants said that their property, which is adjacent to the street improved, is not worth as much now as it cost to build the street, and that the work was not done in accordance with the ordinance providing for the construction. Proof followed by the court, however, showed that it was worth twice as much as the cost of the street. The apportionment warrants against the defendants' property will therefore have to be paid.

New Trial Denied.

A motion for a new trial was overruled by Judge O'Doherty yesterday in the case of Morris Hymson, by his father, Joseph Hymson, against C. H. Hess, a verdict for $1,520 for alleged assault and battery having been awarded plaintiff. It was alleged that the plaintiff, who is a five-year-old child, was so badly beaten about the body by the defendant that he contracted pleurisy. Hess claimed that he was only playfully slapping the child because he had snatched a bunch of grapes from his hand.

INAUGURATION $16.25 ROUND TRIP VIA B. & O. S-W.

Washington, D. C., and return, $16.25, March 1, 2, 3. Return limit March 8. Ten days' extension by deposit and payment of $1. Three fast daily trains, with parlor cars, dining cars, sleepers and coaches. For particulars call on or 'phone R. S. Brown, Fourth and Main streets.

THREE HOUSES RECEIVE VISITS FROM THIEVES.

Three robberies of more or less significance took place yesterday morning and the preceding evening, and an amount aggregating $235 has been missing. The home of C. H. Zerkel, 1416 West Chestnut street, was entered by forcing a front window, and a watch, a gold ring and $4.50 in money were taken. The robbers were not seen, but the noise of their departure brought the family out, though no trace of the thieves could be discovered.

The home of John Kreutzman, 627 Jarvis avenue, was entered at about the same time and two suits of clothes, a diamond watch fob and a gold initial ring were taken. The robbers entered from the rear.

The home of B. F. Clutter, 621 West Broadway, was entered by sneak-thieves Friday afternoon and a number of pieces of clothing, an overcoat and a hat have been reported missing.

OVER NINETEEN HOURS SAVED TO MEXICO

By the IRON MOUNTAIN ROUTE to Texarkana, Texas and Pacific railway to Longview, International and Great Northern to Laredo, the National Lines of Mexico to City of Mexico. Through Pullman sleepers daily, leaving St. Louis 7:21 p. m. and 8:20 p. m. Elegant dining car service. Low rates. For rates, etc., see nearest ticket agent, or address R. T. G. Matthews, T. P. A., Room 301 Norton building, Louisville, Ky.

To Initiate Madison Knights.

Madison, Ind., Feb. 11.—[Special.]—Knights of Columbus will initiate a class of forty members to-morrow. The work will be followed by a banquet for 300. A special train will bring Knights from Indianapolis, Richmond, Rushville, Connersville and Shelbyville. This is the first Madison class.

Our Annual February Furniture Sale!

Our petite daily announcements no doubt created wonder—this grand heralding, doubtless, will be amazing. It's a sale that will enthuse every housekeeper in Louisville, for never before have they been accorded such sensational values. Thousands of dollars' worth of high-grade and superior in every way furniture is involved in this astounding sale. It's really a mass of values full of absorbing interest to everyone who will spend a dollar with the view of receiving double the value in return.

Our purchasing wisdom and facilities procured for us, at great sacrifice prices, a big portion of the prize-winning furniture on exhibition at the Grand Rapids, Mich., exposition, which recently came to a close. To this we have added our own excellent stock; marked down prices to their lowest limit, irrespective of their former cost or value. By this conjunction we are sure to give our customers the greatest and most interesting values ever offered in this or any other city.



This handsome $1.25 cane-seat chair on sale at

75c

Extra Strongly-built Cane-seat Dining Chair, regular price $1.25, February sale price **75c**

$2.25 CHAIRS $1.75—Imported Bent-wood Dining Chair in oak or mahogany veneered seat, $2.25 value..... **$1.75**

$2.75 CHAIRS $1.75 — Box-seat, Cane - bottom Oak Chair, sells everywhere at $2.75, our special sale price.. **$1.75**

$3.50 CHAIRS $2.50—Box-seat, Cane-bottom with leather covering, French legs, made in oak, $3.50 value for **$2.50**

Dining-room outfits.

After you have made a memo. of the bargains available in this special selling, don't forget to jot down on your paper to see our assortment of handsome Sideboards and Tables. The work of artists is specific in these particular lines—the carving and make-up in general will instantly appeal to you—aside from our extremely low prices.

$7.50 TABLES ONLY $4.75—Handsome Quartered Oak and Polished 6-foot Extension Tables, 42-inch top, considered as an extra good value at $7.50, sale price **$4.75**

$12.00 TABLES ONLY $7.25—Fine Quartered and Polished Oak Extension Tables, regular selling price here and everywhere in the country $12.00, sale price **$7.25**

$12.00 SIDEBOARD $8.00—Handsome Quartered and Polished Oak Sideboard, Wherever you go you pay no less than $12; that was our price; now our price is **$8.00**

$16.00 SIDEBOARD $11.25—A Massive and Handsome Quartered Polished Oak Sideboard. You could not get the same value elsewhere at $16.00, our sale price **$11.25**

$18.00 SIDEBOARD $13.50—Beautiful Rich-looking and Substantially - made Quartered and Polished Oak Sideboard, regular price $18.00, February price **$13.50**

$10.00 SIDEBOARD $7.25—For ordinary use this Sideboard is unexcelled. It's plain, but very substantial, quartered and polished oak, regular $10.00 values, for **$7.25**

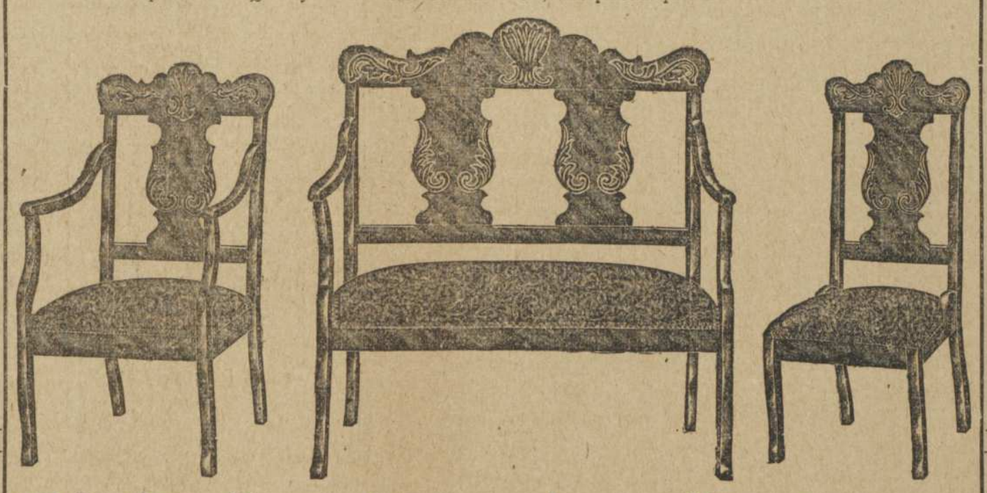
Combination bookcases.

$16.00 BOOKCASES $11.25—Quartered and Polished Oak Combination Desk and Bookcase; they are massive, ornamental and serviceable; regularly $16.00; sale price $11.25.

$17.50 BOOKCASES $11.75—Beautiful Rich Mahogany Finish Combination Bookcase and Desk; they are as attractive as useful; real good $17.50 values on sale at $11.75.

We urge attention of prospective housekeepers

Young people, older folks as well, are given an especial opportunity by this sale to commence their contemplated marriage life with a first grand success. We can furnish them with the entire household requirements, from the kitchen to the parlor. On the aggregate, the savings will amount to a surprisingly high figure. DON'T LET THIS ESCAPE MEMORY. Every piece of furniture sold by us in this sale is thoroughly reliable and up-to-date. Quality is our first consideration; exceptional prices a close second.



This $12 three-piece parlor suit covered in green verona, *exactly like illustration*..... **$8.75**

$35.00 Parlor Set $20.00; handsome 5-piece Parlor Suit, covered with pan plush, regular price $35; sale price..... **$20.00**

$65.00 Parlor Set $40.00; beautiful 3-piece Parlor Suit, upholstered in fine silk plush, regularly $65; sale price..... **$40.00**

$22.00 Wardrobe $16.00; extra large size, highly polished Walnut Wardrobe, unmatchable at $22; our sale price..... **$16.00**

$35.00 Wardrobe $25.00; fine polished oak, French plate panel mirror doors, priced cheap at $35; our sale price..... **$25.00**

$28.00 Wardrobe $21.00; mahogany veneered Wardrobe, full size, highly polished, our special $28 value; now..... **$21.00**

$15 China Closet $12.25; made in either quartered or polished oak, regular price $15; February sale price **$12.25**

$24 China Closet $18.00; handsome China Closet, 2 French plate mirrors in back, regularly $24; sale price..... **$18.00**

$40 China Closet $30.00; an elegant and extra large size China Closet, two French plate mirrors, $40 value, for..... **$30.00**

$7.50 Hatrack $4.80; quartered and polished oak Hatrack, our reg. $7.50 slaughtered in this sale to..... **$4.80**

$10 Hatrack $7.20; same wood as above, but a little larger and more attractively made; regular price $10; now..... **$7.20**

$12 Hatrack $8.50; this is an elegant Hatrack for the price, regular price $12; February sale price.. **$8.50**

$15 Hatrack $9.00; a very fine Hatrack, in oak, sells regularly at $15; sells in this special sale at..... **$9.00**

High back rocker always $2.25 now

$1.50



Cobbler seat, high-back rocker, in quartered and polished oak; always sold at $2.25; now... **$1.50**

STRONG ROCKER 75c; this same rocker cannot be purchased from the factory at our special sale price... **75c**

$1.75 ROCKER $1; quartered and polished oak sewing rocker; regular price $1.75; sale price..... **$1.00**

Bed-room furniture.

Even the greatest critics would be compelled to pay tribute (if in silence) to our wonderful collection of Bedroom Suits and pieces required therefor. Our furniture along this line is made of the best seasoned woods, which hold their artistic beauty and fine polishes for generations to come. There is a great contrast between this high class furniture and our special prices. Note it.

$8.50 CHIFFONIERS $3.95; couldn't expect much at this price, could you? Here is where we differ; they are rather handsome in quartered and polished oak; price.... **$3.95**

$5 WASH STAND $3; it's almost unreasonable to believe a quartered and polished oak washstand sells at $3.00; we always sold them at $5; but now one is yours for..... **$3.00**

$25.00 BRASS BEDS $14.50; just pause a moment; $10.50 is gained by taking advantage of this extraordinary offering; these are handsome brass tubing beds; $25.00 values for..... **$14.50**

$12 CHIFFONIERS $6.50; we are offering an elegant quartered and polished oak chiffonier at this price; here like elsewhere they demand $12; special price..... **$6.50**

$12.00 DRESSER $6.25; this price doesn't cover the cost of material and making; it's made of oak; good quality, too; regularly valued at $12; underpriced for this sale to..... **$6.25**

$50.00 BRASS BEDS $35; real handsome 2-inch brass-tubing bed constructed very substantially in every detail; swell feet; not one in the city like it at $50; our sale price... **$35.00**

Two serviceable go-carts.

$2.00 GO-CARTS $1.50 — Folding Park Go-cart. It is so constructed that it can be folded and placed out of the way when not in actual service; made with steel wheels; regular $2.00 Go-cart $1.50.

$2.25 GO-CARTS $1.75—These are of the same construction, differing only in the tires, which are good hard rubber; wheels are steel; regular price $2.25; our February sale price is only $1.75.

Our army coffee, two pounds for 25c, is fine.

It has as much strength, rich flavor and nourishment as any 25c coffee sold in this or any other city. We guarantee it to be absolutely pure—if otherwise your money will be refunded. We fill telephone orders immediately and have three daily deliveries, which reach you in time for the next meal.

Don't get discouraged.

If you have tried all sorts of yarn and they failed to satisfy your expectations. Try "Fleisher's." They cost a little more, but they outwear any other two kinds on the market.

This is absolutely free.

Our expert cake maker is giving free lessons every day. You shouldn't by all means neglect the opportunity to learn the art of choice cake making. It is gratis. Free samples are served every day in our basement salesroom.

J. BACON AND SONS

THE GREAT STORE THAT ALWAYS DOES THINGS RIGHT.

Brighten that sallow skin.

It can easily be done with the aid of Schneider Sisters' Face Cream. It's remarkable to note the transformation one application makes—veritably changing the pale, sallow look into a bright, healthful appearance.

Only one more day before valentine

Usually persons who delay their purchases until the last hour or day have cause to regret it. Here it is different; our assortments are quite complete, embracing everything that is suggestive, presentable and most likely to be well received; prices begin at 5c and run as high as 50c.

Those oil paintings at 25c

Are indeed selling at a rapid gait. Why shouldn't they? Everybody who has seen them was more than willing to pay twice as much. Don't fail to inquire about coupon.

FELTNER'S SWORN STORY.

(Continued From Ninth Page.)

ant was present in person and by his attorneys, Byrd & Jouett.

Given under my hand this February 10, 1905.

My commission expires after next session of Senate. B. F. JONES,
Notary Public, Clark County, Ky.

FIELDS CORROBORATES FELTNER

His Deposition Tells of An Attempt To Assassinate Marcum.

Lexington, Ky., Feb. 11.—[Special.]—The deposition of Sam Fields, which has been taken at Winchester, supports in every material detail that of Moses Feltner. It covers seventeen pages of foolscap paper and is a complete recitation of his movements during the trip through Ohio and Indiana while he and Feltner were absent from the Winchester court.

Fields first tells of the part he played in an attempt to assassinate J. B. Marcum at the polls during the November election in 1899. He says Judge James Hargis handed a gun to Jesse Fields, his brother, and that Jesse handed it to him. Moses Feltner had refused to shoot Marcum. Marcum did not come to the polling place while they were there. That is what he was going to testify to at the damage suit trial at Winchester. He says on the way to Winchester he saw Ed Callahan below Richmond and that Callahan talked with a number of the witnesses, including Mrs. Rebecca Bailey, mother of Moses Feltner. At Winchester he met B. F. French, Alex Hargis and Ed Callahan. He was sought that night and asked to leave with Mose and Felix Feltner, and details the movements of French, Hargis and Callahan, Mose Feltner and Felix Feltner that night, the following day and the night on which they set out for Richmond in a wagonette. He says French gave Felix Feltner $1,000 and told him to put it in the bank. He had gone off without his overcoat and at the livery stable French made a white man give him his coat and told him to get the one Fields left at the hotel. He was driven to Richmond, arriving there after midnight with Felix Feltner, Mose Feltner, Ruck Cottongame and his wife and Russ Wooten. He detailed their trip to Cincinnati, Dayton, Columbus and several points in Indiana, where they communicated frequently with French, always registering under fictitious names.

Returning to Cincinnati, they were met at the depot by French, who paid for their supper and told them of the progress of the Marcum case and the danger of being arrested. They went to Ironton, O., where Charles Wilson and Mat Spencer met them, and they were supposed to be under arrest on subornation of perjury warrants. They returned to Jackson, where they remained until 4 o'clock in the morning at Judge Hargis' house, then went back to Perry county, where Felix Feltner tried to induce them to sign an affidavit which is quoted as part of the affidavit of Fields, saying that they had been induced by the Marcum people to swear falsely and had left because they did not want to tell falsehoods against the Hargises; also that they had not been paid by the Hargises for leaving. Fields says that he and Mose, after getting hold of the affidavit, left Felix Feltner and would not sign it.

MIDDLEMAN IN CHARITY MINSTRELS.



HENRY KAUFMAN.

The Junior Minstrel Company will give a performance at Phoenix Hill February 20 for the benefit of the J. O. A. M. Hospital.

Caricature Carnival At Liederkranz.

The Kentucky Military Band will hold its annual mask carnival this year at Liederkranz Hall, Monday, February 27. Each member of the band will represent one of the familiar figures illustrated in the comic sheet of the Sunday newspapers. All of the characters will be represented and the band will be under the direction of the All Wise Woggle Bug from the Land of Oz, whose numerous arms will enable him to assist each musician in playing his instrument.

The stage and hall decorations will be in keeping with the "Caricature Carnival." They are being prepared by one of Louisville's best interior decorators, who is also arranging the details of the special "fool's den," which will be one of the features of the carnival. It will be arranged and planned as the Hall of State of an ancient mountain king, with its attendant splendors and pleasures.

The arrangements are in the hands of a general committee consisting of seven members of the organization: Frederick Hummel, chairman, and Frank M. Stutz, William Waterman, Harry Mullen, Oscar Stutz, Jr., Otto F. Eitel and Gustav Nuetzel. The reception committee is composed of: Charles D. Goepper, John Schwartz, Herman Cohn, Richard Tafel, Edw. H. Meyer.

NEW NOVEL BY THOMPSON BUCHANAN.

"Judith Triumphant" the Title of Latest Book From Louisville Author.

A new novel by Thompson Buchanan, of Louisville, is to be published in March by the Harpers. It is to be called "Judith Triumphant." Mr. Buchanan's recent book, "The Castle Comedy," met with marked success and proved one of the most popular of the holiday books.

WILLIAM R. BENEDICT AT DEATH'S DOOR.

Word was received yesterday that William R. Benedict, the coffee and tea merchant, has been rapidly sinking since he went to Pass Christian, Miss., a few weeks ago for his health. Mr. Benedict has been suffering from a nervous break-down for the past six months, and went to Pass Christian in the hope of benefiting his health. Word received yesterday morning was to the effect that he was expected to die before the day was finished, but later in the day a telegram announced that he had rallied slightly.

PATRONS ARRESTED.

JUDGE GREGORY AGAIN RAIDS COUNTY POOLROOM.

Tries New Plan This Time—Men Charged With Buying Pools.

Thomas Slater, J. B. Cocke and Robert Snyder were arrested yesterday afternoon in the poolroom at Seventh and P streets by County Patrolman Louis Gilbert and Constables George Hendricks, Jerry Renfro and Western Gilbert. They were charged with buying pools on horse races.

The raid was ordered by County Judge James F. Gregory, and it is the first time in several years that players have been arrested. This course, it is said, will be adopted generally in the future.

At about 3:30 o'clock Patrolman Gilbert and his posse entered the poolroom, locking the door behind them, and placed the three men under arrest. One of them asked to see the warrant, but Patrolman Gilbert said to him: "I have no warrant, but I intend to arrest you just the same." The men were permitted to communicate with Magistrate Shively in regard to bond, which was fixed at $1,000. Harvey Brown and Green Jones furnished the bond. Considerable excitement followed the raid, the crowd, which had been of considerable size, quickly dwindling until only a few remained.

IN ONE DAY OVER $600,000 COLLECTED.

City Has Banner Tax Receipts Day of Its History.

Tax collections by the city yesterday exceeded the largest amount ever collected before on any one day and the force in the tax receiver's office was kept busy until nearly 9 o'clock last night. The total collections were more than $600,000, this amount coming mainly from the large corporations and trust companies. The Fidelity Trust Company paid $111,000. The Louisville Railway Company, which paid the largest sum, handed in a check for $127,000, and other large corporations paid in smaller sums. The collections for the week were unusually heavy, it being the last week of the 3 per cent. discount which is allowed for prompt payment. After Monday the discount will be only 2 per cent., which will be allowed on taxes paid during the remainder of February.

JAMES D. WOOD HERE MAKING ARRANGEMENTS.

James D. Wood, president of the State Federation of Labor, arrived yesterday from his home at Central City for the purpose of making arrangements for the annual meeting of the United Mine Workers of the Western district of Kentucky. The convention will be held in Louisville the week beginning March 7. On March 15 delegates from the Mine Workers will meet the operators in a joint conference for the purpose of agreeing on a scale of wages. Mr. Wood stated last night that he thought both the convention and the conference would be of a harmonious nature, as there were no grievances existing now between the operators and the miners in his district. Mr. Wood will return home today and will not return until the day before the convention.

RETAIL HARDWARE MEN MEET THIS WEEK.

The third annual meeting of the Retail Hardware Men's Association of Kentucky will be held at the Galt House Tuesday and Wednesday. The organization has a membership of over one hundred from all over the State. The object is to further the interests of the business and to discuss the best methods of business among themselves. Papers on different phases of the trade will be read at the meeting. The social feature of the meeting will consist of a smoker. The officers of the association are: President, J. C. Frederick, of Owensboro; first vice president, J. W. Mahan, of Lawrenceburg; second vice president, Joseph Knapp, of Louisville; treasurer, Adam Stettler, Jr., of Owensboro; secretary, John R. Sower, of Frankfort.

Railroad Shops Destroyed.

Lorain, O., Feb. 11.—The Baltimore and Ohio railroad shops were destroyed by fire last night, entailing a loss of about $100,000. Six locomotives in the erecting shop will be almost complete wrecks. Three hundred men are thrown out of employment.

Treasury Statement.

Washington, Feb. 11.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance, $142,065,594; gold, $50,081,679; silver, $24,440,909.

Planing-Mill Plant OPERATED BY Natural Gas FOR SALE OR RENT



Cheapest Power in the City.

Desiring to build a new plant at our Jackson-street location, we offer for sale our present factory at Sixth and A streets WITH OR WITHOUT GROUND. One 75 horse-power and one 25 horse-power gas engine, with line shafting to suit purchaser. For full particulars address

Gernert Bros. Lumber Co.
LOUISVILLE, KY.



TRIUMPH CANNON AIRTIGHT NEW DESIGN. Attractive dress. Most desirable stove for Banks, Churches, Halls and other public buildings. Heavy fluted upper and lower cylinders. Patent Smoke-consuming Deflector which increases the heat and saves fuel. Holds fire longer than any other Cannon Stove. Three sizes. Send for illustration of this and other airtight heaters

BRIDGEFORD & CO.
LOUISVILLE, KY.

HALDEMAN WAREHOUSE
S. W. Cor. 3d and Green.
ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF.
Household Goods $1.50 to $5 per month
Boxes in Vault 25c to 50c per month

Cure colds and grip with Wintersmith's Tonic.

Mardi Gras VIA L&N

New Orleans and Return..$19.25
Mobile and Return.....$18.00
Pensacola and Return.....$18.00

Dates of Sale March 1-6.

Two Through Trains Daily.
The Best Dining Car Service.

Full information and illustrated booklet giving history of the Mardi Gras can be found at

City Ticket Office, 4th and Main

Are You Weak?

Read this Letter from Geo. S. Beck, "The Worn-Out Man's Best Friend."

Dear Brother: Please give me your attention while I tell you of the Great Nerve Food and Tonic that cured me years ago when I, like you, lacked the vitality and strength without which a person is a man only in name; and which has brought Strength, Vigor and Vitality to more than 600,000 Exhausted men since I first started in business in this city six years ago. This greatest of all Men's Remedies is

BECK'S WONDER-WORKERS FOR MEN.

Its myriad and wonderful cures has built for it much the largest mail-order medical business in the world; and to any man who is weak where perfect men are strong I want to say as a sincere friend, and on my sacred honor as a man, that I do not believe there is a case of Nervous Debility, Varicocele, Kidney Ills, Premature Old Age, or Men's Weakness of any kind on earth (no matter what the cause, of how long standing, or whether the man be old or young,) that my Wonder-Workers will fail to cure easily and quicker at less expense than any other remedy if simply used at home, or at your work, one tablet at a dose three times a day. The price is Only One Dollar, always cash with order, by Ex. at your expense. It will cost you 25 cents at Ex. office. If you send $1.25 to pay packing and postage I send them under letter postage, prepaid, thus saving you 10 cents. Please mention this paper, the publisher of which may publish me as a fraud if I deal unfairly. Assuring you that the use of my Wonder-Workers will make a man of you in very quick time, I am sincerely your friend, GEORGE S. BECK,
41-46 MAIN ST., SPRINGFIELD, OHIO.

MME. BUSH—HAIR STORE.
Graduate of New York School of Dermatology.
513 FOURTH AVENUE.

SECTION 2 | 8 PAGES

The Courier-Journal.

SECTION 2 | 8 PAGES

VOL. CIV. NEW SERIES—NO. 13,192. LOUISVILLE, SUNDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 12, 1905. SUNDAY PRICE FIVE CENTS.

We Promptly Fill All Mail Orders and Guarantee Satisfaction
Largest and oldest Mail Order house.

AN UP-TO-DATE STORE WITH UP-TO-DATE METHODS.

Kaufman-Straus Co.

INCORPORATED.

533 to 549 Fourth Avenue, Louisville, Ky.

We Cheerfully Send Samples to Out-of-town Patrons
Every letter of inquiry answered.

Features In Wash Fabrics

As special attractions for to-morrow's shopping we mention a couple of unusually good bargains for this season of the year. These are surely worthy of your immediate consideration, and, inasmuch as they are offered in limited quantities, it will be well to take advantage of them right away. There is reason for the low prices we here quote, and there is reason why you should improve the opportunities.

PURE LINEN CAMBRIC—About three thousand yards, of very fine quality, full thirty-six inches wide, suitable for Shirt Waists, Shirt-waist Suits and fine Underwear. This is an absolutely all-linen fabric, and is really worth 45c a yard—as long as it lasts we are going to sell it at only 21c a yard.

VOILES AND ETAMINES—A special offer to-morrow of one lot of exceedingly fine quality Cotton Voiles and Etamines, in plain shades, such as tan, medium blue, light blue, navy, cream, brown, black and ecru. These goods were secured at a sacrifice. Real value is 25c a yard. They came in late. Price now 15c a yard.

Wash Goods Dept.—First floor, south side, rear section.

Toilet Sets.



To-morrow morning we start clearing sale of Toilet Sets in our Basement section. The prices are cut fully 20 per cent. right at the start. The sale includes every Toilet Set in the house, from the cheapest to the very finest quality. There are over fifty styles from which to make a selection, and every one of them is offered at one-fifth off from the regular marked prices.

$4.50 Sets Reduced to $3.60	$11.50 Sets Reduc'd to $9.20
$7.50 Sets Reduced to $6.00	$12.50 Sets Reduc'd to $10.00
$8.50 Sets Reduced to $6.80	$15.00 Sets Reduc'd to $12.00

Ribbon Department

We are daily receiving large shipments of the latest novelties in fine Ribbons. The most recent Parisian fashion reports proclaim Ribbons extremely stylish. As usual we have the newest things for all purposes and we here quote two choice values.

MOUSSELINE RIBBONS—five inches wide and pure silk. About sixty shades, including the new blues, greens and reds. A most beautiful, lustrous Ribbon. Worth 29c. Our price 19c a yard.

OTHER RIBBONS—Seven-inch Mousseline and Six-inch Pure Silk Taffeta—in exquisite colorings and of fine quality—just right for millinery, girdles and hair ribbons. Values up to 39c. Our price 25c.

OUR LINE OF NOVELTY RIBBONS is practically complete. We say with a great deal of pride that this line is more beautiful than any we have ever shown or seen. The patterns are new and odd, the qualities magnificent, and the values unequaled.

Ribbon Department—First floor, central section.

Children's Hose.

A special sale for to-morrow and the balance of the week as long as the goods are in stock. Just 240 dozen pairs of Children's Hose of superior quality, double knees, fast black cotton, guaranteed two-thread, which means extra good wear, color absolutely fast and will not turn green; they come in all sizes, and are really worth 17c a pair. Our price for this particular lot is only 12½c a pair.

Hosiery Department—First floor, north side, central section.

Colored Dress Goods

Although all the elegant fabrics selected for our spring and summer showings have not yet arrived, a sufficient number has been received to interest you and show what may be expected in this department during the coming season. The new weaves in Colored Dress Goods comprise some of the most beautiful effects we have ever offered, and are particularly desirable on account of their splendid making-up qualities.

BATISTE—All-wool, 42 inches wide, in a beautiful range of colors—a soft, clinging fabric, suitable for either dressing sacques, waists or dresses. Price 59c a yard.

CHECKED AND PLAID MOHAIRS, in all the latest and most beautiful combination colorings—a number of styles from which to select. Price 75c a yard.

BOUTENNE BATISTE—Forty-eight inches wide, strictly pure wool, all new shadings—a really new fabric. Price 85c a yard.

SILK AND WOOL EOLIENNES—48 inches wide, in twenty different shades from which to make a selection, including a number of new colors. Price 95c a yard.

Colored Dress Goods Dept.—First floor, south side, front section.

Children's Furnishings

Much of the disagreeable part of winter is yet to come—a season when the little folks should be carefully clothed—therefore we present some very timely and specially low-priced opportunities. It is the part of wisdom to take advantage of these.

INFANTS' Soft-finished Nainsook Long Dresses, bishop effect, hemstitched ruffle neck and sleeves, extra well made. Price 35c.

INFANTS' Long Flannel Skirts, deep hem, body of good quality cambric, full size and well made and finished. Price 50c.

CHILDREN'S Best Quality Outing Flannel Gowns, double yoke front and back, turnover collar, bishop sleeves, all good colors. Price 47c.

CHILDREN'S Nainsook Short Dresses, solid tucked yoke, neck and sleeves finished with fine ruffle, sizes 6 months, 1 and 2 years. Price 59c.

Muslin Underwear Department—Second floor, south side, central section.

Art Needlework

A special bargain for Monday morning—see display in show window.

55c worth of Merchandise for 25c

1 Pillow Top and Back	25c
6 Skeins of Wash Silk	20c
1 Embroidery Book	10c
1 Book	Free
Total original selling price	55c

And you get all of this Monday for only 25c. It is sure a big bargain.

Art Needlework Department—First floor, central section.

Bric-a-Brac Department

Here is a great big special value. Just received twenty dozen Hand-decorated French China Game Plaques. The subjects are new and beautiful. We will close them out at only 49c each. They are handsome, full-sized plaques for wall decorations. They would be cheap at $1.00.

Bric-a-Brac Department—First floor, near entrance.

Ready-to-Wear Outergarments

A special and final close-out of Ladies' and Misses' Tailor-made Suits—high-grade qualities, stylishly cut and handsomely finished, in up-to-date materials at positive slaughter prices. These suits are of right weight for wear at this season and as long as the weather is edged with wintry blasts. As the quantities are now in limited numbers, it is wise to take quick advantage of these offerings.

$12.50 to $16.50 Suits are reduced to	$8.75
$17.50 to $22.50 Suits are reduced to	$11.50
$23.50 to $30.00 Suits are reduced to	$14.75
$32.50 to $37.50 Suits are reduced to	$17.50
$38.50 to $50.00 Suits are reduced to	$23.50

LADIES' ULSTERS—One lot, of various sizes, styles and qualities, formerly selling at from $11.50 to $17.00, go now at only $6.90.

CHILDREN'S COATS—One lot, of various sizes, styles and qualities, formerly selling at from $10.00 to $15.50, go now at only $3.75.

LADIES' SKIRTS—One lot, of various styles and lengths, in black and colors, formerly selling at from $6.00 to $10.00, to close out now at only $2.75.

Suit and Cloak Dept.—Second floor, north side, front section.

New Styles Spring Waists

We have just received and put on sale our advance lines of Spring and Summer Waists—in china silks and crepe taffeta—in all the new shades. Also Wash Waists, in linen, dimity, lawn and madras, and we invite an early inspection of our elegant assortments

WAISTS in china silks, finished with plaits and others lace-trimmed. Prices $3.98, $4.50, $5, $5.50 and $6.

WAISTS in crepe and taffeta, new shades—blues, pinks, greens, browns, navy, white and black. Prices $5.90 to $10.

LINEN WAISTS in wide and narrow plaitings, also embroidery trimmed. Price range $2.25 to $4.75.

LAWN, Madras and Dimity Waists, small and large tucks, lace and embroidery trimmed. Prices 98c to $12.

COLORED WASH WAISTS in dots, stripes and plain wide and narrow tucks. Prices range $1 to $1.75.

Suit and Waist Department—Second floor, north side, front section.

Valentines

All the new shapes and styles in all the novelty ornamentations with silk and satin trimmings, some of them hand-painted—many in neat boxes ready to mail. Only a day left in which to make a selection. The price range includes from the lowest to the highest

At the Stationery Department.

Ladies' Shoes.

Another chance at those $4.00 and $5.00 grades of Ladies' Shoes at only $2.85 a pair. A chance that will now be of short duration. The lowness of the price and the very good quality and styles make them most desirable.

Shoe Department—Second floor.

Black Dress Goods

The new fabrics are coming in. Among the recent arrivals are Spring Tailorings in light-weights, Panama Suitings, Mohair Sicilians, Chiffon Broadcloth, Clay Worsteds, Serges, and other desirable and reliable, fashionable and popular fabrics. The new Challis have just arrived—the assortment is a most beautiful one—of black and white checks in voiles, worsteds and mohairs.

A VERY complete assortment of the semi-transparent materials and the soft, clinging fabrics which are again in vogue for spring wear, such as fine French Voiles, Crepe Tokio, Crepe de Chine, Embroidered Novelties in Voiles, Crepes, Eoliennes, etc., await your early inspection.

A MOST beautiful collection of the finest English Mohairs and Sicilians—the kinds that have the rich, silky, lustrous finish and that are recommended for style and wear—prices range from 50c to $3.00 a yard. Mohairs are also very fashionable for the coming season's wear.

Black Goods Dept.—First floor, south side, central section.

Men's Furnishings.

Monday morning a special selling of some very seasonable goods at most attractively low prices. The quality in this department is always maintained, no matter how low the prices may go. Hence these chances are of more than ordinary interest and should be taken advantage of at the very earliest opportunity. The real worth is nowhere exaggerated and every reduction is a genuine decrease from the value of the article.

NIGHT SHIRTS—For men and boys, made of superior Flannelette, in neat fast colors; really worth 50c; go in this sale at only 38c.

MEN'S NECKWEAR—Extra fine and choice quality, neat patterns in silk Four-in-hands, made in French style—worth 50c, this sale only 25c.

UNDERWEAR—Men's Natural Gray Wool Shirts and Drawers, formerly sold at $1 apiece, go now at only 50c.

MEN'S PAJAMAS—Special value, made of fine Flannelette, Madras and Oxfords; worth $1.25 and $1.50, now 98c.

SUSPENDERS—For men and boys—good elastic webs, leather trimmed, really worth 25c, now only 15c a pair.

MEN'S SHIRTS—Good quality white laundered, open backs only—goods really worth $1—in this sale only 69c.

Men's Furnishings Dept.—First floor, north side, front section.

Upholstery Department

We inaugurate a special sale of small lots of fine Irish Point and Cluny Lace Curtains to-morrow morning in order to close them out. See them as early as you can, as they will not last long—they are surprisingly good bargain values

ONE LOT of extra nice Irish Point Lace Curtains, really worth $3.50 a pair, to close out at only $1.95 a pair.

GENERAL CLOSE-OUT of a lot Irish Point, Cluny and Novelty Lace Curtains, worth $6.50 to $8.00, at only $4.95.

Upholstery Department—Second floor, north side, central section.

Woman Beautiful

Beauty is a priceless possession that every woman craves—and its chief element is a clear, healthy, well nourished skin. Thousands have found OXZYN BALM an unrivaled preparation for preserving and beautifying the complexion. It feeds the skin, removes all blemishes and flabbiness, makes it clear and healthy, and is the only preparation of its kind which will NOT cause hair to grow on the face.

Special demonstration at Toilet Department.

SLIPPING

Into the Ocean Are Tons of British Soil.

MANY MILLIONS OF ACRES

HAVE BEEN SWALLOWED UP BY INROADS OF SEA.

TOWNS HAVE BEEN WIPED OUT

And King Edward Can Almost Foresee Dreams of Irish Extremists Realized.

THE FALL OF RAVANSBURGH.

[Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

Dover, Feb. 1.—It is hourly expected that another million tons or so of Great Britain will drop off into St. Margaret's Bay, and reports from other parts of the kingdom say that like catastrophes are expected at various points. This is particularly true at Brighton, and the publication of a work, picturing the ruins of the ancient capital of East England, Dunwich, just issued, may be prophetic of the fate of London's Newport. Dunwich, we are told, had fifty-two churches and vast fortifications. Its ruins in Suffolk are falling to pieces, and the name of the ancient town is preserved only by a few houses. So did the once famous town of Ravansburgh drop into the sea.

At one time Ravansburgh was more important than Hull is to-day. Fifteenth-century chroniclers describe it as a thriving town, rich in beautiful edifices. We last hear of its existence in 1538. Then it dropped into the sea.

The following seaport towns of the England of to-day are gradually sliding into the sea: Lowestoft, Clacton, Aldeburgh, Walton and Beechy Head. England loses as much ground annually as comprised by the rock of Gibraltar. On the east coast alone enough ground to form another Heligoland is swallowed by the ocean annually.

The Agricultural Department placed at the Courier-Journal correspondent's disposal the following table showing the gradual reduction of Great Britain's agricultural domain by the sea's inroads:

Years.	Acres.
1867	56,963,260
1890	56,815,354
1890	56,786,199
1900	56,782,053

"According to this it is easy to figure out when some Irish ultra-patriots will have their wants," said King Edward recently, "because England is no more."

A MELANCHOLY STORY

Of How Abraham Isaacovitch Failed To Get Roulette License.

[Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

St. Petersburg, Feb. 1.—One of the last official acts of the retired, not to say dismissed, Minister of the Interior, Prince Sviatopolk, was to right another necklace affair. It seems that Lopuchin, chief of the feared Third section, or secret police, enjoys a fine reputation for bribe taking. And like master, like servant. Some little time ago a Jewish merchant went to the chief's office to secure a license for a roulette establishment. He was received by His Excellency's secretary, W. S. Sybin. "I think I can work it," said the agreeable Sybin, "though His Excellency would not hear of such a thing as licensing gambling in the interest of a mere Jew. However, as his wife, Mme. Lopuchin, is more tolerant with respect to religion, the license is as good as yours if you will bring me a necklace worth from 2,000 to 2,500 roubles for her."

Two days later Sybin had the necklaces in his possession, but a week passed and no license. Abraham Isaacovitch became anxious, then frightened. Finally he approached the majestic Sybin once more and asked him what had become of the necklace and his license. "Everything goes swimmingly," replied the secretary. "I have already half won over Her Excellency; she promised to go with me to the Michael Theater to-night. There, in the cozy box, with a cold bottle at our side, the compact will be sealed. Perhaps you can let me have fifty roubles to treat Her Excellency in the style befitting her rank?"

Abraham Isaacovitch threw 100 roubles after his 2,500, and bought himself a gallery ticket for the Michael Theater being anxious to see his patron and the chief's wife drink champagne at his expense. Some time after the show commenced, the secretary and his lady appeared in a twenty rouble box, and, oh, joy, Her Excellency wore Abe's diamond necklace on her stunning white neck. Abraham Isaacovitch shook hands with himself and took real delight in seeing the pair dispatch the wine for which he had paid, for her Ladyship smiled and giggled, and patted the secretary's knee with her fan—surely it was all fixed and Abe would get his license. However, he was determined to see the thing out and followed the pair's sleigh when they left. Strange; the vehicle stopped before a hotel of doubtful reputation, and the porter, on receiving a rouble, told the prospective gambling king, that he knew the pair well—Sybin and his girl, a milliner.

The following morning Abraham Isaacovitch laid his grievance before the Minister of the Interior, who summarily discharged the secretary, but warned the robbed man not to make a row about the necklace as, during the present reform era, he might be prosecuted for daring to offer bribes to officials.

DR. MUNSCH'S SYSTEM

Is An Expensive One To the Gambling Casino At Monte Carlo.

[Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

Monte Carlo, Feb. 1.—Dr. Munsch's "system" may not be the only and incomparable one, but it has frightened the gambler concern almost to death, so much so that it appointed a special gambling room for the doctor, where he sits all alone, winning the Blanc heirs' hard-earned cash. The "system" is carried on on a figuring machine, Munsch's invention, a small affair which he holds on his knees, under the table, consulting it and making points while the ball is running its course. After the other gamblers saw the doctor win constantly the figure he set, the highest permissible, plus 5,000 francs and plus 5,000 francs more "they caught on" in great style and acted just as he did, nearly bursting the bank. This happened a week in succession without the Blancs being able to find out what struck them. When at last they discovered the doctor's figuring machine—he calls it his music box—they offered him a lot of coin to withdraw to St. Petersburg or some lone island, but Munsch insisted that Monte Carlo suited him very well. Next they tried to keep him out of the gambling house, but he threatened to publish his secret broadcast and make Monte Carlo impossible. Finally the administration agreed to furnish one of the Casino's upper rooms as a private gambling hell for the doctor, and there he sits nightly with his music box, keeping the croupier busy paying out money to him. It costs the Blancs from 10,000 to 15,000 francs a day, but they can't help themselves, indeed they think they are playing in great luck for being able to let the doctor play without witnesses. The system man is harder to interview that J. P. Morgan, and no one knows whence he hails. It is said that he even refuses to reveal his identity to the Prince of Monaco, who several times invited him to supper in order to squeeze from him some of the details of his system.

NO PRESS AGENT STORY.

Seventeen People Swear They Saw the Adder After It Was Dead.

[Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

Munich, Feb. 1.—Miss Reuble, who plays the heroine in Hauptman's new drama, "The Mountain Smithery," claims to have had an awful time with a six-inch adder that a hated rival sent her in a bonbon box to the theater. The box was labeled "have a bite before going upon the stage," but the actress delayed the bite until after the last act. Then the adder jumped out and buried its awful fangs in her corsets, releasing its hold only when the maid pinched its tail with hot curling irons. Miss Reuble thinks that some jealous leading lady intended to spoil her first appearance in the new piece, and accordingly sent the adder to frighten her into fits. Seventeen people swear that they saw the snake after it was dead.

A MODERN SAMSON.

Lischka Allows Acrobats To Hang By His Shock of Hair.

[Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

Vienna, Feb. 1.—Physicians and circus men are taking much interest in a hair athlete, a baggage smasher named Lischka, who has been exhibiting his stunts in saloons only so far. Lischka wears his hair long like Maj. Burke, of Buffalo Bill's, but his is coarser and evidently much stronger than the Major's. In color it is chestnut. One of Lischka's favorite stunts is to hang with his hands on a trapeze, head down, and allow the heaviest man in the audience to fasten onto the hirsute adornment of his scalp. The athlete Hofbauer weighs 300 pounds and Lischka has supported him in the described fashion for fifteen minutes at a time. Hofbauer doing acrobatics. Lischka likewise supports 500 pounds dead weight on his hair for thirty minutes and more at a time.

Lischka's head is as remarkable as his hair. For a drink he lets anyone hammer it with a stone or chair, and many a chair was broken against his head, which seems indeed bullet proof, only that none ever dared fire at it.

Rough On the Capellmeister.

[Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

Berlin, Feb. 1.—Capellmeister Graf, of the Second Guards, having been ordered to play some pieces from Massenet's "Cid" before his majesty, next morning received the following note from the court marshal: "The Kaiser desires you to go to Paris at once and attend at least three performances of 'Cid' to see how it ought to be played." Nothing was said of tickets or traveling expenses, Graf will have to foot the bill himself as a punishment for playing "Cid" badly.

Wife of "Paris Butcher" Dead.

[Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

Paris, Feb. 1.—Mme. Mareshal de Saint Arnaud is dead, aged eighty-seven. She was a beauty of the court of Louis Phillipe, and her husband managed the bloody part of Napoleon's coup d'etat, December, 1851, earning for himself the name of "Paris Butcher." Afterwards he became famous as victor in the battle of Alma, war of the Crimea, which he commanded, though sick to death (on map holding his head in the saddle. This heroism went far towards making the French forget his butchery. The marshal's widow spent the rest of her life in deeds of charity.

Wants To Be Let Alone.

[Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

Florence, Feb. 1.—The Courier-Journal correspondent received the following letter from the secretary of Countess Montiguoso, who would be Queen of Saxony if she hadn't run off with Giron:

"Countess Montiguoso would be grateful to the correspondent of the Courier-Journal for not mentioning her further, as she is desirous of living in retirement with her beloved daughter Monica. The Countess is really interested only in the sympathy and love of the people of Saxony, which overwhelms her with love."

Automobiles For War Service.

[Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

Berlin, Feb. 1.—The German Automobile Club is forming a war division, to be placed at the Kaiser's disposal when his majesty calls the people to arms. The auto volunteers must promise to place their machines in the public service, in time of need, and the Kaiser has authorized them to wear a uniform, khaki with tan boots.

Negro Conductor Popular.

[Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

Berlin, Feb. 1.—Berlin has a negro underground railway conductor, a fine-looking, tall fellow, who modulates his r's after the latest lieutenant fashion. The negro's car is always full, rush hours or slack hours, for the women of Berlin take wild interest in the black boy hailing from the Kaiser's African possessions.

Afraid of Unlucky Thirteen.

[Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

Paris, Feb. 1.—Elaborate statistics prepared show that a great number of Parisians refuse to go to business on Fridays and on the 13th day of the month. This heroism went far towards making the French forget his passengers on the underground roads fall off regularly from 25,000 to 65,000 heads, irrespective of rain or shine.

Odd Legend On Swords.

[Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

Berlin, Feb. 1.—The Princess of Meiningen, the Kaiser's sister, recently gave swords of honor to her pages, inscribing each with the legend "Thou shalt not kill."

TROXELL KEPT $40,000 CONCEALED IN THE HOUSE.

Had Lost Faith In Banking Institutions Through a Loss Many Years Ago.

Ebensburg, Pa., Feb. 11.—While looking through the effects of the late John Troxell, who prior to his death conducted a small tobacco and stationery store at Gallitzin, Pa., the administrators of his estate came upon a tin box in a small safe which contained $27,000 in gold. Further search revealed $13,000 in bills of large denomination in an old belt he wore, making a total of $40,000.

Troxell was thought to have died poor. Many years ago he lost heavily through the failure of a bank at Altoona, Pa., after which, it is said, he lost faith in banking institutions. Troxell died in January and was seventy-six years old.

Prominent Ohioan Dead.

Washington Courthouse, O., Feb. 11.—Morris Sharp, former Prohibition candidate for Governor of Ohio, president of the Commercial Bank here, trustee of Ohio Wesleyan University, and worth about $500,000, died to-day after a short illness.

PRINTING HOUSE ON OUTSKIRTS OF CITY

Jobson Printing and Manufacturing Company Occupies New Plant.

SHATTERS AN OLD TRADITION.

Makes Specialty of Doing Color Work, Printing Advertising Matter, Catalogues, Almanacs, Signs, Pamphlets, Etc.

EQUIPPED WITH MOST MODERN MACHINERY.

Most Louisville people will be surprised to learn of the establishment of a printing plant on the outskirts of the city. The Jobson Printing and Manufacturing Company has recently taken possession of its new plant on Hill street, between Sixth and Seventh streets. Not only is it among the first Louisville concerns, urged on by that progressive spirit which seeks to do the best and cheapest work in this city and thereby attract trade which now goes to rival business centers, but it is the first of the large printing houses to build a plant for the sole purpose of printing away from the central part of the city.

For hundreds of years, almost since the art of printing came into common use, printing offices have been located in dark cellars or perched under garret roofs. It has been almost a tradition of the trade that a printing office should be confined in dark, crowded quarters, presenting to the inexperienced eye a scene of confusion and with the work apparently in a hopeless tangle. In breaking away from this tradition, the Jobson Printing and Manufacturing Company has taken a distinct step forward and has set an example to the business men of Louisville who are taking part in the campaign for presenting the superior advantages of the "Gateway to the South" as a business center where the merchants of Kentucky can bring their trade with an assurance of a saving to themselves and an increasing of the commercial prosperity of the State.

* * *

Shows Growth of City.

The growth and development of Louisville has no better proof than this increasing number of manufacturing plants that are seeking locations on the outskirts of the city. Even now the business man who seldom leaves the central part of the city and who has been inclined to think that the new skyscraping office buildings and the widening of the retail and wholesale sections of the city represent the greatest part of the enlarging business activities of the city, would be surprised by a trip about the outskirts of the city. On every hand new smokestacks proclaim the presence of many factories, modern structures adapted to the demands of the Twentieth century business appear on every hand and the evidences of tremendous strides in commercial life show how ready Louisville is for a campaign of education to let the world know that the city asks nothing of any of her rivals and is ready to meet the most advanced in quoting prices and turning out the best work in the shortest time.

The wise business man knows that in this age of merciless competition to stand still is to fall behind, and that only by moving forward can the competitors of other cities be kept in the rear. The manufacturer must locate his plant where property does not cost too much or rentals come too high, and yet he must have the advantages of railroad facilities and convenience. To do the best work, his factory must be equipped with the most modern machinery, there must be plenty of room and good daylight for the employes to work by and quick work, the best work and the cheapest work must be offered to attain success.

* * *

Handles Big Contracts.

All these advantages are possessed by the Jobson Printing and Manufacturing Company in its new plant. The recent removal to the Hill-street building, built especially for its purposes, is a striking example of the commercial progressiveness which is bringing to Louisville more and more of the business which has been going to other cities. As now situated and equipped, the Jobson Company is prepared to do and is daily doing a class of work second to none in the country. To a large extent this company has specialized its work and seeks principally big contracts for printing catalogues, advertising matter, such as pamphlets, paper and cotton signs for street car and outdoor advertising, calendars and all printing work which requires the use of several colors. Many other kinds of printing are handled daily by the house, but in the lines mentioned it has a field of its own, and is enabled to handle contracts that jobbing houses and other mercantile establishments have heretofore found necessary to send to some Eastern house.

* * *

Tri-Color Work.

Particularly in handling what is known to the trade as tri-chromatic work has the Jobson Printing and Manufacturing Company made a name for itself. Many of the calendars, covers for catalogues and other work requiring the use of several colors and shades, which have been printed by this company, are so excellently done that it requires an expert to distinguish them from lithographs, a far more expensive process.

Firms which make an annual custom of sending out almanacs have found the Jobson company one of the best equipped in the field for their purpose. The almanacs, etc., can be turned out on short notice, and their output is many thousands daily. One great advantage in printing almanacs and other advertising matter designed for use in other countries is the fact that the Jobson company is prepared as are few others for turning out matter printed in foreign languages. The company has printed millions of almanacs and pamphlets in Spanish, French, Portuguese and the many dialects of Mexico and South American countries. The firm is enabled to have translated for their customers matter which it is desired to have printed in foreign languages, and can take care of customers wanting such a product.

* * *

Does All the Work.

One secret of the ability of the Jobson company to do its work promptly and cheaply is the fact that in its new plant it has the machinery to do all the work required.

The Jobson Company has its own tinning machines and can promptly finish hangers, etc., saving time and money to their customers. It is one of the few printing houses outside of the largest similarly equipped and it is a feature that has attracted a large amount of business.

Thus it can be seen that this company can speedily and satisfactorily turn out, for instance, a calendar on which is printed a striking picture in several colors, with hangers complete, or a catalogue in different languages, with an attractive cover, all ready to be used as soon as it leaves the factory and which does not have to be shipped elsewhere to be finished.

* * *

Description of Plant.

A visit to the plant can only result in admiration for the completeness of the arrangements, the preparations for doing work well and quick and for the admirable plan on which the whole is laid out. The location is an ideal one for the purpose. On Hill street, convenient to all parts of the city by the street cars, it is located on the main branch of the Louisville and Nashville railroad and the company will have its own private switch for handling its incoming shipments of material and delivery of its finished product to its customers.

The offices are in the front part of the building. The manager's office is located half way between the first and second floors and only a glass partition separates it from the employes' working quarters behind. Thus the manager can sit at his desk, attending to his correspondence or other office business and at the same time see all that is going on throughout the entire plant, and is in touch with every department at once.

No expense was spared in fitting up the plant. In specially arranged rooms all necessary inks and colors are kept, a full assortment being always on hand. The presses, folding, cutting and binding machines, trimmers and wire stitchers are of the latest improved patterns and contain every practical innovation by which the inventors have been able to enhance their effectiveness. The flat bed presses do the cleanest and best of printing.

* * *

Evolution of the Press.

The evolution of the printing press has been going on ever since the art of printing was invented. The press of Gutenberg and Franklin was the platen press, in which the impression is taken with pressure applied to the type by means of a flat platen. This type of press is represented to-day by the presses which print small sheets, and are familiarly known as "job presses." This form of press is only practical for small type surfaces, as the pressure ordinarily required is from 100 to 200 pounds to the square inch, which makes the strain too great when a large sheet is to be printed.

A distinct type is the rotary press. Nearly all daily newspapers and other work where speed, not quality, is the first consideration, are printed on this type of press from curved plates.

But the flat bed two-revolution cylinder press is the press of to-day for all work in which quality is the first consideration. The books and magazines which to-day set the standard for excellence in typography and illustrations are all printed on flat bed cylinder presses. A cylinder, by rolling over the type, applies the pressure of its weight to only a small surface at a time, and can therefore apply a uniform pressure of as high as 300 pounds to the square inch to a surface several feet in length and breadth. By no other method can perfection in press work be attained.

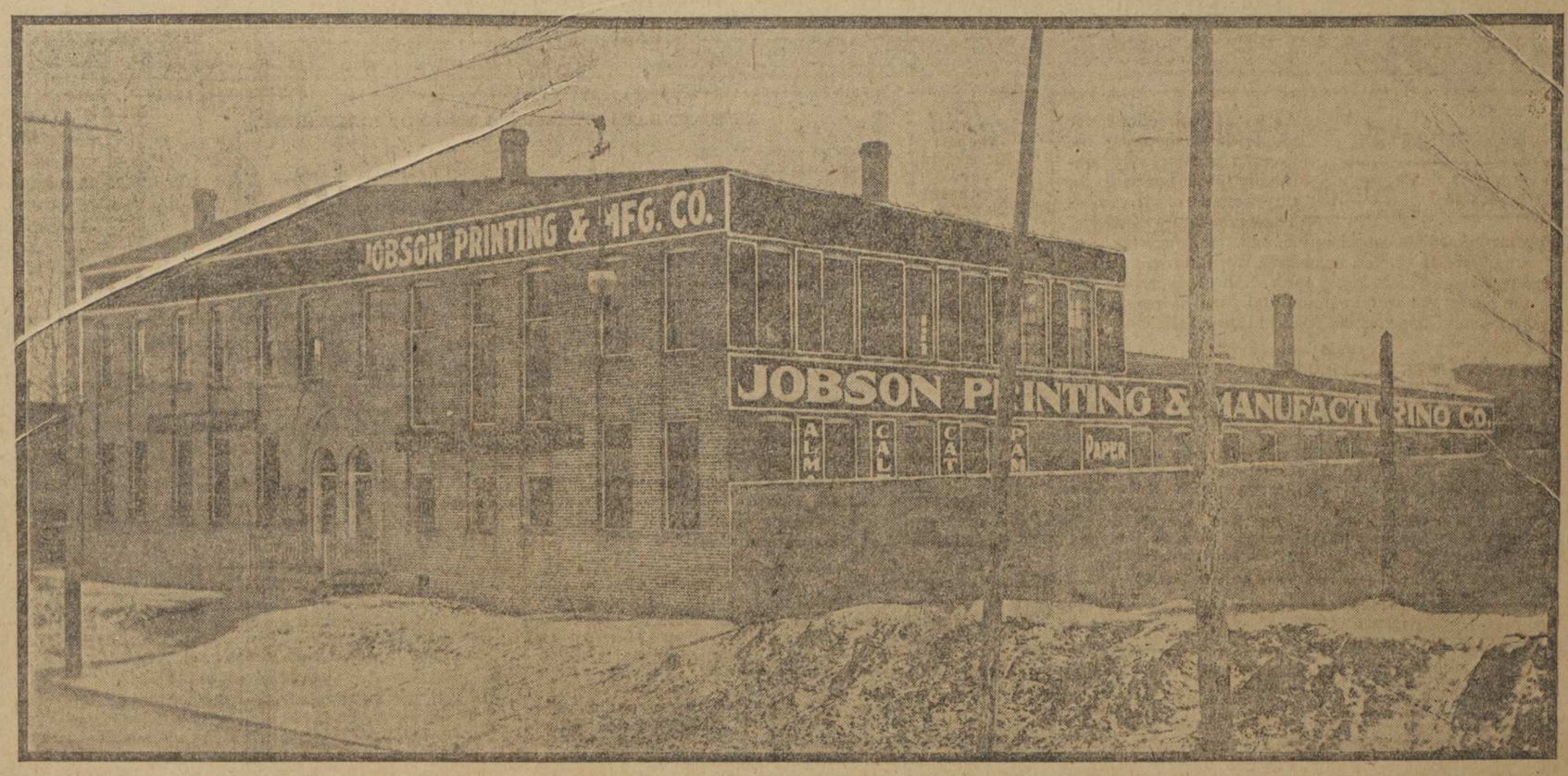
With several of these flat-bed presses to make the capacity of the plant as great as desired, and with many other minor machines to contribute to the whole, the company can only wait until something better is invented to make an improvement in its equipment.

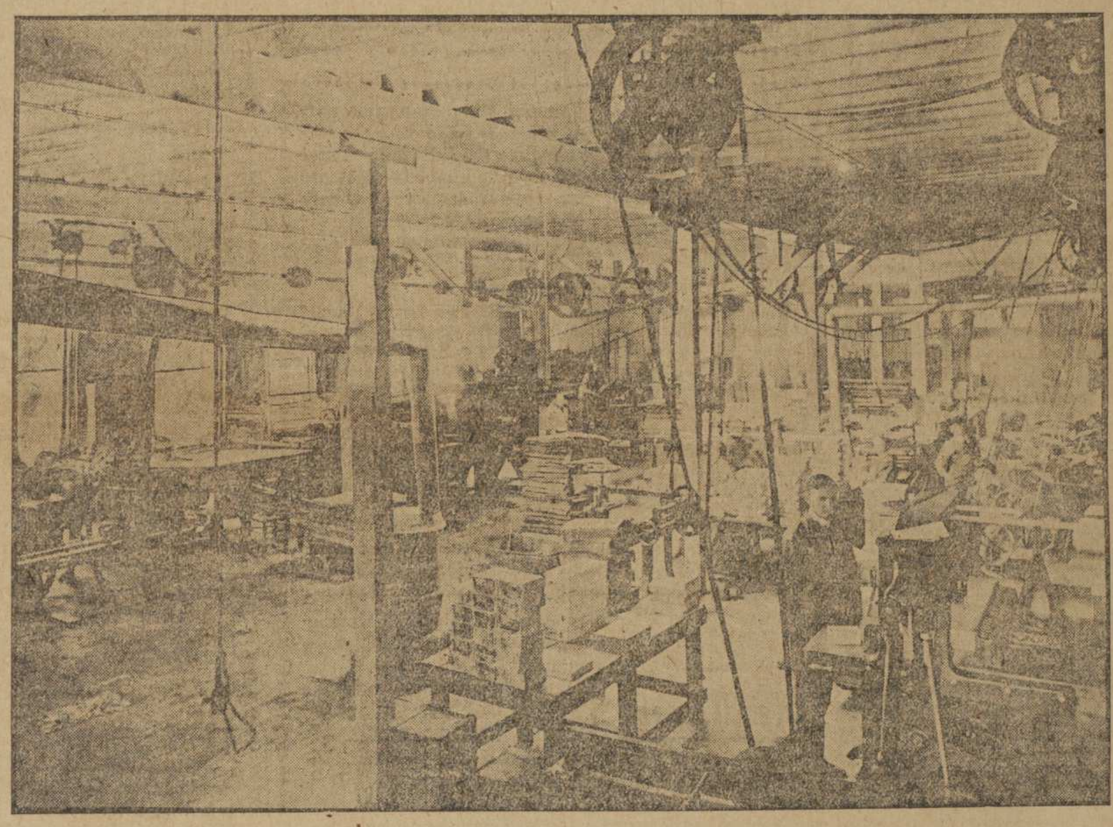
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Growth of the Company.

The Jobson Printing and Manufacturing Company has grown rapidly since its incorporation, ten years ago. It was started in 1895 in a basement at Seventh and Main streets. The rapid increase in its business made a removal to larger quarters necessary; five years later, when the upper floors of a building on Fifth street, between Main and Market, were rented, and a few years later the upper floors of the building adjoining were added to the plant.

But even the repeated increases of floor space proved inadequate to the steadily-growing demands of the trade which came to the company, and last year it was determined to build a new plant, to seek quarters away from the central part of the city, and the splendid new establishment on Hill street is the result. The company removed to the new plant January 1, and already the wisdom of the change has become evident, the work done is bound to be more pleasing to the customers, and is done with greater satisfaction to employers and employes alike.





INTERIOR OF WORKROOM.

THE SIMPLE LIFE.

By CHARLES WAGNER.

VII.

Pride and Simplicity In the Intercourse of Men.

IT would perhaps be difficult to find a more convincing example than pride to show that the obstacles to a better, stronger, serener life are rather in us than in circumstances. The diversity, and more than that, the contrasts in social conditions, give rise inevitably to all sorts of conflicts. Yet in spite of this, how greatly would social relations be simplified if we put another spirit into mapping out our plan of outward necessities! Be well persuaded that it is not primarily differences of class and occupation, differences in the outward manifestations of their destinies, which embroil men. If such were the case, we should find an idyllic peace reigning among colleagues, and all those whose interests and lots are virtually equivalent. On the contrary, as everyone knows, the most violent shocks come when equal meets equal, and there is no war worse than civil war. But that which above all things else hinders men from good understanding is pride. It makes a man a hedgehog, wounding every one he touches. Let us speak first of the pride of the great.

What offends me in this rich man passing in his carriage, is not his equipage, his dress or the number and splendor of his retinue; it is his contempt. That he possesses a great fortune does not disturb me, unless I am badly disposed; but that he splashes me with mud, drives over my body, shows by his whole attitude that I count for nothing in his eyes because I am not rich like himself—that is what disturbs me—and righteously. He heaps suffering upon me needlessly. He humiliates and insults me gratuitously. It is not what is vulgar within me, but what is noblest that asserts itself in the face of this offensive pride. Do not accuse me of envy; I feel none; it is my manhood that is wounded. We need not search far to illustrate these ideas. Every man of my acquaintance with life has had numerous experiences which will justify our dictum in his eyes. In certain values in the stock market. The esteem in which a man is held is proportionate to the contents of his strong box. Here "Society" is made up of big fortunes, the middle class of medium fortunes. Then come people who have little, then those who have nothing. All intercourse is regulated by this principle. And the relatively rich man who has shown his disdain for those less opulent, is crushed in turn by the contempt of his superiors in fortune. So the madness of comparison rages from the summit to the base. Such an atmosphere is ready to perfection for the nurture of the worst feeling; yet it is not wealth, but the spirit of the wealthy that must be arraigned.

Many rich men are free from this gross conception—especially is this true of those who from father to son are accustomed to ease—yet they sometimes forget that there is a certain delicacy in regard to manners too marked. Suppose there is no wrong in enjoying a large superfluity; is it indispensable to display it, to wound the eyes of those who lack necessities, to flaunt one's magnificence at the doors of poverty? Good taste and a sort of modesty always hinder a well man from talking of his fine appetite, his sound sleep, his exuberance of spirits in the presence of one dying of consumption. Many of the rich do not exercise this tact, and so are greatly wanting in pity and discretion. Are they not unreasonable in complaining of envy, after having done everything to provoke it?

But the greatest lack is that want of discernment which lead men to ground their pride on their fortune. To begin with, it is a childish confusion of thought to consider wealth as a personal quality; it would be hard to find a more ingenious fashion of deceiving one's self as to the relative value of the container and the thing contained. I have no wish to dwell on this question; it is too painful. And yet one cannot resist saying to those concerned: "Take care, do not confound what you possess with what you are. Go learn to know the other side of worldly splendor, that you may feel its moral misery and its puerility." The traps pride sets for us are too ridiculous. We should distrust association with a thing that makes us hateful to our neighbors and robs us of clearness of vision.

He who yields to pride of riches, forgets this other point, the most important of all—that possession is a public trust. Without doubt, individual wealth is as legitimate as individual existence and liberty. These things are inseparable, and it is a dream pregnant with dangers that offers battle to such fundamentals of life. But the individual who holds it. A head must be very well balanced not to be disturbed by it. The sort of dementia which took possession of the Roman Emperors in the time of their world-wide rule is a universal malady whose symptoms belong to all times. In every man there sleeps a tyrant, awaiting only a favorable occasion for waking. Now the tyrant is the worst enemy of authority, because he furnishes us its intolerable caricature, whence come a multitude of social complications, collisions and hatreds. Every man who says to those dependent on him: "Do this because I say my will and pleasure," does ill. There is within each one of us something that invites us to resist personal power, and this something is very respectable. For at bottom we are equal, and there is no one who has the right to exact obedience from me because he is he or I am I; if he does so, his command degrades me, and I have no right to suffer myself to be degraded.

I have lived in schools, in workshops, in the army, in Government offices, he must have followed closely the relations between masters and servants, have observed a little everywhere where the supremacy of man exercises itself over man, to form any idea of the injury done by those who use power arrogantly. Of every free soul they make a slave soul, which is to say, the soul of a rebel. And it appears that this result, with its social disaster, is most certain when he who commands is least removed from the station of him who obeys. The most implacable tyrant is the tyrant himself under authority. Foremen and overseers put more violence into their dealings than superintendents and employers. The latter's conduct is generally harsher than the Colonel. In certain families where madam has not much more education than her maid, the relations between them are those of the convict and his warder. And woe everywhere to him who falls into the hands of a subaltern drunk with his authority!

We forget that the first duty of him who exercises power is humility. Haughtiness is not authority. It is not egotism who are the laws that hover over our heads. We only interpret it, but to make it valid in the eyes of others we must first be subject to it ourselves. To command and to obey in the society of men are, after all, but two forms of the same virtue—voluntary servitude. If you are not obeyed, it is generally because you have not yourself obeyed first.

The secret of moral ascendancy rests with those who rule with simplicity. They soften by the spirit the harshness of the fact. Their authority is not in shoulder-straps, titles or disciplinary measures. They make use of neither ferule nor threats, yet they achieve everything. Why? Because we feel that they are themselves ready for everything. That which confers upon a man the right to demand of another the sacrifice of his time, his money, his passions, even his life, is not only that he is resolved upon all these sacrifices himself, but that he has made them in advance. In the command of a man animated by this spirit of renunciation, whole in view. Possession, then, is less a privilege of which to be proud than a charge whose gravity should be felt. As there is an apprenticeship, often very difficult to serve, for the exercise of every social office, so this profession we call wealth demands an apprenticeship. To know how to be rich is an art, and one of the least easy of arts to master. Most people, rich and poor alike, imagine that in opulence one has nothing to do but to take life easy. That is why so few men know how to be rich. In the hands of too many, wealth, according to the genial and redoubtable comparison of Luther, is like a harp on the hoof of an ass. They have no idea of the manner of its use.

So when we encounter a man at once rich and simple, that is to say, who considers his wealth as a means of fulfilling his mission in the world, we should offer him our homage, for he is surely markworthy. He has surmounted obstacles, borne trials and triumphed in temptations, both gross and subtle. He does not fail to discriminate between the contents of his pocketbook and the contents of his head or heart, and he does not estimate his fellow-men in figures. His exceptional position, instead of exalting him, makes him humble, for he is very sensible of how far he falls short of reaching the level of his duty. He has remained a man—that says it all. He is accessible, helpful, and far from making his wealth a barrier to separate him from other men, he makes it a means for coming nearer and nearer to them. Although the profession of riches has been so dishonored by the selfish and the proud, such a man as this always makes his worth felt by every one not devoid of a sense of justice. Each of those who comes in contact with him and sees him live, is forced to look within and ask himself the question: "What would become of me in such a situation? Should I keep this modesty, this naturalness, this uprightness which uses its own as though it belonged to others?" So long as there is a human society in the world, so long as there are bitterly conflicting interests, so long as envy and egotism exist on the earth, nothing will be worthier of honor than wealth permeated by the spirit of simplicity. And it will do more than make itself forgiven; it will bake itself be loved.

* * *

MORE dangerous than pride inspired by wealth is that inspired by power, and I mean by the word every prerogative that one man has over another, be it limited or restricted. I see no means of preventing the existence in the world of men of unequal authority. Every organism supposes a hierarchy of powers—we shall never escape from that law. But I fear that if the love of power is so widespread, the spirit of power is almost impossible to find. From wrong understanding and misuse of it, those who keep every fraction of authority almost everywhere municates itself to him who is to obey, and helps him do his duty.

In all the provinces of human activity there are chiefs who inspire, strengthen, magnetize their soldiers; under their direction the troops do prodigies. With them one feels himself capable of any effort, ready to go through fire, as the saying has it; and if he goes, it is with enthusiasm.

* * *

BUT the pride of the exalted is not the only pride; there is also the pride of the humble—this arrogance of underlings, fit pendant to that of the great. The root of these two prides is the same. It is not alone that lofty and imperious being, the man who says: "I am the law," that provokes insurrection by his very attitude; it is also the pig-headed subaltern who will not admit that there is anything beyond his knowledge.

There are really many people who find all superiority irritating. For them, every piece of advice is an offense, every criticism an imposition, every order an outrage on their liberty. They would not know how to submit to rule. To respect anything or anybody would seem to them a mental aberration. They say to people after this fashion: "Beyond us is nothing."

To the family of the proud belong also those difficult and supersentitive people who in humble life find that their superiors never do them fitting honor, whom the best and most kindly do not succeed in satisfying, and who go about their duties with the air of a martyr. At bottom these disaffected minds have too much misplaced self-respect. They do not know how to fill their place simply, but complicate their life and that of others by unreasonable demands and morbid suspicions.

When one takes the trouble to study men at short range, he is surprised to find that pride has so many lurking-places among those who are by common consent called the humble. So powerful is this vice, that it arrives at forming round those who live in the most modest circumstances a wall which isolates them from their neighbors. There they are, intrenched, barricaded with their ambitions and their contempts, as inaccessible as the powerful of earth behind their aristocratic prejudices. Obscure or illustrious, pride wraps itself in its dark royalty of enmity to the human race. It is the same in misery and in high places—solitary and impotent, on guard against everybody, embroiling everything. And the last word about it is always this: If there is so much hostility and hatred between different classes of men, it is due less to exterior conditions than to an interior fatality. Conflicting interests and differences of situation dig ditches between us, it is true, but pride transforms the ditches into gulfs, and its quality it is pride alone which cries from brink to brink: "There is nothing in common between you and me."

* * *

WE have not finished with pride, but it is impossible to picture it under all its forms. I feel most resentful against it when it meddles with knowledge and appropriates that. We owe our knowledge to our fellows, as we do our riches and power. It is a social force which ought to be of service to everybody, and it can only be so when those who know remain sympathetically near to those who know not. When knowledge is turned into a tool for ambition, it destroys itself.

And what shall we say of the pride of good men? for it exists, and makes even virtue hateful. The just who repent them of the evil others do, remain in brotherhood and social rectitude. But the just who despise others for their faults and misdeeds, cut themselves off from humanity, and their goodness, descended to the rank of an ornament for their vanity, becomes like those riches which kindness does not inform, like authority untempered by the spirit of disobedience. Like proud wealth and arrogant power, supercilious virtue also is detestable. It fosters in man traits and an attitude provocative of I know not what. The sight of it repels instead of attracting, and those whom it deigns to distinguish with its benefits feel as though they had been slapped in the face.

To resume and conclude, it is an error to think that our advantages, whatever they are, should be put to the service of our vanity. Each of them constitutes for him who enjoys it an obligation and not a reason for vainglory. Material wealth, power, knowledge, gifts of the heart and mind, become so much cause for discord when they serve to nourish pride. They remain beneficent only so long as they are the source of modesty in those who possess them.

Let us be humble if we have great possessions, for that proves that we are great debtors; all that a man has he owes to some one, and are we sure of being able to pay our debts?

Let us be humble if we have much knowledge, for it only serves to better show the vastness of the unknown and to compare the little we have discovered for ourselves with the amplitude of that which we owe to the pains of others.

And, above all, let us be humble if we are virtuous, since no one should be more sensible of his defects than he whose conscience is illumined, and since he more than any one else should feel the need of charity toward evil-doers, even of suffering in their stead.

* * *

"AND what about the necessary distinctions in life?" some one may ask. "As a result of your simplifications, are you not going to destroy that sense of the difference between men which must be maintained if society exists at all?"

"I have no mind to suppress distinctions and differences. But I think that what distinguishes a man is not found in his social rank, his occupation, his dress or his fortune, but solely in himself. More than any other our age has pricked the vain bubble of purely outward greatness. To be somebody at present, it does not suffice to wear the mantle of an Emperor or a royal crown; what honor is there in wielding power through gold lace, a coat-of-arms or a ribbon? Not that visible signs are to be despised; they have their meaning and use, but on condition that they cover something and not a vacuum. The moment they cease to stand for realities they become useless and dangerous. The only true distinction is superior worth. If you would have social rank duly respected, you must begin by being worthy of the rank that is your own; otherwise you help to bring it into hatred and contempt. It is unhappily too true that respect is diminishing among us, and certainly it is not from a lack of lines drawn around those who wish to be respected. The root of the evil is in the mistaken idea that high station exempts him who holds it from observing the common obligations of life. As we rise, we believe that we free ourselves from the law, forgetting that the spirit of obedience and humility should grow with our possessions and power. So it comes about that those who demand the most homage make the least effort to merit the homage they demand. This is why respect is diminishing.

The sole distinction necessary is the wish to become better. The man who strives to be better becomes more humble, more approachable, more friendly even with those who owe him allegiance. But as he gains by being better known, he loses nothing in distinction, and he reaps the more respect in that he has sown the less pride.

[To be Continued.]

CARNEGIE IS TO TESTIFY AGAINST MRS. CHADWICK.

New York, Feb. 11.—Andrew Carnegie announced to-day that he would go to Cleveland to testify against Mrs. Cassie L. Chadwick, who is under arrest in that city charged with obtaining large sums of money on alleged securities bearing Mr. Carnegie's name.

It is alleged that the signatures were forged. Mr. Carnegie's announcement was made after a subpoena ordering him to appear at Cleveland to testify in the Chadwick case, which is to begin on March 6.

Death of An Aged Woman.

Hawesville, Ky., Feb. 11.—[Special.]—Mrs. Peter Best, Sr., one of the oldest citizens of Hancock county, and a resident of Lewisport, died last night after a short illness.

The Girl and the Man

How Sentimental Mr. Hedges Was Made to Behave.

ON occasion, it appears, the naive but ingenious young woman, under distressing circumstances, evokes the protection of the church.

"When I was down in the mountains," one pretty, round-eyed young business girl was overheard to say to another, over their midday luncheon, "Susie planned a little climb up the mountain side, just to entertain me; and Susie's beau—that old Mr. Hedges—he must be over 30—went with us. He kept helping me over all the big logs and bad places, you know; and we had an awfully nice time. I noticed that he didn't help Susie very often; but, you see, I thought it was because I was the visitor—and because Susie had been up there before—and could climb better. I'm awful awkward at jumping big logs. When we got home—don't you think—Susie acted mad, and accused me of 'holding hands' all day with Mr. Hedges—did you ever! I told her it was no such thing—he was her beau—and he was just jumping me over all the big logs to be polite. And that made Susie feel all right."

"Well, sir, the day I came home, here turned up that old Mr. Hedges at the station—I know he's thirty, if he's a day—and he said he was going up the road on business. He had a valise. He sat by me, and seemed awful polite—but, bless you, pretty soon he began holding my hand again. I didn't like it a bit; because there wasn't any log-jumping going on, you know—and so I knew he had been holding hands with me—the day before just as Susie said he had. He must have liked it.

"I tried to make him quit—but he wouldn't—though he dropped my hand every time the conductor came through, and I remembered all the time he was Susie's beau—so I thought. Well, sir, I just talk religion to him—that'll knock him out. So I said: 'Mr. Hedges, what church do you belong to?' He looked awful funny, and said: 'I don't belong to any church.' And I said: 'You ought to; it would make you behave better.'

"That knocked old Hedges silly," concluded the round-eyed girl—"and he didn't hold my hand any more. I was awful glad when he got off the train. And I wrote and told Susie all about him; so Susie wrote that she had bounced old Mr. Hedges—and she's got a new beau."

WITNESSES

Give Sharkey's Saloon a Bad Reputation.

INTRODUCED BY DEFENSE.

F. W. JACOBS SOLD LOADED DICE TO PLAINTIFF'S AGENTS.

WHITNEY AND O'BRIEN THERE.

A mass of evidence was offered by the defense yesterday in the case of R. W. Knott and the Evening Post Company, charged with the criminal libel of Patrick Sharkey. Many witnesses, some of them neighbors of Sharkey, gave his saloon at Seventh and Market streets a bad reputation. Frank Barbour, a bicycle repair man at Seventh and Jefferson streets, declared that Whitney and O'Brien, the boys who murdered A. B. Chinn at Lexington and later were hanged for it, went to his place just before the tragedy to have a pistol repaired and while there inquired for Sharkey's saloon.

It is said that they volunteered the information that Sharkey gave protection to "the boys." This is emphatically controverted by the Commonwealth. It being alleged that the two boys in question were not in Louisville at the time named by Barbour. E. W. Jacobs, who claimed to have sold loaded dice to some one at Sharkey's saloon, said, that many bad characters loafed around the place.

Several of the witnesses produced by the defense, who swore against the character of Sharkey and his saloon, were more or less confused by the hot cross-fire directed against them by the Commonwealth. It was stated in a deposition of W. F. Caddell, a postal clerk, that he had been secured to testify by R. D. Hill, United States District Attorney.

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Morrison's Deposition.

The reading of the cross-examination in the deposition of George E. Morrison was taken up yesterday morning and finished in about an hour and a half.

Frank Barber, the first witness, testified that his place of business was near Seventh and Jefferson streets, and that he could see Sharkey's saloon from his front window. From what he had heard he declared that the place had a bad reputation.

"Some people do go there," he stated, "that are all right, but many are bad characters." Witness had heard that Melter's reputation was bad, but had not heard so much about Sharkey. Witness said he knew "Cockey" McCormick, "Nip" Whayne, "Fancy" Bohn, Frank Barnwell and others, and that they made their headquarters at Sharkey's. He regarded them as confidence men and bunco steerers.

"At various times," continued the witness, "I have seen 'Fancy' trying to get men to come into Sharkey's saloon. Last August I noticed Ed Melter trying to get several Knights of Pythias into the place. There were several of them together and when the crowd separated he followed two of them." Witness gave the names of several men who he said he believed were confidence men, and that he had seen them trying to inveigle persons into Sharkey's. "On one occasion," witness continued, "two men came into my place whom two bunco steerers had tried to take into Sharkey's saloon. They were much alarmed and I told them to go to the police for protection. Later on I saw another bunco man trying to get a man into Sharkey's saloon. I went out and, getting him away from the bunco man, brought him into my place. He was very much frightened. That night the bunco man came to my place with a revolver and said he would make trouble for me if I didn't attend to my own business. He said that the man was a 'rube' and he had a roll on him, and that if I hadn't interfered he would have gotten it." Witness had seen women who he had thought were of bad character going in and out of the Seventh street entrance of Sharkey's saloon.

* * *

Saw Whitney and O'Brien There.

Witness swore that he recollected the killing of A. B. Chinn and the wounding of his son in Lexington.

"Shortly before that time?" asked Edward Humphrey, who was conducting the examination, "did you see the boys, Whitney and O'Brien, loafing around Sharkey's place?"

"I did," said witness. Whitney and O'Brien were the two boys who shot the Chinns and were later hanged for it.

"They came to my place to have a revolver repaired and while I was fixing it for them they said they wanted to be certain it was all right, because they expected to have a close call within a few days. They asked me the location of Sharkey's saloon and I told them. After that I saw them around there quite frequently for two or three days." It was further asked the witness what else Whitney and O'Brien had told him, but the court ruled out the question and the defense made an avowal alleging that the boys had told witness that they knew Sharkey "gave protection to the boys passing up and down the line." Barber alleged further that there had been some talk in the neighborhood of making a complaint against Sharkey's place, but that it never came to anything. On cross-examination Mr. Kohn asked Barber how he knew that the boys who came to get the gun fixed were Whitney and O'Brien. Witness said he recognized them from their pictures published in the papers soon afterwards.

* * *

As To McCormick.

Regarding Cockey McCormick, witness said he believed him a bad character. He claimed to have seen McCormick standing on the street talking to a country man and apparently offering him money to leave town. He claimed further that "Nip" Whayne had come to his shop on one occasion to get him to make a device for working card tricks, but Barber said he refused to do so. He alleged that he was only in Sharkey's place once and that was to mend a broken slot machine. Mr. Kohn gave the names of a number of persons in business in that locality who had testified as to Sharkey's good character, and asked Barber if they were not nearer neighbors to the saloon than he was. Barber admitted this to be a fact.

"Don't you know," asked Mr. Kohn, "that before the Chinn murder in Lexington, O'Brien and Whitney were arrested when they stepped off of a morning train in Louisville and given six hours to leave town?" Witness said he had never heard of it. The question as to what Melter had told Barber about Sharkey's place was ruled out by the court, and the defense in making an avowal said that Melter had said that whenever any of the boys got into trouble with the police Sharkey could always protect them.

John Eichler, a night watchman of the Kentucky Jeans Clothing Company, on Seventh street, testified that one night last summer he saw "Fancy" Bohn and Ed Melter in conversation with a drunken man on Seventh street, near Sharkey's place. After some loud talk Eichler says he heard one of them say to the other: "Let's take the old geezer down to the corner," and that was the last witness saw of him.

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Eichler Corroborated.

Amos Carson corroborated Eichler and said also that he had seen many women go into Sharkey's place by the Seventh-street door. According to William Wedekind, the next witness, who is a clerk at Frick's drug store, the "old geezer" referred to, was R. K. Schulder, a friend of his, and an old man. He said that he had heard that Schulder had been steered into Sharkey's place. He went there and found him in a much intoxicated condition rolling dice on the bar, whereupon he placed him in a hack and sent him home.

"Was Schulder robbed?" asked Mr. Huffaker, on cross-examination.

"No."

"Well, stand down," replied Mr. Huffaker.

W. F. Jacobs, who says he is in the bicycle repair business at 1615 West Market street, gave Sharkey's place a bad name. He declared that he was acquainted with Charles Meyers, whom he described as thief, a tout and a sure thing man, and who he said made his headquarters at Sharkey's. He acknowledged to having made loaded dice for use in Sharkey's place. "A young fellow named Ed ordered them," he said, "and when I sent them up there he paid me $2.50 for the work. I have been in Sharkey's place a number of times and have seen men playing both cards and dice for money. They rolled for as much as a dollar. I have never seen stripped cards in use there, but I have seen them in Frank Meyers' possession. I have also heard the men at Sharkey's talking about the tricks they could do and had done. On cross-examination Jacobs, while saying that he had formerly been in the saloon business at Memphis and Dallas, Texas, admitted that he had been a gambler and that he used loaded dice.

"Where did you meet this crook and sure-thing man Meyers?" asked Mr. Goldsmith.

"In my saloon at Memphis."

"Then you ran a thieves' resort there?" retorted Mr. Goldsmith. Judge Pryor held the question incompetent.

"Ain't loaded dice used for cheating?"

"They are."

"And you say you used them?"

"I did."

"And now," said Mr. Goldsmith with scorn: "You tell us that you are in the bicycle repair business."

* * *

Sent For Loaded Dice.

Witness said his attendance had been secured by the defense by their sending a young man to him who asked him to make loaded dice identical with those alleged to have been made for Sharkey's place.

Oscar Samuels, a boy employed at B. F. Avery & Sons, testified that he had delivered the loaded dice Jacobs had made at Sharkey's saloon. The dice, he said, had been loaded to turn sixes and there were five in the set. He had never seen the work done.

"I took them up to the saloon and asked for the man named Ed, who had ordered them. He was not in right then, but in a few minutes he appeared. He and the bartender rolled the dice on the bar a few times. Then the bartender turned around to the cash register, and, ringing it up, took out some money, which he handed to Ed. Ed gave me $2.50 and I took it back to Mr. Jacobs."

* * *

After Strangers.

Clark Middleton, formerly employed by H. B. Taylor Co., on the southwest corner of Seventh and Market streets, said that he had always heard that Sharkey's had a bad reputation. He also gave bad characters to both Sharkey and Melter. He declared that he had seen men who hung around the place approach strangers, apparently from the country, and after talking to them a while, persuade them to go into the saloon. Witness had seen women going into the Seventh street entrance of the saloon. He had never heard of any one being robbed at Sharkey's, nor of any loud, boisterous noise.

G. B. Lockett, employed formerly at the barber shop next door to Sharkey's, said he had always heard the place was a gamblers' resort. He had seen no women go into the place.

C. W. Cameron, in business at 742 West Jefferson street, said he had heard a good deal of the bad character of Sharkey's saloon. He named over a number of gamblers said to have been there, and declared further that he believed Frank Barnwell, one of those named, was a crook. On cross-examination witness said he had never heard of any one being robbed in Sharkey's saloon.

Louise Brennan swore that she had been to Sharkey's place several times. In one room upstairs she saw a card table. Sallie White acknowledged to having taken drinks in Sharkey's more than a year ago. Both women admitted on cross-examination that they had been asked by James Speed, who he said to represent himself as a United States Marshal, to testify. From the questions asked by the Commonwealth it is apparent that Speed has taken a very active part in getting up evidence for the defense. Tre depositions of Katie Young and Susie Williams, of the city, which were read, were both to the effect that they had been to Sharkey's saloon.

* * *

Dr. Cochran's Experience.

Dr. Sam E. Cochran, of 1515 Third avenue, swore that he had one experience with Sharkey's saloon which convinced him of the bad character of the place. He stated that some time before the alleged libel he received a telephone message that an old friend, a Dr. Hadde, was in the city registered at the Seventh-avenue Hotel. The message was further to the effect that Hadde had become very much intoxicated and unless some one took him in charge he would get into trouble. Dr. Cochran said that when he went down town and began to inquire around for his friend everywhere he went he was told that if his intoxicated friend had gotten into Sharkey's saloon he would very probably be robbed. However, he soon found him there in a drunken stupor and his watch, ring and money was still on his person. Dr. Cochran related further that Ed Melter, whom he had known, said: "Well, it's lucky nobody robbed him."

The Commonwealth's representatives considered this a strong testimonial as to the honesty of Sharkey's place.

"You found your friend in Sharkey's place and his valuables were untouched?" asked Mr. Huffaker.

"That's right."

Claud Laswell, of 2026 Indiana avenue, testified that about two years ago he and his brother-in-law, Bob Loch, went to Sharkey's to play poker.

"They dealt me four sixes and somebody else four nines, and I lost $7. Then I quit. There wasn't any more use in my sitting in that kind of a game. Lock did marry my sister, but she left him." Witness had also seen Jim Speed.

Leslie Thompson, who makes his home with Claud Laswell and is from Glasgow, ackuowledged to having been at Sharkey's place sometime ago. He got into a game of seven up.

"I lost $6, and I got pretty good hands, too, but not good enough to win."

James A. Suttles, a machinist who lives at 724 West Jefferson, said that Sharkey's saloon was of bad reputation. He gave a bad name to a number of the alleged habitues, including " "Peanut" Vani, Cocky McCormick and "Nigger" Ryan.

* * *

Reputation Bad.

Charles Kirby testified that he was formerly employed as an American district messenger. He had carried messages from Sharkey's saloon to women on Green street. He had seen a number of women going into the place. He had heard that the reputation of Sharkey's place was bad. He had also seen gambling going on, both up and down stairs.

Rush Hawk, formerly a Postal Telegraph Company messenger boy, said he had carried messages into the tenderloin district from Sharkey's saloon. He had seen card playing there. Witness proved to be the same Rush Hawk who was fined recently in the Police Court for flirting, and the fine suspended. He had been seen by Jim Speed.

George R. Newman, city editor of the Evening Post, testified that James Speed had been employed by the Post in working up evidence in the case. He said further that he regarded George Morrison as a good reporter. Witness said that Morrison had been instructed by him to carefully investigate local conditions.

He told of Hallowell's employment and operations. He believed that the information regarding Sharkey's saloon was true and that he wouldn't have allowed it to be published if he had not. He had heard before any investigations that Sharkey's was a hangout for thieves.

On cross-examination he said he did not remember whether he had submitted the "Mysterious Red" letters, complained of to Mr. Knott. He declared he had given no instructions to take Hallowell to John Whallen.

* * *

Testimony Excluded.

Lewis Humphrey, a reporter on the Evening Post, said that he had always understood that Sharkey's place was a resort for toughs, thieves and immoral women. He was not allowed to answer a question about a man named Collins who the defense alleges was assaulted and beaten in Sharkey's place and thrown out. This occurrence was after the publication of the objectionable articles. The testimony of Petet Robinson, who saw the alleged assault, was ruled out for the same reason.

John Thermolley, a coppersmith, swore that he had frequented Sharkey's saloon at various times, and that he had been coaxed by men down stairs to go up stairs and play the games. He said he had been in various games up stairs and on one occasion there had been a general fight with people throwing chairs. On cross-examination witness made many conflicting statements and could not straighten them out. Among other things he described a man with "light black" hair.

* * *

Has Been There Himself.

Jerry Bosley, who represented himself as a solicitor, gave Sharkey's place a bad reputation. He admitted having been there with women and that he had gambled there in games both up stairs and down stairs. The barkeeper, he said, was running the game. On cross-examination he denied that he first went to Sharkey's and offered to testify that his hours was all right. He said he voluntarily went up to the Post office and offered to be a witness.

William Ross, colored, who worked at W. B. Taylor & Co., across the street from Sharkey's saloon, said he had often seen two men operating in that neighborhood, speaking to countrymen and taking them into the place. He had also seen women going into the saloon.

The deposition of William J. Caddell, a substitute postal clerk was read. He told a long story about how he was under the impression that somebody tried to inveigle him into Sharkey's.

On cross-examination he admitted that United States District Attorney R. D. Hill had sent him here to testify. Caddell makes his home in Whitley county. When his deposition was taken he had a letter from Mr. Hill, which, however, he declined to produce in evidence. He admitted further that Mr. Hill had asked him to be a witness, but declined to tell of a private conversation he had with the District Attorney on the subject.

THE HOME OF PE-RU-NA, THE GREATEST MEDICINE PLANT IN THE WORLD.



THIS GREAT CATARRH REMEDY WAS DISCOVERED BY DR. HARTMAN, THE FAMOUS CATARRH SPECIALIST.

PE-RU-NA HAS BECOME THE WORLD'S CATARRH REMEDY BECAUSE IT CURES, AND CONTAINS NO NARCOTICS AND NO WHISKEY.

Buildings Cover a Floor Space of Seven Acres.

Pe-ru-na is an American Product Used in Millions of Homes the World Over.

A Great Manufactory.

A representative of this paper had the pleasure of viewing the greatest medicine plant in the world and presents the following interesting facts:

The plant of The Peruna Drug Manufacturing Company is the largest proprietary medicine manufactory in the world. Its buildings are of the most modern and expensive kind, including within them pharmaceutical apparatus equal to any establishment of the kind in the world.

The plant covers a large area in the thriving city of Columbus, and many of the buildings in the point of architecture and material are the finest structures in the state of Ohio. No expense or pains have been spared to make Peruna one of the most scientific and pharmaceutical products the world has ever known.

The rapid growth of the Peruna Drug Manufacturing Company is as phenomenal in the business world as the universal popularity of their famous remedy, Peruna.

The accompanying cut gives a glimpse of the home of Peruna as it stands to-day. A visit to its busy laboratories, bottling and shipping rooms constitutes one of the sights of the city.

Hundreds of Visitors.

Hundreds of visitors are conducted through the establishment every month, where everything concerning the manufacture of Peruna that can be comprehended by the unprofessional visitor is fully explained.

Although Peruna is a proprietary medicine, the details of its compounding are no secret, and nothing gives Dr. Hartman greater pleasure than to show the many friends of Peruna all of the essential processes by which Peruna is made.

A Doctor's Prescription.

Before Peruna was manufactured as a proprietary medicine, it had been prescribed by Dr. Hartman for many years. The Doctor used to practice medicine in Pennsylvania and was probably one of the largest practitioners in that state. Every day he found himself writing his favorite prescription for catarrh and catarrhal ailments.

Prescribed For Years.

With very little change this prescription was used year after year. So frequently did he have occasion to write the formula for Peruna that he could do it in the dark with his eyes shut.

People would take the prescription to the drug stores, where they would procure the medicine. Unfortunately, one druggist would put up the prescription a little differently than another druggist. The color would not be the same, or possibly the taste would be a little different.

One druggist would fix Peruna so that there would be a little sediment in it, while another would compound it in such a way as to maintain it perfectly clear.

For years Dr. Hartman used Peruna in his private practice as a regular prescription, and had no thought of manufacturing and advertising it as a proprietary medicine.

Forty Thousand Patients.

Dr. Hartman estimates that he must have prescribed Peruna for over forty thousand patients before it was advertised as a proprietary medicine. In fact, circumstances forced Dr. Hartman to manufacture the remedy himself in order to insure a standard purity and a uniform appearance.

Peruna needed no advertising in the section where the Doctor practiced medicine. Already thousands of people knew of its good qualities. This is exactly what has happened in every other locality where Peruna has been used.

It is not like so many other remedies that pass away as soon as the first two bottles are used. The longer Peruna is used in any community, the more popular it becomes.

Pe-ru-na Actually Cures.

The reason why Peruna has become a standard catarrh remedy the world over is simply because it cures catarrh. There is no other possible explanation of it. It is simply idle talk for any one to pretend that advertising can create a popularity for a medicine equal to that of Peruna.

If Peruna did not cure catarrh, people would soon find it out. Perhaps a well-worded advertisement might sell a bottle of Peruna, even though Peruna were no good.

But, after a person has bought one bottle of a useless medicine, no advertisement can induce him to buy the second bottle. If, on the other hand, he finds the medicine to be what it is recommended, then he requires no further argument or inducement.

Pe-ru-na's Popularity.

This exactly explains why Peruna has become so popular. It cures catarrh. This is an amply sufficient reason why it should become popular. Catarrh is almost universal. Catarrh is difficult to cure. The doctors do not care to treat cases of catarrh at all. It therefore follows that when a remedy is devised that can be used by any one in the home at a moderate cost, such a remedy should inevitably become popular.

Pe-ru-na Contains No Narcotics.

There are a great many catarrh cures in the world. The most of them are local applications. Few of them are to be used internally.

Unfortunately, a large number of these catarrh remedies, especially the ones prescribed by the doctors, contain narcotics of some sort. Cocaine, opium, whisky, and other narcotics are used. These remedies give temporary relief. The patient thinks he is better right away. In a few weeks, however, he discovers his mistake. Not only is his catarrh no better, but he has acquired the habit of using some narcotic.

This happens in a multitude of cases. Such remedies cannot succeed. People find them out very quickly.

A Safe Home Remedy.

One reason why Peruna has found permanent use in so many homes is that it contains no narcotics of any kind. Peruna is perfectly harmless. It can be used any length of time without acquiring a drug habit. Peruna does not produce temporary results. It is permanent in its effect.

It has no bad effect upon the system, and gradually eliminates catarrh by removing the cause of catarrh. There are a multitude of homes where Peruna has been used off and on for twenty years. Such a thing could not be possible if Peruna contained any drugs of a narcotic nature.

Used For Twenty-five Years.

Peruna has been before the public as a catarrh cure for about twenty-five years. Previous to that time it was the private prescription of Dr. Hartman. For twenty-five years Peruna has stood the test of every opposition. Made in large quantities to supply the immense demand for it, it requires the utmost vigilance to maintain the purity and excellence of every single bottle. Sent as it is to the cold, wintry climate of the North, or the hot, torrid climate of the South, Peruna must be so prepared that neither cold nor heat can change its composition or alter its appearance.

In All Directions.

North, South, East and West, car loads of Peruna are being rapidly conveyed to their destination by hundreds of railroads.

Not a single bottle of this vast amount contains a speck of impurity or the slightest difference in composition. The contents of every bottle are exactly alike. All these difficulties have been overcome and Peruna is furnished to over two millions of homes, each bottle in spotless purity and pharmaceutical integrity.

Endorsed By Prominent People.

No medicine that the world has ever produced has received the unqualified endorsement of so many prominent people as Peruna.

All classes praise Peruna. People of national prominence, who are busy with professional and official affairs, do not usually take time to write letters of commendation. Such people are generally very cautious about allowing their names or photos to be used in public print, especially to recommend a remedy, even though they believe the remedy to be a good one.

But Peruna arouses such enthusiastic approval as to break down all precedents in this particular. It is no wonder when one stops to think of it. Catarrh is an insidious disease. While it does not often make one actually sick abed, it is a very annoying ailment. It hangs on, year after year. It yields neither winter nor summer. It becomes a drag and a drain from the vitality, a disfigurement as well as an annoyance.

To be rid of such a disease after repeated failures to cure it, is sure to awaken feelings of unrestrained gratitude.

A Grateful Public.

This is why so many prominent people give public endorsements of Peruna. They have received a cure, have been liberated from a thralldom that may have imprisoned them for years. No wonder they are willing to praise such a remedy.

No other endorsement would have secured the consent of senators, governors, congressmen, consuls, bishops, prominent physicians and clergymen of all creeds. No inducement but genuine gratitude could have procured such testimonials.

Congressmen Recommend Pe-ru-na.

Hon. F. Y. Fitzpatrick, Congressman from Kentucky, says: "I can cheerfully recommend your remedy to any one suffering with catarrh or who needs a good tonic."

Ex-Congressman Phil B. Thompson, from Kentucky, says: "I take pleasure in testifying to the merits of your medicine."

Hon. H. F. Bartine, ex-member of Congress from Nevada, says the following: "Your Peruna is a great remedy for catarrh and all its incidentals."

Congressman J. A. Barham of Santa Rosa, Cal., says: "I can cheerfully recommend Peruna as an excellent remedy for all catarrhal troubles."

Hon. Geo. C. Hazelton, ex-member of Congress from Wisconsin, writes as follows: "I can cordially recommend your Peruna to anyone suffering with catarrh."

Governors Praise Pe-ru-na.

Hon. W. M. Lord, Governor of Oregon, writes as follows: "I have had occasion to use Peruna in my family for colds, and it proved to be an excellent remedy."

Hon. R. Howell Gleaves, Governor of South Carolina, says: "I am glad to speak my best possible words for Peruna as a remedy and as a tonic."

Prominent Army Generals.

Gen. Wm. Cooper Talley, of Washington, D. C., in writing of Peruna, says: "Your Peruna has been used by me and my friends as a relief for catarrhal troubles with the most beneficial results."

Gen. J. G. Bigelow, of Washington, says: "I am happy to say I have succeeded in curing what threatened to be a serious affliction by taking Peruna."

Gen. Robert Smalls, Beaufort, S. C., in a recent letter, says: "I find Peruna beneficial and to be all that it promises."

Gen. J. D. McBride writes from Washington as follows: "I have no hesitation in recommending Peruna to all persons." Gen. John Middleton says: "I feel it a duty to recommend Peruna's usefulness to my fellow citizens."

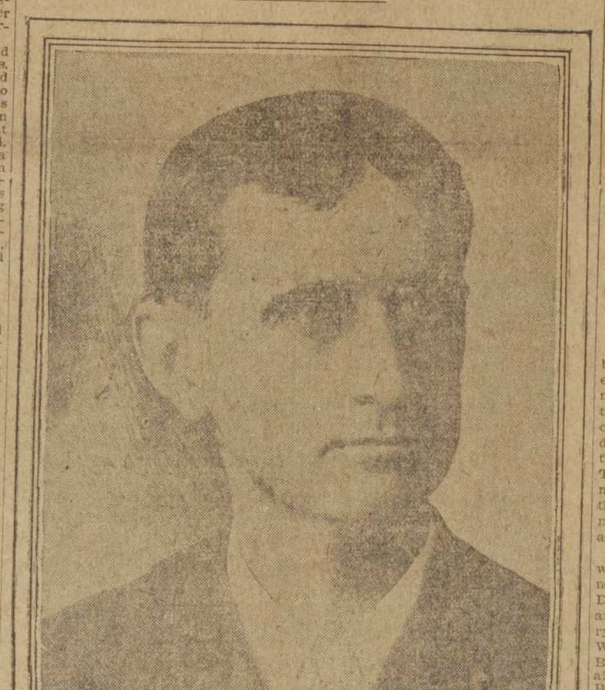
Gen. S. S. Yoder writes from Washington: "I have found Peruna to be a wonderful remedy."

Gen. L. L. Lumax, Washington, D. C., says the following: "I can cheerfully recommend your remedy as a permanent and effective cure for catarrh." Gen. Ira Abbott says: "I am fully convinced that your remedy, Peruna, is an excellent tonic."

Write To Dr. Hartman.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

A Well-known Kentucky Editor



LOUIS LANDRAM, OF THE CENTRAL RECORD, LANCASTER.

INDICT

Eighteen Men On Charge Of Conspiracy.

FEDERAL GRAND JURY ACTS.

FOUR POLICEMEN AND NINE NEGROES ARE NAMED.

OTHERS NOT YET ARRESTED.

Indictments were returned yesterday by the Federal grand jury against eighteen men, nine white men and nine negroes, charging them with conspiracy to intimidate voters. The indictments contain two counts. Of the men indicted thirteen are under arrest, and the others will be arrested to-morrow. The names of the five men who have not been arrested were withheld by the United States authorities, and will not be made public until after they are arrested.

The thirteen defendants whose names were made public are Patrolmen Dennis J. Nehan, Thomas J. Connell, Daniel J. Sexton and John J. Tierney, and the nine negroes, King Tyler, Henry, alias "Son," Jones, Pleas Taylor, William Lawson, alias Hawky Bill, Buddie Fry, Zealand Brown, Morton, alias Tudy, Brown, Robert Elliott, alias Buck Ellis, and John Hall. The other five men are white, it is said by R. D. Hill, the District Attorney, who also intimated that they are men of some prominence.

Mr. Hill directed that no arrests be made until to-morrow, saying he did not want to embarrass the defendants by having them arrested late Saturday afternoon or evening, when it might be impossible for them to furnish bond immediately, thus compelling them to remain in jail over Sunday. Mr. Hill also said that he did not believe the men indicted would run away, even if their names were published before arrest.

The indictment returned yesterday relates at length the occurrences at Eighth and Grayson streets and at other polling places where it is alleged the conspiracy to intimidate voters was put into effect. The indictment is drawn at great length and covers about fifty sheets of typewritten paper.

The grand jury did not adjourn sine die, and will meet again to-morrow. Other indictments have been voted by the jury, one of which charges perjury, but Mr. Hill's stenographer has not yet had time to prepare the indictments. The other indictments which the jury will return are also in connection with the election cases.

The special grand jury was impanelled February 1 and has been examining witnesses daily in the election cases. Over 100 witnesses appeared before the body, the great majority being negroes.

SUIT TO CONFISCATE PLANT.

Filed Against Brandenburg Distillery.

A report of the seizure of the Brandenburg Distillery Company's property, in Meade county, was filed yesterday in the United States District Court. All of the property, including the land on which the plant stood, was seized by Worth L. Archer, a division deputy collector. Thomas J. Greenwell, one of the owners of the distillery, was indicted by the Federal grand jury on the charge of refilling casks without renewing the stamps, and confessed his guilt, exonerating Charles M. Smith. The property is valued at $10,000.

Suit to enforce the condemnation was filed by Mr. Hill, and the defendants were cited to appear March 13 to show cause why the property should not be confiscated.

Flower Mission Report.

[Communicated.]

The cold weather brings many distressing cases of poverty, sickness and want. Our rooms were crowded this week with applicants for assistance. Over eighty well filled baskets of provisions were given out, with 335 pieces of comfortable clothing and bushels of old shoes. Last week over fifty loads of coal were sent to the poor. We are glad to say that the Mayor has relieved us of that care. The main object of our mission is to bring comfort to the souls of those poor mothers who have little or no opportunities for attending our churches; therefore they are expected to be present at our services before receiving bodily comfort.

We were much pleased to have Mr. A. P. Gardiott, from the Baptist Theological Seminary. His remarks were deeply impressive and many of the mothers raised their hands for prayer.

We sincerely thank Mr. Henry Stater for $10; a friend for $5. For clothing we thank Mrs. A. Reutlinger, Mrs. W. O. Hill, Mrs. S. McDowell, Mrs. L. Leman, Mrs. C. M. Drane, Mrs. Bonnycastle and five friends. We are in need of old shoes. Send mail and money to 111 East Jacob; bundles to 720 Second street.

SUSAN M. WARNER.

JOLLY AND INFORMAL

WILL BE BAR ASSOCIATION BANQUET THURSDAY.

Judges of Court of Appeals Will Be Present—A Happy Programme.

The dinner which the Louisville Bar Association is to give at the Galt House on next Thursday evening at 6:30 o'clock has excited great interest among the lawyers. It is not going to be an old-fashioned, stiff, stagy affair, but a nice, informal, jolly dinner. Several members of the bar will make short speeches; two prominent members of the bar will briefly tell humorous experiences of their own; and one prominent member of the bar will sing a song written by the late George M. Davie, entitled "Some Fellows I Know." A younger member of the bar will read Byron Bacon's famous speech, entitled, "How to explain to your client why you lost his case." This has become a legal classic and has been copied from time to time in all the law journals of the country.

Judges Barker, Nunn and Hobson have all accepted invitations to the dinner, and probably other Judges of the Court of Appeals will be there. All the local Judges will also attend the dinner. There will be an informal reception at 6:30 o'clock to enable all the members of the bar to meet the Judges. Many of the members and Judges will not be in evening dress, as it is the desire of the officers of the association that the dinner shall be informal.

Thirty or forty new members have joined the association, and the membership is now over 200.

A committee of the Bar Association and W. L. Weller, Clerk of the Circuit Court, are about to meet together for the purpose of agreeing on and carrying out some important reforms in the Clerk's office to make it more comfortable and more satisfactory to the Judges and the lawyers and the clerks. Mr. Weller has said that he is eager to do anything he can to make the Clerk's office satisfactory to the public and to the bar, and one of the best offices in the country. To carry out this matter it will be necessary to get the Fiscal Court to provide suitable boxes for the flat files, papers, etc. President E. J. McDermott and his committees are busy at work in trying to make the Bar Association a source of benefit and satisfaction both to the lawyers and to the public. It looks as if all the members of the bar were beginning to appreciate the importance of such efforts.

CITY'S FINANCIAL CONDITION GOOD.

Fewer Outstanding Warrants Than Ever Before—More To Be Paid.

Fewer warrants are now outstanding against the city than at any other time since the city was incorporated, and many of these warrants will be paid during the next few weeks, when the money on the tax collections comes in. Samuel M. Wilhite, the City Controller, has called for all outstanding warrants to be presented during the month of February so that the interest can be entered and paid. If any money is on hand for the back years many of the warrants will be paid when they are presented and interest will be stopped. The law requires that the warrants shall be presented once each year, during the month of February, for entering the interest. The following warrants are now outstanding against the city, constituting the floating debt: 1901 $52,668.66; 1902, $3,334.05; 1904, about $14,000. No warrants of the year 1903 are outstanding, all having been paid during the past year.

Rafts of Timber Lost.

Manchester, Ky., Feb. 11.—[Special.]—There is a big tide in Goose Creek and Red Bird river last night and to-day. It is not thought that the ice did much damage, as the greater portion of it melted before the river got very high. Fourteen rafts that belonged to W. H. Treadway were lost.

BLOOD POISON





DEAR SIRS:—I didn't find out that I had contracted Contagious Blood Poison until it had made considerable headway, and fortunately for me the friend that I first consulted had had some experience with the disease, and advised me to take S. S. S., so I didn't fool with any doctors, but began at once the use of your medicine, taking it as directed. My friend told me to stick to it, and that was what I did, and got along splendidly from the very first, and my recovery was rapid. I took only about one dozen bottles, and am now as well as ever. When I began S. S. S. my face was so full of sores and eruptions that I could not shave, and now there is not a blotch or pimple on my body.

204 Oakley St., Evansville, Ind. WALTER WEBER.

I was afflicted with a terrible blood disease, which was in spots at first, but afterwards spread all over my body. These soon broke out into sores, and it is easy to imagine the suffering I endured. Before I became convinced that the doctors could do me no good I had spent a hundred dollars, which was really thrown away. When I had finished my first bottle of S. S. S. I was greatly improved, and was delighted with the result. The large red splotches on my chest began to grow paler and smaller, and before long disappeared entirely. I regained my lost weight, became stronger, and my appetite greatly improved. I was soon entirely well, and my skin as clear as a piece of glass.

58 Clinton St., Newark, N. J. H. L. MEYERS.

Contagious Blood Poison, sometimes known as "THE BAD DISEASE," begins usually with a little pimple or sore, and this may be the only external evidence for several weeks; but soon the glands in the neck and groins swell, pimples and red eruptions break out on the breast and other parts of the body, the mouth and throat get sore, the tongue heavily coated, the hair falls out, and as the contamination more thoroughly saturates the system, copper-colored spots and other severe symptoms make their appearance. Too often the sufferer turns to the Mercury and Potash treatment and smothers and hides the disease in the system, and when they are left off he finds that this masking of the disease has concentrated its strength, and it breaks forth again with consuming intensity. Mercury and Potash not only fail to cure Blood Poison, but produce other severe troubles such as Mercurial Rheumatism, necrosis of the bones and inflammation of the Stomach and Bowels. S. S. S., the great vegetable blood purifier and tonic, cures this disease and the cure is permanent. It goes into the circulation and searches and filters out every particle of the poison, gives renewed strength and energy to the blood and brings back robust and satisfying health. It does the work surely and safely, eradicating at the same time any poisons that may have accumulated from the use of harmful minerals. It is purely vegetable, and we offer a reward of $1,000 for proof that it contains a particle of mineral. Our special book on Contagious Blood Poison is a complete treatise on this disease. It will be mailed free to all who ask for it, and our physicians will gladly give personal attention to the cases of all who write. We make no charge whatever for this.

SSS

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC COMPANY, ATLANTA, GA.

Courier-Journal.

—Published—
DAILY, SUNDAY AND WEEKLY.

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The Confederate Reunion.

The citizens of Louisville will no doubt respond with their usual liberality to the call of the Executive Committee for the Confederate reunion to be held here in June. No city enjoys a higher reputation for hospitality, prompted by an innate sense of that laudable spirit characteristic of the State, and seconded by the liberal contributions of her citizens. The prime object is to receive with a becoming welcome the veterans of the Confederate army in affiliation with the surviving representatives of the same cause in Kentucky, and to do this in proper spirit and appropriate entertainment will require the co-operation of all our liberal-minded and open-handed citizens.

Time was when such a gathering might have had a sectional aspect and have raised a question as to the propriety of engendering feeling among even a minority of the citizens not in sympathy with the object. But happily that period has long passed by. The asperities of the war have been quite eliminated by the lapse of the forty years since its close and the return of cordiality of feeling between the sections. The old soldiers of the opposing armies early laid aside all other feeling except that of admiration for the valor of their opponents on the battlefield, and the noncombatants, latest to yield their prejudices, have had them greatly tempered, if not wholly eliminated.

Of the thoroughness of this reconciliation and the practical return of good fellowship the people of Louisville had a notable illustration when the Grand Army of the Republic held its noted meeting in this city in August, 1895, the only time it ever met south of the Ohio. It was at the earnest invitation of the Confederate, as well as the Federal, soldiers of Louisville. Although contrary to usage and not without misgiving on the part of many the tender of welcome was so cordial that it could not well be declined. But when the day came and the blue-coated veterans arrived from all sections of the North and met with such a cordial greeting from the whole community, and especially the Confederate veterans, the surrender was as complete as the surprise was welcome. Veterans of the blue and the gray served together upon all the committees, and if there was any difference in the warmth displayed in their attentions to the visiting guests it was on the part of those wearing the gray in their desire to manifest the burial of all sectional feeling. The meeting in this respect was a revelation to the great body of the people of the North, and marked a new era in the progress of that unification which has strengthened steadily with the intervening years.

Nor was this the only instance in which Louisville has shown the same unity of spirit and genuine breadth of its hospitality. In 1900 the reunion of the Confederate Veterans was held here. From the very inception of the idea it received the cordial encouragement of the Federal Veterans. After the formal selection of Louisville as the place of meeting, among the first to take part in the preliminary arrangements were the Union Veterans. It was not in the shape of mere formal tender of co-operation, but in actual aid and assistance as to all details. It is recalled with gratification that a building for general headquarters was placed rent free at the service of the Executive Committee by an ex-Federal soldier, and many similar tenders were made and accepted, together with the most liberal financial contributions. No labor upon committees or in other service was too exacting. Hospitable homes were thrown open and the stay of the visiting Veterans was made notable by this feature of their entertainments.

Unfortunately, the meeting was marred, in many of its most interesting details as planned, by almost continuous rain, which deprived the people of Louisville of the opportunity of showing the full measure of their hospitality. At each annual meeting of the Veterans since our representatives have renewed the invitation and asked for another opportunity to welcome them under more favorable circumstances. The request was acceded to at the last reunion at Nashville, and June 14, 15 and 16 have been fixed as the time for their visit. To many the period may seem remote, but the intervening time is none too long to prepare for an event which requires such thorough organization for success. The citizens of Louisville are called upon for liberal contributions to make it creditable to our good name, and may be relied upon to do their part well. In an event of such hospitable purpose it is not appropriate to act from a business standpaint. While important, it is well to maintain the hospitable feature uppermost, but past experience in such matters gives assurance that incidentally it will be of great commercial importance to the city in many ways unnecessary to specify. By right of her geographical and social relations to the South, as well as the inducements for profitable trade, Louisville is entitled to the chief share in its business, and the occasion for personal observation and acquaintance which the reunion will offer will be highly advantageous.

OVER THE PYRENEES.

I.

Across the Franco-Spanish Frontier.

SKYWARD, fleecy clouds, here and there tinted with opal and russet, upon a field of blue; seaward, glimpses of crested waves tumbling into pebbly nooks, and distant, sun-lit sails filled by winds from Never-never-land, and bound for No-Place-in-Particular; midway, betwixt Heaven and Earth and Ocean, the rugged peaks of the Pyrenees, purple-dark and snow-flecked, like velvet jerkin of medieval Don, slashed with white satin—vineyards and olive-groves clinging tenaciously and lovingly to mouldering walls—now and then a belated village, or a lost hamlet, forgotten by the Deluge and left high and dry and to play hide-and-seek with Destiny—that is the route from Narbonne to Perpignan, from Perpignan to Cerbere and thence across the Franco-Spanish border, to Port Bou, and there you are; there you are, a full-fledged Grandee—in case you come down with the stamps, as the saying hath it, freely to the customs officials—a bandit of the Captain Rolando class, in case you don't—and well upon your journey to Barcelona.

Alexander Dumas it was who declared Spain to be in Africa, not in Europe. He meant, of course, that it is more African than European. True enough, despite their Latin origin, the Spaniard and the Frenchman are most unalike.

Queer what pranks Dame Nature plays, and equally upon mice, mountains and men; the low-lander differing from the high-lander; the white-mouse and the gray-mouse, according to Mr. Master - of - Bee - Ceremonies, Maeterlinck, working at cross-purposes; a single line of hills separating two distinct races and racial systems, marking the distinction not merely on the map, but in language, climate, custom, mental process, productivity and outgrowth of every kind and degree. What could the dread old Vestal have meant by such perversities? Is she a Humorist, and did she seek to amuse herself? Or, a Tragedy Queen, cruel and vengeful, loving strife and carnage, tears and sorrow, because of some early disappointment of her own? The poets call her beautiful. The philosophers praise her bounty. Me! I hate her; but I fear her and obey her; am ready ever at her beck and call—

"Her slightest touches instant pause,
Debar a' side pretenses,
And resolutely keep her laws,
Uncaring consequences,"

but I detest her and them; fickle, remorseless both!

The best argument I know as to the world to come, is the imperfection of the world that is; its injustice, inequality; surely, if it were all, its life would not be worth the living. That were a wicked Deity that brought us so far upon a tortuous journey to drop us in a trench at last, to tell us so much only to leave the riddle unsolved, Eternity itself suspended, like Mahomet's coffin, twixt Earth and Heaven. Blessed be the brotherhood of Man, I say! But, how can there be brotherhood without some common bond? Blessed, then, be Homogeneity; which is but another way of saying, "God bless America," where there are no air-lines, or water-lines, or isothermal lines, parceling out conflicting species; where a sheep in Vermont is a sheep in Texas, or goat in Maine a goat in Kansas, and where even a Jersey man, when he moves West, or South—if he behaves himself—becomes a native! Run out the flag there, a length or two, Mr. Johnson, whilst I pay this ringed, streaked and striped son-of-a-gun of the Customhouse Cerberus a peseta to chalk Big Sis' trunk and another to leave the mysteries of Little Sis' hat-box unexploited!

As I was saying, the mountains look on the vineyards, and the vineyards look on the sea, and the Mediterranean, all blue and gold, an edition de luxe of the big Atlantic, sweeps away southward even to Africa, where the white man found his burthen; but that is politics; and, after a certain event in the United States, a couple months ago, I know whole families of people who just hybominate politics!

II.

In Barcelona.

IN traveling, if you can so arrange it, try to reach your destination after dark.

Except as to women and tourists, first impressions make a pleasant contribution to after estimates. Suppose it a castle, or even a chateau, there will rise out of the gloom of wald and wall, a troop of comedians, which we sometimes call fancies, of fancies, weird and comical and wild; of telephoneless dungeons deep and dim-lit, facetious vaulted chambers dire; of tower and moat and secret passage; and, you shall dream of knights in armor and maidens lorn, and strangled misers, their bony fingers clutching bags of gold, the alarum bell and the midnight orgy; and though you wake in the truthful morning upon sweet-scented lawn nothing more murderous than the romance killing sunshine; upon meadows where the larks are singing and the cattle browse; upon disillusionizing clothes-lines strung along the erstwhile ramparts, the delicious, creepy sensations of that first night will never quite forsake you, so that you have only to shut your eyes to see the lovely, blood-curdling dragons again. Suppose it a fashionable resort, or a stranger city, there is magic in the glitter and confusion; the hurrying throngs, the cries of the streets, the clangor of bells; the very rumble of the common-place omnibus sounding oddly as it turns the corners; here a great luminous Avenue, and there a brilliant Plaza; and, the battle line of domestics, drawn up at the door of the hotel to receive you, the gold-lace of the porter and the muslin-cap of the chambermaid doing equal duty in the work of paralyzation, you look about you and you say to yourself: "Upon my word, this beats me," as it surely will.

Yes, yes, get to your journey's end in the evening, as we got to Barcelona, though we were spared the concierge rie and the ceremonies, for there were dear friends at the station to meet us, and quite an osculatory explosion and flutter of feminine apparel, as soon as the carriage-door of the lumbering train flew open, and the ring of a hearty, manly voice with its familiar "hallos, Mars Henry!"

Traveling long distances by rail in Europe has a tendency to reconcile one to railway travel in the United States. In the first place, the average tariff is four cents a mile. For my part, I am not over-fond of tariffs at two cents a mile. Then all over fifty, or at most, sixty pounds of baggage, is charged extra, and a good, round, stiff charge, I promise you, for, between Big Sis and Little Sis, I ought to know. And, finally, if you travel by night and wish to make yourself comfortable, for each additional sleeping berth an additional railway fare must be procured. Second-class tickets answer very well in England, France and Germany; but in Italy and Spain, it is better to go first-class. The difference in price is quite 30 per cent., in accommodation merely a bit of velvet, and an added strap or two. It is the name of it, you see, invented to catch Princes, Fools and some Americans.

We rolled into Barcelona First classe, d'ye mind, feeling that we owed something not alone to the Consul General, but to Schley, Dewey and the Hero of San Juan Hill!

I have been here now less than a week, and have had at least two distinct sensations. Going back and forth between the Colon Statue and the Plaza Cataluna, we take the Jerseytown car, that is a car we have so designated because in color, size and running gear, even in the conductors and motormen, it reminds us of home. The street-car system of Barcelona is unsurpassed, and, among many good rules, there is one forbidding overcrowding; as a matter of fact, there must be a seat for each and every passenger. Sunday night Big Sis and Little Sis, and another lady, of whose identity any one has the right to surmise, but whom I shall only designate as Mrs. R., the wife of the Consul General, and myself, got aboard the Jerseytown car at the head of the Rambla. There happened to be seats for two, not for four, and the conductor invited me, and whichever of the ladies I might select, very politely, but in good round ungrammatical Castilian, to "descendo." I did not understand. Then a little perplexed, but very gently he spoke again. I shook my head like another Chesterfield. Then he murmurs "the man's a stranger, and does not understand a word I say." With a vacant stare that would have done credit to an Indian in front of a cigar store, I held my ground. The car started. I thought that, for once, ignorance was going to triumph. Fifty lengths ahead a sentry-box loomed up. There was a gentle whistle, the car stopped, a file of gendarmes, all gold-lace and brass helmets, solemnly moved out, and—! I stepped ashore, the Sergeant Major lifted his helmet graciously and gracefully, and Big Sis and I retired in fairly good order, until we got around the corner; but I know now that me-no-able Spaniola monkey business goes here, and that they enforce the laws. We took the next Jerseytown car, which was not so crowded; and reached home without further adventure and comfortably enough.

The other sensation relates to Olla-Podrida. I have heard all my life of Olla-Podrida. I have read all my life of Olla Podrida. You will recall the circumstance that when our little friend Sancho Panza was in trouble, or perplexity, he turned for inspiration and counsel to his beloved Olla-Podrida. Likewise the worthy Gil Blas, of Santilane. So, as Olla-Podrida I was bent upon having the chef at the Grand Hotel agreed to prepare the famous dish, requiring, however, a day's notice in order as he said to procure the needful ingredients.

I have always had a fancy that an Olla-Podrida is a Spanish Burgoo, which is, in Kentucky, a Bouillabaisse, made of game instead of shell-fish. When my actual Olla-Podrida made its appearance, what do you think it proved to be? Why, bless you, what they call over on Glen Island, in East River, "a New England Dinner," everything from carrots to cabbage, from hog-meat to fowl meat, everything in short grown on the farm, cooked in a single pot—in this present case—enough to feed an army for a week, provided each soldier had his famine with him and possessed the stomach of an ostrich.

We sent the dish away and consoled ourselves off a riosole decoquillage and some woodcock, swathed in a mantilla of bacon, and done to a turn!

III.

Barcelona and the Spaniards.

IN good sooth, the Spaniard is not as the Frenchman; and the Spanish and French women encountered in the streets differ quite as much as the men.

Barcelona is in some of its aspects even as brilliant as Paris. The Rambla may fairly claim kinship with the Boulevard des Italiens, the Plaza de Cataluna with the Place de la Concorde, less the decorations. In Paris, where it is not French, it is cosmopolitan; in Barcelona, it is mainly Spanish, the cloak of the caballeros, the mantilla of the senoras conspicuous; an air of solemnity more conspicuous still; nothing loud, or hysterical; the very cries of the newsboys a little subdued, and no solicitation, except from the beggars, who are, however, almost as much in evidence as fleas, or lazzaroni, in Naples. The new Spain, of which we hear so much, may be upon the way, but it has not yet arrived, albeit Barcelona is a modern city—that is the Barcelona which has grouped itself around the old medieval town—in all its appointments, and a most rich and beautiful city indeed.

The elbowing of the antique and the current makes some strange contrasts. Old Barcelona lies about the water's edge, pierced here and there by a broad avenue connecting New Barcelona with the quays. These avenues are lined with handsome buildings. Turn out of one of them and you stand face to face with all that is quaint in streetdom, feudal in architecture; little, narrow lanes running zig-zag one into another, overhung by sky-scrapers which seem to touch roofs, and from whose balconies lovers might touch hands; the walls built to stand against assault; great iron doorways, and tiny loop-hole windows; no room for battering ram, small hope for ladders of silk, or rope, or fancy.

Many of the streets are lighted at night only by the watchman's lamp, as silent as tombs except for the watchman's calling of the hours. Nor are the older houses of the poorer sort. There are few signs of dilapidation, none of the shabby-genteel; the massive, often the magnificent, indicating the presence of the grandiose in quality, if not in fortune. It is by no means unusual to see splendid equipages threading their way through the tortuous defiles, or standing before one of the palatial abutments. Now and again one comes upon a mimic plaza, all palms and colonnades, sometimes a fountain, or a church, or a convent, or a fonda, or tavern, "accommodation for man and beast" still carved upon the stone coping, as in days of muleteers and brigands, when a gentleman could carry a lady off on a pack-saddle and have no fear of any lack of adventures; whereas, now, Don Alfonzo y Whisker-ando and the lady Dulcinea del Whatdycallher may rush away to Paris in the Don's own Mercedes, nor hope for a sword-thrust, not even a pursuing gendarme, this side the barrieres!

They are as polite as the French—but gentler, stateller; plenty of independence, but no swagger. An English woman, whose relative had bought her a bunch of violets, paying five pesetas for it, sought the booth in the flower market whence the violets had come, and taxed the old woman in charge with extortion. "Madame," says she, "give me back four pesetas and I will return you the flowers." With the most perfect courtesy the old woman replied: "Madame, here are your five pesetas, and you may keep the flowers."

We went to the cafe Novedades to see the old year out and the new year in. This cafe is the most resplendently lighted of any in the world, and, perhaps it is the largest. It was crowded to the uttermost. A Viennese band was in attendance, the leader a fair-haired Austrian, who knew her business, and, in honor of her American guests, gave us a cake-walk on the turn of the hour, whilst the drum tapped twelve, and the assembled throng with perfect decorum yet not without enthusiasm, gave a welcoming huzza. The place swarmed with women and children, old women and young women, dandies and men-about-town, nor anything tipsy, or unclean; a thing impossible in Paris.

I find myself weakening as to the Dons. I begin to be a little ashamed of our Spanish War. Except as a jingo on general principles, and a friend of Cuba, I never took much stock in it. To be sure Spain got what she had been earning for centuries. We should have taken Cuba the day after the Crittenden slaughter in 1850—or was it, 1851?—nor stood upon the order of the going and the taking. All the same, the Spaniard is a better man than I thought him, and that is the truth.

H. W.

Barcelona, January, 1905.

The State of Franklin.

Prof. Curtis G. Geer, of the Hartford Theological Seminary, delivered a lecture a few evenings ago to the Connecticut Historical Society on the State of Franklin, thus reviving an episode in our political history which is not very generally known.

The year 1793 was an important one in the history of the thirteen colonies soon to become the United States of America. In that year France and England made peace and the French were sent west of the Mississippi. The menace of the foreign State, close on the border, with which the English colonies were continually at war, was removed. The colonies now breathed more freely and the movement toward the West was accelerated. In 1789 some leading men in North Carolina, dissatisfied with that colony, moved westward and formed the Watauga settlement, at first believing that they were in Virginia. Among those who gained prominence in this settlement were James Robertson and John Sevier. They formed the first civil Government west of the Alleghanies, which they called the Watauga Association. Finding themselves in North Carolina, and remaining still dissatisfied with the Government of that State, which had ceded the territory to the United States, they held a convention at Jonesborough in August, 1784, and voted 28 to 15 to set up a separate State Government. In December of that year a Constitution was framed, which, after being lost for more than a hundred years, was discovered last fall in a bundle of papers in the possession of the Insurance Commissioner of North Carolina. Under this Constitution a State Government was set up in 1785, and John Sevier was elected Governor. The Government lasted three years, but had a stormy existence. Dissatisfaction sprung up shortly after the State was organized, and for some time there were two sets of courts. There were numerous conflicts and some bloodshed. The authority of North Carolina was finally recognized, and not long afterwards the State of Tennessee was admitted into the Union. Sevier was once arrested for high treason, but was rescued, rendered important services in the wars with the Indians, became the first Governor of Tennessee and was three times elected to Congress.

It seems that the State thus irregularly formed was at first called Frankland, but afterward Franklin. This accounts for the confusion of names that often occurs with reference to this peculiar project.

The Trail of the Briber.

That slimy individual, the bribe-giver, and that malodorous gentleman, the bribe-taker, are a ubiquitous twain. From time to time they have done business in almost every Legislature of the country. Not so very long ago the country saw the pair operating in our neighboring State of Missouri; now they are in the limelight in California. The developments of the past few days in that State are sufficient to sicken the political optimist and to cause the pessimist to chuckle exultantly.

The most painful of all the stories testified to before the committee investigating the matter is that sworn to by one Joseph S. Jordan, who tells how he purchased four California Senators like so many cattle. He was employed, he said, by a concern known as the Phoenix Building and Loan Association. He was a professional lobbyist, and this company needed "protection" in an investigation likely to be had. It approached him and he was willing.

Jordan told of seeing a certain Senator, whom he named, and asking him if he cared to "do business." The Senator was not only agreeable, but he offered also to win over a fellow-Senator. That made two. Jordan found two others, and the quartet cost $350 apiece.

The lobbyist resorted to divers ways of passing the money to them. He and a friend went to a saloon to see one of them. When he met his man he took a roll of greenbacks from his pocket, shook the other's hand and left the money in his possession. The Senator quietly slipped it into his pocket and the barter was made.

In another instance Jordan dropped a roll of $350 into his man's overcoat pocket, and that deal was closed.

He paid the third by passing his hand containing the roll of greenbacks across the man's chest. The latter, he said, grabbed and pocketed the packet.

The same day Jordan met the fourth Senator, with whom he made an appointment at a saloon. The legislator was to go into the lavatory and there Jordan would hand him the money. The affair came off according to schedule.

And the investigation proceeds.

The people all over the country are growing tired of corruption in office. They do not care whether the offender is Republican, Democrat, Prohibitionist or Mugwump. The party label cuts no figure. The man that gives or takes a bribe is their plunderer and enemy, and the party, the party committee or official body that seeks to shield him is not less guilty or less despicable. Important as is the question of corruption to-day, it is gaining in importance every year, and it should not be long before this is a predominating issue in American politics. In some instances the party bosses and committees will endeavor to deride or discourage it, for they themselves stuff their purses with money that floats their way in the guise of campaign contributions or in some other form; but it will be the strong party that encourages the detection and conviction of the bribe-giver and the bribe-taker and that values so highly its own good name as to prosecute most relentlessly the wrong-doers in its own ranks.

The Fate of Comerford.

Nobody was much surprised at the prompt expulsion of Frank D. Comerford from the Illinois Legislature. Not many were much grieved over it. But it is worth while to pause and notice what is the resulting situation.

Comerford said that the Legislature is an auction for the sale of special privileges to corporations. He added some specifications affecting particular members. The House of which he was a member undertook to vindicate itself. It was a judge in its own case. It appointed a committee to investigate, with instructions to report in a few days. That this committee was appointed to vindicate the House and condemn Comerford can scarcely be doubted. Its action was not free from marks of passion and prejudice. It reported the charges not sustained, and that seems to accord with the testimony, such as it was. Thereupon Comerford was expelled by a vote of 141 to 13.

What effect has this had on public opinion? Does everybody believe that the Legislature of Illinois for some years past has been immaculate and that Comerford is a common slanderer? Not exactly. On the contrary, the impression appears to be that Comerford is an honest man, though probably a very imprudent man, while the Legislature of Illinois is still under grave suspicion. The present Legislature has not done a great deal yet, but many of its members have served in former Legislatures. A professor in the college which Comerford addressed said his speech was only a rehash of what had been said in the press two or three years ago. Comerford resented this, as an imputation on his originality, but those who have read the papers and magazines will probably think the testimony was correct.

It must be owned, however, that Mr. Comerford made a poor showing in the way of supporting his charges. He complains that he did not have a fair chance, but he seems to have made a poor use of the opportunity which he had. In point of fact, he appears to be one of those orators who are in the habit of giving their impressions in a sensational way without stopping to consider what proof they can offer to support their charges. That he believed what he said may be admitted. That he desired to see a reform of the abuses of which he complained may be taken for granted. But before making such serious charges against a body of which he was a member he should have looked well to the possibility of making them good, if challenged, as they were pretty sure to be. In this Mr. Comerford signally failed.

The Illinois Legislature has not vindicated itself in the minds of impartial men. Much that Comerford charged against past Legislatures, and their members who are yet authorized to make laws for Illinois, is still steadfastly believed by a great many people who would gladly think the charges unfounded. For example, the Chicago Record-Herald says, after a review of the case:

"Now, while it is true that when a member of the legislative body brings a direct charge of corruption against a fellow-member he should be called upon to make good, the expulsion reads like a clean bill for Legislatures and individuals in the past and in the present. Without meaning it, the lower branch of the Forty-fourth General Assembly has been as extravagant as Comerford himself. People who have not paid much attention to the limitations of the inquiry will wonder that the new House should take so much to itself when the confused arraignment made a pretense at being historical, and they will not think any the more of certain notoriously unreliable statesmen."

So it seems that some of the men who expelled Comerford are still "notoriously unreliable." Their vindication by themselves goes for nothing.

Now just read this dispatch from Pittsburg:

"'Well, I couldn't blame you so much!' "Judge Marshall Brown, of the Allegheny County Criminal Court, this afternoon made this remark to Ollie Reagan, a young Pittsburg business man, who stood before him, charged with the heinous crime of kissing Blanche Charles, a neat and buxom blonde miss of the fashionable East End district, and Annie M. Winter, a fetching brunette. The remark of the court was brought about by an answer which Reagan had just made to the court.

"'Let's settle this,' the court said.

"'Did you, or did you not, kiss Miss Charles, as she alleges?'

"Reagan gave one look at the beautiful Miss Charles, then rose and said: 'Your Honor, I did kiss her; and it wasn't the first time, either, that—'

"'You never did before!' shouted the blonde member of society, blazing up.

"'I surely did kiss her before, Judge. One night when I took her home I kissed her.'

"'Don't you feel sorry for the way you treated the young lady?' asked Judge Brown, who was young once himself, and not so long ago, at that.

"'No, Judge; pardon me; but I'm not sorry, and I think I would—'

"'Do it again, I suppose you meant to say?' said the court, glaring at the criminal.

"'Your Honor, I would do it again, if I got the chance.'

"'Well, I don't know that I would blame you so much!' said the court, as he glanced at Miss Charles and Miss Winter, and discharged the case, putting two-thirds of the costs on the two young women and one-third on Reagan.

"The kissing had taken place at the home of the young women and in the presence of a maiden aunt."

Clearly our system of jurisprudence is not all it should be. No man is really competent to try such cases as this, and we have no female judges.

If the President wishes to put through any particular proposition which the existing Congress fails to act upon, he should, instead of calling an extra session of Congress, as he threatens to do on every provocation, call an extra session of the Kentucky Legislature. There is a body of extra sessionists for you that has proved its mettle. It has already placed itself on record as favoring the President's railroad legislation, and has demonstrated that, given sufficient time, it can enact legislation that it favors. There is nothing in its extra session record to indicate that it could not enact the Townsend Bill, say by the 31st of next December, provided it should be convenedin extra session by the 15th of February.

The Hon. Grosvenor declared himself "insulted" because a fellow member of the House exclaimed, "Oh, shucks!" while the Hon. Grosvenor was speaking. The fellow member, however, seems to have exclaimed with exceeding moderation. Shucks are a product not without value, and a bale of them is worth more than all the tons of speeches that the Hon. Grosvenor ever sputtered.

Talk about unjust discrimination! Louisville cannot boast a solitary name in Johann Hoch's catalogue of wives.

ON THE FUNNY BONE.

Smileless.

"The latest English dramatic importation is a comedy entitled 'A Wife Without a Smile'."—[Dramatic Review.

A wife without a smile, forsooth, well,
that is nothing rare,
You'll find a wife without a smile around
'most anywhere.
The sweetest wife has snappish spells in
which she sulks awhile,
And there are times you'll find the best
of wives without a smile.

For instance, wife is cleaning house and
toiling like a Turk,
She's dusty, tired, with nerves upset from
all the horrid work;
And so when hubby brings home friends
prepared to dine in style
He's very apt to find at home a wife
without a smile.

When hubby of some poor, sick friend relates a pack of lies,
Then joins a little poker game and when
it's over tries
To sneak right in at 2 a. m., with deep
and shameless guile,
That is the time he'll find at home a wife
without a smile.

When hubby keeps a letter in his pocket
for a week,
Or ambles home so full of cloves that he
can hardly speak,
He's apt to find his conduct's stirred his
little wifey's bile—
Oh, there are times you'll find the best of
wives without a smile.

Devoted Mother.

Mrs. Neverhome—They say she is a devoted mother.

Mrs. Gaddabout—Oh, she is! No matter how pressing her social duties may be, she sits down every Sunday morning and dictates to her secretary a bill of fare for the baby for the week.

* * *

The Latest In Slang.

Promoter—Now, I want to borrow a million on these bonds. They're gilt-edged and I can show it. I'll produce proof—

Banker—Oh, never mind, my dear fellow; never mind. I'm from Ohio. You don't have to show me.

* * *

Information.

"Pa, what's the Hungarian Diet?"

"Oh, macaroni and goulash and such like stuff. Don't bother papa now."

* * *

Gol Darn It.

Life always has some horrid clog
To trip a fellow up;
It's hard to be a gay, gay dog
On the income of a pup.

* * *

Noblesse Oblige.

The newly-installed Governor was in an irresolute frame of mind.

"Were it not for the principle of the thing," mused he, "I really believe I'd carry out that pre-election pledge I made the people. It's nothing in or out of my pocket either way."

He thought the matter over.

Finally, "I must be true to my caste," he murmured. "Noblesse oblige."

Reaching for his pen, he signed a bill that gave it to the people in the place where the people usually get it.

* * *

Those Girls.

Grayce—There goes Miss Uglymugg. We girls call her "Good Advice."

Gladys—Why?

Grayce—Because no man was ever known to follow her.

* * *

What He Had Done.

"Senator Westurn a representative Statesman? Why, what's he ever done?"

"Two years and six months, if my memory serves me correctly."

* * *

The Magic of Wealth.

"That fellow is a perfect boor."

"Ssh. He's worth four million dollars."

"That so? Well, as I was saying, he's a man of marked individuality."

* * *

Literal or Figurative?

Visiting Friend—What do you give the dog-faced boy per week?

Manager Freak Museum—Ten bones.

* * *

Innuendoo.

Ferdy—I say only what I think.

Ethel—Is it possible that you are so taciturn as that?

* * *

Not Good Enough.

"Is it a sure thing?"

"Sure enough to gamble on."

"That won't do me. I usually lose when I gamble."

HE WAS CERTAIN OF IT.

[Washington Post.]

Chairman Graff, of the Claims Committee, was struggling with several bills in the House. Nowadays claims have a hard time in that branch of Congress, because there are so many skeptical members. Along in the afternoon there came up "a bill to reimburse the Illinois Central Railroad Company for damages to the Union depot at Louisville, Ky."

That seemed a proper subject for attack, and the watchdogs assumed a belligerent attitude, but as the provisions of the bill were read it was seen to call for only $60.

"Why is this enormous sum asked of the United States by a great and rich corporation?" asked Mr. Payne, of New York, in mock solemn tones.

"Because there is no other way to obtain it. (Laughter.) The parties are entitled to it," replied Mr. Graff. "The roof of the depot was damaged by blasting operations conducted by the government."

"The gentleman has no doubt that the amount is not excessive?" continued Mr. Payne, smiling.

"No, sir," replied Mr. Graff, inclined to take the raillery more seriously, and the bill went through, as the society writers say, swimmingly.

MYSTERY EXPLAINED.

[Kansas City Independent.]

A lady walked into a grocer's shop one day with her sleeves turned up to her elbows and a fighting light in her eyes.

"This here," she observed with a sniff, as she banged a piece of yellow substance on the counter, "is the soap that does the washin' of itself; the soap that makes ev'ry washin' day a kind of glorified bean feast; the soap that gets all the linen as white as snow and as sweet as a hazelnut by dinner time, and lets the happy housewife spend the rest of the day playin' with the children, and here am I been scrubbin' three mortal hours with that lump, and ain't got as much lather out of it as I could get from a brickbat."

"I beg your pardon," remarked the grocer, courteously, "but it isn't the soap. Your little boy came in here yesterday for half a pound of both soap and cheese; that's the cheese."

"The cheese!" gasped the lady. "That accounts for the other thing, then."

"The other thing?"

"Yes, the other thing," came the reply. "I was layin' awake half the night wonderin' what it was made the Welsh rabbit we had for supper taste so funny."

A REMINISCENCE OF THE LATE THOMAS SPEED.

[To the Editor The Courier-Journal.]

I have just learned through your paper of the death of that excellent gentleman, Capt. Thomas Speed, one of the quiet but moving spirits of the city in which he lived. It was a matter of pride that I could call Capt. Speed my friend. Serving in opposing armies during the great struggle between the States, we were enemies in name but not in fact. When that war was finished we became friends in the full sense of that term, and it is with painful reflection that I recognize the fact that I shall no more meet nor greet this excellent gentleman when good fortune brings me again to the city which for so many years was my home. Others have told of his serious and valuable historical work, but there comes to mind an incident showing another side of his admirably rounded character.

Years ago when I was connected with the Courier-Journal staff, Capt. Speed brought to me an article which he had prepared and read before the Salmagundi Club of Louisville. He told me with a quiet smile that he had mentioned the preparation and reading of the article to the late Byron Bacon of the Louisville bar, and that the latter had responded in his dry way: "Ah, these clubs! They are patient and long-suffering." The article in question purported to be a review of a recent publication by D. Appleton & Sons, in which was set forth with particularity the discovery of a new planet in the heavens. It was written in charming style and great seriousness; the exact location of the new planet was given with due particularity; in short, it was such an article as would delight an amateur astronomer and was calculated to cause even the experts to scan the heavens anew. Capt. Speed frankly stated that there was no such book, no such planet, and that his work was along purely imaginative lines. He was told that his article would be published, but a short delay was necessary, as it seemed especially appropriate that it should greet the eyes of waiting astronomers on the first day of April. He saw the point at once and agreed that no other day was so appropriate. The article was published on the day named, and soon afterward the fun began. Letters began to pour into The Courier-Journal office, their writers complaining that they could not find the new planet at the spot indicated in the review. The president of a popular female college in the bluegrass country, said he had had his classes out on every clear night, but was utterly unable to catch a glimpse of the new planet with the telescope at his command. He wanted to know if the reviewer had quoted the original writer correctly. This sort of thing went on for several weeks, and then came a letter from Appleton & Sons saying that they were overwhelmed with inquiries for a book they were supposed to have printed but of which they had never before heard, though they understood that it had been reviewed in The Courier-Journal. A copy of the paper was sent the publishers, their attention being called to the fact that the date of the paper was April 1. That was the last ever heard from the publishers on the subject, but not the last from the president of the female college. He was mad all over and wanted people to know it. After the letter to the Appletons was forwarded the hoax was explained in The Courier-Journal and the president read the explanation, after which he expressed himself with vigor if not with elegance, and gave his opinion of the writer of the review and the paper which published it in language that was mildly surprising when one considered that it emanated from a female college.

Capt. Speed enjoyed this and the Appleton letter immensely, but thoughtfully added when reading them: "We must not do anything of this kind again as it might cause other people to be troubled." And that was a characteristic of the man. He was so quiet, so gentle, so brave and honorable a man that he would not willingly do anything to cause trouble to others.

In a word: He was an upright, honest gentleman; simple, unassuming and modest; a friend whose greeting, smile and handgrasp were a benediction. Louisville will seem lonely without him when next my good fortune brings me within its gates.

E. P. J.

Seattle, Wash., February 6, 1905.

MR. CANNON'S TELEPHONE IS NOT FOR PLAIN PEOPLE.

[Washington Telegram to the New York World.]

A man came from Illinois to see "Uncle Joe" Cannon, that sterling representative of the plain people who is Speaker of the House. "Uncle Joe" was not in the Speaker's room, nor had he reached the Capitol.

"I'll call him on the 'phone," said the man. He got the House switchboard. "I want Speaker Cannon," he said.

"Can't get him," said the operator, in dulcet tones.

"What's the matter?" asked the man. "Hasn't he a telephone in his house?"

"Oh, yes," replied the operator, "but you can't call him up."

The man meditated. Then he called for the information clerk at telephone headquarters.

"I would like to be connected with the telephone in Speaker Cannon's house," he said. "I do not find the number in the book."

"Sorry," said the information clerk, "but I cannot give you that telephone."

The man meditated again. Then he called the general manager of the telephone company.

"I want to talk with Speaker Cannon at his house," he said. "Please have me connected with his telephone."

"I regret," the general manager replied, "to be obliged to inform you that we have positive instructions that nobody is to call Mr. Cannon on the 'phone who does not know his number. It is a private telephone."

"Well," said the man, "tell me the number."

"That is impossible," the general manager said. "We have written orders to do no such thing."

The man meditated again. Then he experimented some. He called the White House and got it. He called Secretary Morton and got him. He called Senator Cullom and got him. He called half a dozen other officials and got them all. Then he tackled the general manager again.

"Do you mean to tell me," he said, "that I have got to go way up to Cannon's house to ask him one question when I can talk to the White House and to everybody else in Washington from this very place?"

"That's about it," replied the general manager. "The Speaker ordered it so."

"Gosh!" said the man from Illinois.

FRICK CORNERS COKE MARKET.

[Pittsburg Telegram to the New York Press.]

That the H. C. Frick Coke Company, headed by Henry C. Frick, has now cornered the coke market, or rather the producing ovens, was admitted to-day, when it was announced that the Crossland plant of the Atlas Coke Company had passed into the hands of the Frick concern.

This plant is made up of 100 ovens which, though seeming an insignificant number, was just enough to give the Frick people a majority of all the producing ovens in the great Connellsville region. At the offices of the Frick Coke Company the purchase was admitted, and it was said the ovens would be fired at once. They have been out of fire for some time.

AT CAPITAL.

Social Doings of the Week Chronicled.

BY DAISY FITZHUGH AYRES.

SOUTH MAKES ANOTHER CONTRIBUTION TO SMART SET.

STATE DINNER DECORATIONS.

Reception of Mrs. Gooch At the Shoreham a Brilliant and Distinguished Event.

GOSSIP ABOUT KENTUCKIANS.

[Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

Washington, Feb. 9.—Dixieland has made a contribution of distinction this winter to Washington's smart set in the superlative degree in the handsome bride of the handsome Congressman, Hon. William Bailey Lamar, of Tallahassee, Fla. Mr. Lamar is half of as distinguished looking a couple as you could find on the social or official roster anywhere. Mrs. Lamar is summed up tersely in the comprehensive word "stunning." Not that she isn't tremendously more than that is this alluring daughter of the Southlands. She has grace and magnetism and an unaffected old world poise that would seem to stamp her as "the daughter of a hundred earls." She is a Virginian by birth and a Georgian by long residence, a leader in Atlanta. Mr. and Mrs. Lamar returned from their European wedding tour at the beginning of Congress, they were married in June, and Mrs. Lamar promptly made herself felt. She has given a distinct fillip to the Southern contingent in Washington. Her sway is already pronounced, no receptions at the Capital are more eagerly thronged by representative society than Mrs. Lamar's Tuesdays in her handsome parlors at the Shoreham. She has established a precedent much applauded by other Congressional women, especially those with refractory lieges, of having her husband receive with her. Men are usually restive under such obligations. But Mr. Lamar actually enjoys the ordeal. You wouldn't wonder if you knew Mrs. Lamar. Her rooms are always sweet and mysterious with the burning of incense. She certainly has incense "to burn" offered up at her shrine, and she has flowers and champagne punch and other comforting things. Mrs. Lamar is a brunette of superb physique. She affects gowns of the richest, filmiest white lace, with diamonds and pearls, and a long white fur scarf thrown over her shoulders. She will receive the remaining Tuesdays in February. Representative Lamar is a nephew of the late L. Q. C. Lamar, former Senator from Mississippi, and Associate Justice of the Supreme Court. "The "best man" at the wedding of this notable couple was that master of magnetic eloquence, Hon. John Temple Graves, of Atlanta. Mr. Graves, a great friend of the President with whom he lunched recently at the White House, will be in Washington again this month.

* * *

State Dinner To Judiciary.

The last state dinner of the season, with the judiciary as honor guests, was a glory in American beauties, the high lights being afforded to the deep crimson by an intermingling of white hyacinths and lilies of the valley nestled amongst feathery "Farleyense" ferns. "Farleyenses" are simply old-fashioned maiden hair with a college education. The decoration scheme was simple and superb, and innocent of china dolls.

The arrangement of the gigantic board is in the hands of Mr. George Brown, superintendent of the Government Propagating Gardens, from which the glorious posies are produced. The scheme of each dinner is diagramed and photographed, the schedule being adhered to in the minutest detail. These blue prints are afterwards put on file and preserved indefinitely. Even the minutest going-on at the "President's House," its official title, is reduced to a system and a science, no hit or miss or guess-work there. The President quaffed to his guests again from his great golden beaker. Among those assembled with him around the board, were Justice and Mrs. Harlan, of Kentucky, Senator Cockrell, of Missouri; Senator Foster, of Louisiana; Representative and Mrs. Adamson, of Georgia; Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Carnegie; the author, Judge Robert Grant and his wife, and Mr. and Mrs. Winston Churchill, of "The Crossing" and "The Crisis" fame. The President is ever an ardent patron of writers, entertaining them frequently as house guests. Mrs. Roosevelt wore a rich costume of white satin brocaded in pink blossoms. Miss Roosevelt was piquante in pompadour silk and lace.

* * *

Ball With Southern Flavor.

One of the sumptuous affairs of every season, with a distinctly Southern flavor, is the ball given at the Riggs House, with the Congressional ladies, who are house guests of the famous old hostelry, as hostesses. The fine old Southern spirit that characterizes the place is manifested annually by the particularly sumptuous collation with which the company is regaled at the February balls. The invitations this year have been issued for St. Valentine's day. Each recipient has a large collection of especial hostesses, the card of each one of your particular friends at the Riggs House being inclosed in the envelope containing the general invitation. Among the ladies who will receive at the brilliant affair on the 14th are Mesdames South Trimble, D. H. Smith and Frank Hopkins, of Kentucky; Mrs. J. H. Bankhead, of Alabama; Mrs. C. L. Bartlett and Thomas W. Hardwick, of Georgia; Mrs. Robert F. Broussard, of Louisiana.

* * *

Mrs. Hearst and Mrs. Platt.

The pretty little wife of "Billy Hearst," of politics and yellow journalism, is a constant source of curious interest to the rabble. People watch the winsome little body out of the tail of their eye whenever she steps abroad, and if there is any difference of opinion about her youthful comeliness, and hardly could be—she's as pink and fresh and dainty as a peach—the verdict is unanimous that she wears good clothes, gorgeous clothes! She's a Sartorial revelation. The Hearsts have a princely suite of apartments at the New Willard. Here the young perpetuator of the Hearstly dynasty in regal swaddling clothes holds imperial sway, "along the lines" of the latest hygienic cult. He has a plain nurse and a professional nurse and a subnurse or two; Then there's mamma's maid and papa's valet, a numerous retinue, but the pomp and pageantry of power must be preserved. Mrs. Hearst receives on two Tuesdays of this month, assisted by her pretty sister, her duplicate, Mrs. Anita Tovey. Hard by, the Platts reside in golden splendor. Mrs. Platt leaped in one glad bound from the treadmill of department life to the highest position of wealth and connubial prestige. Her daughter, Miss Louise Snow, exactly like her—they both look twenty-eight—is with her at the Willard this winter. Miss Snow, after consecrating her life to deaconessing in the South, decided, apparently, that it was a better job to have a rich mother than to stick to the deaconess business. Wise young woman! Costly costumes must be far more consoling than the livery of saintliness. Mrs. Platt has a gorgeous array of goodly garments. She has furs from every beast in good society, and the most adorable of jewels. Her newest frock is a very smart affair and an entire novelty in Washington. It is of buff broadcloth, the latest caper in New York, regular khaki color, very striking with Mrs. Platt's strong brunette type. The tails of the long coat are very voluminous, almost a ruffle, and though she disports it at afternoon teas, the full skirt has a very rainy-day effect with its hem reaching only to the instep.

* * *

The Latest Fashion.

Wide girdles of cloth of gold and of cloth of silver are much affected now by the silken, perfumed throng. Miss Alice Roosevelt's slight frame looks almost Joan of Arc-esque encased in its armor-like corslet of silver webbing. She wears this high, mediaeval cincture, running well up her spinal column, with a satin evening gown of generous amplitude, of richest old ivory satin. In all this, with one pink rose on her low corsage, she looks like a royal damosel just stepped out of the pages of an Arthurian legend. Taper waists encircled in flexible fabrics of glittering gold are seen in every fashionable ball-room.

* * *

Mrs. Gooch's Reception.

A most brilliant and distinguished affair was the tea given at the Shoreham on Tuesday afternoon from 5 to 6, by Mrs. D. Linn Gooch. The spacious green parlor of the hotel, newly fitted up, was utilized for such a purpose for the first time. An orchestra behind palms and green velvet curtains made constant melody. Great jars and bowls of yellow jonquils gave an anticipatory touch of spring to the lovely scene. The long refreshment table at which a monster punch bowl as big as a bath tub, painted in grapes and draped in real grapes and oranges and cherries was the piece de resistance, was decked with ferns and roses and carnations. Mrs. Gooch received her many hundred guests in a toilet of black paillетted gauze with coral ornaments. Her graceful young daughter, Miss Virginia Gooch, assisted in a frock of white gauze over pink silk. Mrs. Belle Sutton, of Dayton, O. (she and Mrs. Gooch are a brace of handsome sisters), was stunningly effective in a costume of white, sun-plaited satin, with bertha of point duchesse and exquisite pearls. Mrs. Sutton will be the guest of Mrs. Gooch until after the inauguration. A woman of classic type of beauty in the receiving line was another guest of honor of Mr. and Mrs. Gooch, Mrs. A. T. Hert, of Louisville, the lines of whose handsome figure were effective in a close fitting princesse gown of black paillетted net over white gauze. Mrs. Hert leaves before the inauguration in order to visit her old home in Indianapolis, where she goes to be a guest of Mr. and Mrs. Booth Tarkington in the box party that they give to the first dramatic performance of "A Gentleman From Indiana." Mrs. Hert will receive with her old friend, Mrs. Fairbanks. Mrs. Hert is an expert horsewoman. The other aids to Mrs. Gooch were Mrs. Thomas H. Sherley, in a rich costume of black point lace over white guaze, diamonds. Mrs. South Trimble, one of the distinctively attractive Congressional ladies in white silk, embellished with open-work embroidery, pearls; Mrs. Frank Hopkins, ivory satin with black velvet garniture; Mrs. G. G. Gilbert, white lace over pink silk; Miss Mary Gilbert, a charming costume of silver spangled pearl colored net over pearl colored silk, a single crimson rose in her dark hair; Miss Jeannie Jean Smith, of Glasgow, Ky., the guest of her former classmate at Fairmont, Miss Elizabeth Padgett, in white silk and lace; Mrs. and Miss Padgett, wife and daughter of the Tennessee Congressman, also received with Mrs. Gooch, and the Misses Cassell, of Pennsylvania, as well as Miss Irma Gooch, of Texas. The pretty second daughter of the house, Miss Linnore Gooch, who goes to boarding school in Washington, came as a guest in a smart costume of brown velvet with brown Charlotte Corday hat, accompanied by several of her fellow students. Mrs. McCreary headed almost the entire Kentucky delegation, who were delighted to accept Mrs. Gooch's invitation. Mr. Gooch contributed largely to the pleasure of the afternoon and also Hon. John Wesley Gaines. Senator-elect Hemenway, of Indiana, will give a box party at the Columbia Theater Saturday night to Mr., Mrs. and Miss Gooch, Mrs. Hert and Mrs. Sutton. Forbes Robertson in "Love and the Man" will be the attraction.

* * *

Artistic Card Party.

Mrs. William S. Feland, formerly of Owensboro, gave an aesthetic little card party this week at her home at the Sherman to a half dozen or so of her congenial women friends, bid euchre being the game. Miss Bettie Ware, of Hopkinsville, kept the score. A genuine old Kentucky collation was served the guests, presided over by Mrs. W. S. Hughes, of Morganfield, Mrs. Feland's mother and guest. Such beaten biscuits and such chicken are rarely seen outside the portals of the good old State. Mrs. Feland is one of the brightest and most attractive women in the Kentucky colony in Washington.

Miss Clara Haldeman, the guest of her cousin, Mrs. Robert Newman, on Kalarama avenue, will be the guest of Gen. and Mrs. McCreary at the Cochran, returning to Mrs. Newman's later. She will take in the inauguration. Miss Haldeman will assist Mrs. McCreary at her reception on the 16th.

* * *

An Enjoyable Gathering.

Mr. W. B. Haldeman was presented to the President by Mr. John W. Yerkes during his visit here. The gentlemen were mutually pleased. Lunching at the Riggs House one day in a good old Kentucky party were Mr. and Miss Haldeman, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Stealey, Mrs. W. P. Conway, Mr. John W. Yerkes, Mr. Graham Vreeland, who came on to bring Kentucky's electoral vote, and Mr. C. M. Lewis, of Shelbyville.

Representative and Mrs. Frank A. Hopkins, of Prestonburg, are entertaining their son, Mr. John C. Hopkins, and their nephew, Mr. Joseph C. Hopkins, of the University of Virginia. These young gentlemen will remain in Washington for the ball at the Riggs on February 14.

Mr. Zach Sherley, of Pittsburg, is the guest at the Willard of his mother, Mrs. Thomas H. Sherley.

D. F. AYRES.

PIKE'S PEAK FOR A TEST.

[Kenosha, Wis., Telegram to the Chicago Chronicle.]

The American-DeForest wireless telegraph system is to be given a supreme test, as Z. G. Simmons, of this city, this morning granted the company the right to use the steel tower owned by him on the top of Pike's Peak, Colorado, as a station.

This was only one of the incidents of the opening of the new wireless station at Kenosha. The first message to Kenosha was sent by President White, who had charge of the ticker at the Chicago station, and it was received by Z. G. Simmons, who was the founder of the Wisconsin Telegraph Company, the pioneer line in the Northwest.

Some "Don'ts" To Be Remembered By Speakers and Writers.

DON'T say "carpenter" for "joiner."

Note.—One may be a carpenter and a joiner, but a carpenter is not necessarily a joiner. The joiner begins where the carpenter ceases.

* * *

Don't say "casuality" for "casualty."

Note.—There is no word casuality.

* * *

Don't say "center" for "middle."

Note.—The center is a point equi-distant from the circumference; the middle a point equi-distant from the two extremities.

* * *

Don't say "certain" for "sure."

Example: "I am certain he will come," should be "I am sure he will come."

Note.—We are certain in regard to the past; sure in regard to the future.

* * *

Don't say "chuck-full" for "chock-full."

Note.—There is no word chuck-full.

* * *

Don't say "claim" for "assert."

Example: "He claimed his rights" should be "He asserted his rights."

* * *

Don't say "clerks."

Example: "She clerks at Marshall Field's," should be "She is a clerk at Marshall Field's."

Note.—The word clerk is not a verb.

* * *

Don't say "close proximity" for "proximity."

Example: "The close proximity of the sentinel caused him to halt," should be "The proximity of the sentinel caused him to halt."

Note.—As proximity means an immediate nearness, it is evident that close is superflous.

* * *

Don't say "collecting bills" for "collecting."

Example: "He is collecting bills," should be "He is collecting."

Note.—The word bills is superfluous. Bills are presented that money may be collected. One would not have the same difficulty in collecting bills as he would have in collecting money; therefore it were better to say: "He is collecting," or more truly, perhaps: "He is trying to collect."

* * *

"Don't say comb my head" for "comb my hair."

Don't say "comb out your hair" for "comb your hair."

Note—The word out is superfluous. One may comb out a tangle, or comb the hair until the tangle is out; but it is not necessary to comb the hair out.

* * *

Don't say "combined together" for "combined."

Example: "They combined together as conspirators," should be "they combined as conspirators."

* * *

Don't say "come in" for "come."

Note—The word in is superfluous, if given as a summons for one to enter and given by one who is within.

Don't say "come" for "came."

Example: "She come for advice," should be "She came for advice."

* * *

Don't say "commence to."

Note—Commence should not be followed by the infinite.

It is the practice of good writers to use the verbal noun (instead of the infinitive with 'to') after commence, as, "He commenced studying," not, "He commenced to study."—Webs. Int.

Good writers also use begin instead of commence. We begin to read. We commence reading.

* * *

Don't say "Compare to" for "compare with."

Example: "Compare Lincoln to Grant" should be "Compare Lincoln with Grant."

Note—To compare to is to note the resemblance; to compare with is to note the relative excellence.

Example of resemblance: The many wires of the Western Union Telegraph Company may be compared to the nerves of the human body.

* * *

Don't say "consequence" for "importance."

Example: "It is of no consequence," should be "It is of no importance."

* * *

Don't say "consider" for "regard."

Example: "I consider him a just man," should be "I regard him a just man."

Note—We consider in the sense of meditating, reflecting, deliberating.

* * *

Don't say "considerable" for considerably."

Example: "He is not well, but considerable better," should be, "He is not well, but considerably better."

* * *

Don't say "continued on" for "continued."

Example: "The excitement continued on for several hours," should be "The excitement continued for several hours."

* * *

Don't say "continuous river."

Example: "Down the continuous river they rapidly drifted."

Note.—It is the nature of rivers to be continuous; hence the word "continuous" is superfluous. I suspect the author intended to give this a poetical flow.

* * *

Don't say "co-operated together."

Example: "They all co-operated together," should be "They all co-operated."

* * *

Don't say "copyrighted" for copyright."

Note.—Reference is here made to the copyrighting of a book.

Example: "Copyrighted by Lee & Shepard," should be "Copyright by Lee & Shepard."

Note.—Although one may have conformed to the law in every other respect, if the word is printed "copyrighted" instead of "copyright," the desired and paid for protection is of no avail and anyone may republish the article or book verbatim et literatim, without fear of prosecution, and the rightful owner has no recourse through the law.

A FEW OF THE TEMPTATIONS AND TRIALS THAT BESET THE PATH OF THE LAWMAKER.

Revelations Made By An Ex-Speaker---The Railroad Pass Question and Use of the Handy Little Piece of Pasteboard to Influence Legislation---Solons Are Deluged With Demands For Transportation For Prominent Constituents---"Blackmail" By Threats of Defeat.

[By an Ex-Speaker of the Legislature of One of the Largest States in the Union.]

WHETHER a member of the Legislature accepts a bribe when he pockets an unsolicited railroad pass is a question which, I think, at least is open to debate. I well remember that a few days after I was first elected a member of our general assembly the mails brought me annual passes from almost every railroad which operated in my State. These bits of pasteboard, however, were good only on the lines within the boundaries of the State and each frankly bore my new title.

I accepted them as a matter of course, and in acknowledging receipt added my thanks "for the courtesy." Not then, nor now, did I think I was "selling" myself, "body and soul to a railroad corporation," and not once during my several terms did I permit possession of those much-coveted evidences of "railroad courtesy" to influence my vote.

The passes which the newly-elected House member receives without the asking are not the passes which the legislative agents of railroads issue for the purpose of securing the good will or positive aid of lawmakers. This may be news to some people, but the fact is there is a wide difference in the character of railroad passes given public officials. The annuals sent to members direct from the office of the general passenger agents are regarded by almost all members of any Legislature as rightful perquisites to the office. The habit of issuing such passes has become a well-recognized custom, almost, one might say, an obligation upon the railroads' companies. If the railroads stopped there we would not hear so much of the demoralizing influence of railroad passes.

But in every State Capitol, when a Legislature is in session, are two or more men whose business it is to see that the railroads suffer the minimum amount of harm from the Legislature. These agents, or lobbyists, carry with them books of passes, which they distribute with experienced discrimination where they will do their principals the most good. These men will tell you that their free transportation is more effective than filthy lucre in taking the edge off the legislative appetite. Said one of them to me:

"You can get a man in line and keep him there with a railroad pass or two when a straight offer of money would make him jump the reservation altogether."

* * *

Many Requests For Passes.

Undoubtedly an immense number of passes are asked of railroads by legislators, but a very small percentage of them are issued to the lawmaker himself. They are charged up to him by the legal department of the road, but are made out in the names of his constituents. The personal and political friends and their friends and acquaintances are the men who place their representative in the position where a railroad or street car company can demand his vote for value received. The respectable citizen, the prominent business man, the well known farmer, the leading banker, the influential lawyer by asking their member in the Legislature to get free transportation for them are largely responsible for the dominating influence which railroad companies exercise over a Legislature. And they all ask him for passes. They come at him from all sides with their miserable requests. They tell him flatly that he can get what they want and they expect him to do it; and these same representative citizens have started many a decent man on the road which leads to boodle.

A representative from a city district put it rather neatly when he said to me one day:

"I've just got my mail and ten of the most prominent business men in my district want to graft by proxy. They all want me to get railroad passes for them."

* * *

Making a "Boodler."

This same legislator talking to me after a morning's session, said:

"Your fellows from the country districts know nothing of the enormity of this curse of railroad passes. Here I am delivered by my honest constituents, body, boots and breeches, to the railroad companies. The noble electors who sent me here and who howl with anger every time the word 'boodle' is mentioned started out to make a boodler of me an hour after the polls closed and they learned I had been elected. And it was my own preacher who started it. He called me up on the telephone and asked me if I could get transportation for himself and his wife to a certain city and return. There is not a member here from the city whose life is not made miserable by men, most of whom are our representative citizens, who practically demand that we get either passes or half-rate privileges for them. And if we don't see our way to do it they fight us ever after. And these very men are the first to denounce us if we happen to get a little easy money down here."

If Congress should pass a law compelling the railroad companies to publish the names of pass getters and users an unbelievable number of our best people would be plunged into deepest gloom, for of course the publicity would end "grafting by proxy."

There is no doubt that the legislative conscience is dulled by the giving of railroad and sleeping-car passes and telegraph and express franks. The favors bestowed on lawmakers by public service corporations cause them to "lean" toward those who give the favors. The commonwealth would be better served if it were made illegal for public officials of every kind to accept special favors in the way of passes and franks. And, strange as it may seem, members of legislatures would welcome such a law if they were allowed actual mileage twice a week between their homes and the State Capital.

A law making illegal the issuance of passes to or on behalf of assemblymen would relieve the legislator from the incessant demands for free railroad transportation made by his constituents. And any man who has served in a General Assembly will tell you that his hardest task is to write letters to railroad companies for passes for his people.

Demands of Farmers.

It is the popular idea that the "corporations" are the only interests which seek to influence legislation illegally. But blackmail, I take it, is as unlawful as bribery, and every session of a Legislature sees farmers, labor unions and business men's associations endeavoring to pass or kill legislation by the use of blackmail; the blackmail of threats. The members of these great classes have no passes to give away and no money to distribute, but they have votes and organization. They demand compliance with their wishes coupled with threats of defeat at the next election for the member who does not vote their way.

Perhaps no body of citizens are so unreasonable in their demands on the Legislature as farmers. The honest tiller of the soil apparently does not care how much his bill may injure the State as a whole; it will help him or his community, and he minces no words in telling his member of the Legislature that if he does not vote for it he need not expect to be re-elected. There is a constant warfare between the labor unions and retail business men over the matter of the amount of exemption in garnishee suits, and each class threatens political annihilation to any member who does not vote "right." That is why almost every law which relates to suits for collection of debts is a compromise satisfactory to no one.

Now politicians can stand almost anything but defeat. Threats have more influence with them than money bribes. The skilled manipulators of the public service corporations know that and on one occasion when I was Speaker adroitly used the weapon of fear to kill a bill which could not have been defeated with money.

* * *

The Politician's Weapons.

An amendment to the revenue law came out of a House committee, It was designed to compel railroad, street car and telegraph companies to pay more taxes. The railroad lobbyists scented danger and sent hurried word to their principals. At once the customary methods were put into effect to block the bill's passage, but public sentiment in favor of it was strong and it looked as if it would go through.

Some trifling error in phraseology sent the bill back to the committee, and when it reappeared a few words had been inserted, apparently with the design of making it stronger. The addition had been made by a member of the committee at the instigation of a railroad attorney.

The seemingly trivial change, however, made the application of the bill more general than the original measure. Where before it had affected only the big corporations, it now reached every one. But no one seemed to notice the difference and the railroad attorneys at the Capitol, who were acting for all the public service corporations, permitted the bill to pass one house. Then they "got busy."

The country press, fed by the corporations, showed how this once popular measure hit the farmer, and letters by the thousands poured into the State house from angry agriculturists. The presidents and secretaries of business men's and manufacturers' associations received letters, inclosing copies of the bill, which directed their attention to the fact that if it became a law their taxes would be larger. The associations were called together at once; delegations were rushed to the Capitol, and in a few days the members of the Legislature were listening not to arguments but to wrathful threats.

The railroad attorneys, all this while, were out of sight stirring up the farmers, business men and manufacturers. And where before passes, franks and even money had failed to stop what was really a meritorious measure, the threats of men who were not willing to take the dose which they wanted to force down the throats of the corporations were effective. The bill was defeated, and not by the railroads.

WHAT THE KENTUCKY EDITORS ARE SAYING.

Guaranteed To Cure.

[Fulton Commercial.]

Three banks in Fulton ought to be a sure cure for that "broke" feeling.

* * *

Getting At the Root.

[Paducah News-Democrat.]

There is a way to kill the raiding trusts and the way lies through fair and honest and equitable revision of the infamous tariff in the interest of the whole people.

* * *

A Dubious Editor.

[Cynthiana Democrat.]

The Government gained a victory over the Beef Trust by the Supreme Court's decision. When the price of cattle goes up and the price of beef comes down and the juicy, tender steak reappears on the table it will be time to raise our voices in loud hosannahs. Until then, saw beef neck and say nothing.

* * *

How About That Resolution?

[Paducah News-Democrat.]

Kentucky—with the rest of mankind—is now in the second month of the new year, and—with pardon be it asked—is your resolution on straight?

* * *

Has Received His Valentine.

[Paducah News-Democrat.]

Gov. Pennypacker, of press puzzling notoriety, need expect no valentines. The press of his own State has long ago discounted the most comic that could be sent to him.

* * *

Sowing For the Harvest.

[Stanford Interior-Journal.]

Congress has increased the appropriation for free seed distribution $100,000. Evidently the Republican members think they are going to have a hard time for re-election next time.

* * *

Czar's "Open Door" Policy.

[Crittenden Record.]

It has been suggested that the Czar's belief in the open-door policy will be confined to the rear exit of his palace.

* * *

Real Prosperity.

[Todd County Progress.]

This paper is concerned with the commercial prosperity of its people. We want to see healthy children, happy homes, fat smokehouses, big corncribs, fat cattle, productive fields and every character and kind of plenty. These conditions make prosperity.

* * *

Will Proceed To Get Even.

[Glasgow Times.]

The meat trust has caught it in the neck. It will now proceed to sell the neck to the meat-eaters.

* * *

More Public Spirit Needed.

[Livingston Democrat.]

Why can't the enterprising men of Smithland organize a Commercial Club, Business Men's Association or something of the kind to boom the town and solicit enterprises of various kinds to locate here? We need more public spirit among our citizens and fewer vacant houses.

* * *

To Take Out the Kinks.

[Grayson Bugle-Herald.]

A truant officer, in our opinion, is the thing—the Town Marshal, for instance—is what will take the kinks out of the boys. Let the roll be called morning and afternoon, and the absentees' names be handed to him, and him "go after them with both feet." This is our plan, what say ye, authorities.

Amateur Carnegie.

Mr. Struckile—I'd like to git into this here college endowment game.

Mr. Nooritch—Well, why don't ye?

Mr. Struckile—B'lieve I will. B'lieve I'll give $100,000 to this here Electoral College to start with. It seems to be a worthy institootion.

LITTLE SERMONS.

[Copyright, 1904.]

By ELBERT HUBBARD.

SPEAK to-day what you think is true, and contradict it all to-morrow if necessary.

There is but one way to win, and that is to do your work well, and speak ill if no one, not even as a matter of truth.

To repeat an unkind truth is just as bad as to invent a lie.

If there is any better way to teach virtue than to practice it, I do not know it.

Hope pushed to the other side is cowardice.

Formal religion and ignorance go hand in hand.

The great orator always shows a dash of indifference for the opinions of his auditors; and the great writer is he who loses self-consciousness and who writes himself down as he is, for at the last analysis all literature is a confession.

To be deceived by a man is not so bad as to distrust him.

By right thinking does the race grow.

The man that endures is the man that wins.

I would never harass my employer with opportune propositions—I would give him peace and lighten his burden. Personally I would never be in evidence, unless it were positively necessary—my work should tell its own story.

If put to the pinch, an ounce of loyalty is worth a pound of cleverness.

This life is full of gladness, and mayhap it is the gateway to another; and to live well here, is surely the best preparation for a life to come. God is good and we are not afraid.

When we get to heaven, if all of these fine fellows who never lived except in books are not there, it will be a lonely place, cursed with monotonous felicity.

Whenever any good comes our way, let us enjoy it to the fullest, and then pass it along in another form.

The success of every great man hinges right on that one thing—to pick your men to do the work. The efforts of any one man count for so very little! It all depends on the selection and management of men to carry out your plans.

The great man is poised and satisfied—no matter what happens. The little man is always full of trouble; and this trouble he always lays to the fault of others.

Interest a person in useful employment and you are transforming Chaos into Cosmos.

Blessed is the man who has found his work.

No organization eved had within its ranks the best. Organization is arbitrary and artificial; it is born of selfishness; and at the best it is a mere matter of expediency.

I expect to see the day when overwrought nerves in teacher or pupil will be unknown, for joy will take the place of anxiety, and all the bugaboo of "exams" will be consigned to limbo. Examination is just what the word signifies—pulling up the plant to get a look at the roots.

Concealment is friction. A secret gnaws.

All there is of life is to do our work (which is only play) as well as we can and be kind.

Why should any one who is free "belong?" To belong implies that some one has a rope tied to your foot. And furthermore, I do not want any one to "belong" to me.

The right conditions for Hoodlumism are idleness and a lack of incentive toward useful effort.

Gossip is only lack of a worthy theme.

PROSPERITY

And Progress of United States

SHOWN BY ACTUAL FIGURES.

THE BILLION MARK HAS BEEN REACHED IN MANY THINGS.

IMMENSE FOREIGN TRADE.

Present Good Times Due In a Great Measure To Our Manufactures.

INTERESTING FACTS CITED.

AROUND the first of the present year there appeared numerous and voluminous reports on the material condition and prosperity of the country. Now it is possible for him to cover practically the same ground in about half an hour's reading, for this article is aimed to set forth America's prosperity in a nutshell.

The most startling revelation of this compilation is that the American of to-day, if he hopes to talk intelligently about his country's condition, must talk in billions along all lines. Only in rare instances should he permit himself to sink into the hundreds of millions even.

The billion mark is ever before him. Our total valuation of real and personal property is near the hundred billion mark. The value of farms and farm property is twenty-five billions. Bank clearings are nearing one hundred and fifteen billions. Our bank deposits aggregate ten billions. Our exports are nearly one and a half billions. Farm animals have a value of three billions. Manufactured products have a value somewhere between thirteen and fifteen billions. We are annually taking from the earth over a billion and a half dollars' worth of ores, minerals and metal. Our money in circulation totals two and a half billions, the capital of our national banks is nearing the billion, and that of our State banks the three billion mark. The receipts and ordinary expenses of our Federal Government are each over a half billion dollars. The assets of our life insurance companies are millions over two and a half billions, and their insurance in force over twelve billion. The par value of bonds purchased on the New York Stock Exchange last year was a billion. Each of four States has manufactures exceeding in value the same figure.

The billion dollar—the ten billion, the hundred billion mark—all have become part and parcel of the American daily life. We are, indeed, so prosperous a nation that not one of us can begin to grasp the immensity of our material holdings in agriculture, let us say, to say nothing of our total wealth of a cool one hundred billion dollars.

* * *

Two Billion Foreign Trade.

Our foreign trade, to use a much-worn but expressive statement, has increased by leaps and bounds in the last quarter of a century. In 1885 our total exports were valued at nearly three-quarters of a billion dollars, and were $165,000,000 in excess of our imports. Last year our total exports and imports were nearly two and a half billion dollars, the excess of exports being only thirty millions short of half a billion dollars, and only twenty-five millions short of being three times as great as the excess of 1885.

Our three great branches of industry have all participated handsomely in our export trade. In 1885 the agricultural, mining and manuufactured exports were, respectively, a half billion and thirty millions, $16,000,000 and $147,000,000. In the year just ended they were $854,000,000, $46,000,000 and $452,000,000. The percentage of the agricultural and manufactured exports to the whole was 73 and 20, respectively, in 1885; to-day it is 59 and 32.

The present farm value of horses and mules is one billion plus a hundred and thirty-seven millions. Twenty years ago it was $852,000,000; while the total value of the 180,000,000 farm animals of all kinds to-day is almost three billion dollars, 44,000,000 cattle, exclusive of milch cows, being valued at nearly three-quarters of a billion; 52,000,000 sheep at $134,000,000, and 47,000,000 hogs at $289,000,000.

The value of the farmers' quarter billion odd fowls is ninety million. The hay crop now averages around $600,000,000 in value, whereas twenty years ago it was worth two hundred millions less. The farm value of the potato crop has doubled in this period, now being about $155,000,000. The latest cotton crop is about 12,000,000 bales, that of 1885 was six and a half millions. Even berries are bringing in the farmers about $25,000,000 a year, as against about half that amount twenty years ago. And so on through the entire list.

* * *

Manufacturing Interests.

In our manufactures lies one of the greatest causes of our present-day prosperity. In 1870 we had a quarter of a million manufactories, employing two million persons and producing goods valued at four and a quarter billions of dollars. In 1888 our manufactures were valued at seven billion; to-day the establishments number 650,000; the capital employed is ten billion dollars; the employes total nearly five and a half million; their wages are two and a half billion, the total cost of materials used seven and a half billion, and the value of the products thirteen and a half billion dollars.

Our activity in wresting ores, minerals and metals from the earth has vied with our advance in both agriculture and manufactures, the two other mainstays of the nation. In 1870 the total value of the products of our mines, wells and quarries was less than two hundred and twenty millions; in 1900 it was one billion and sixty-four million, and in 1903 it had passed the billion and a half mark by eighty-seven millions of dollars.

Our national banking system has grown prodigiously since 1880. In that year the 2,072 banks had a joint capital of a half billion less fifty millions, surplus of $120,000,000, net earnings of $45,000,000, and declared dividends of $36,000,000. Behold the almost incredible increase in to-day's figures: Banks, 5,134; capital, nearly three-quarters of a billion; surplus, $390,000,000; net earnings, $113,000,000; dividends, $76,000,000.

Exchanges of our clearinghouses have always been looked upon as a financial barometer by which the country's commercial prosperity can be accurately gauged. Twenty years ago the clearings of the New York Clearinghouse totaled twenty-five and a quarter billion dollars; last year they were nearly sixty billions. Five years ago the exchanges of all our clearinghouses was eighty-five billions; to-day they are considerably over one hundred billion dollars.

The amount of money in circulation also bespeaks a nation's prosperity. In 1880, our currency circulation was nearly thirty millions less than a billion dollars; at the end of the fiscal year of 1904 it was nineteen millions in excess of two and one-half billions. The circulation per capita had increased from $19.41 in 1880 to $30.77, a few dollars less than double. The circulation per capita has steadily risen since 1860, when it was $13.85, and this in despite of the enormous additions to our population by immigration since that time. The estimated per capita for January 1, 1905, taking the country's population to be eighty-two and a quarter millions, is $31.16, an increase of thirty-nine cents over that of the last fiscal year, which ended June 30.

When the life insurance companies gather strength, the country has plenty of prosperity in hand and in store for it.

On January 1, 1904, there were eighty-two legal reserve companies doing business in the United States. Their assets were two and a quarter billion dollars; premiums only fifty millions short of a half billion; income, a half billion and fifty-three millions; payments to policy holders, two hundred and twenty-five millions; policies in force, nineteen and a quarter millions; value, eleven and one-half billions, of which amount four companies alone have written over a billion each, the leader, one and three-quarter billions, and the lowest one hundred million over a billion and a quarter dollars.

The United States leads the world in life insurance in force. Including assessment insurance, our policies total nineteen and a quarter billions; Great Britain is second with four billion three hundred and forty-four millions, and Germany third, one billion three hundred and twenty millions, the last country with insurance even aspiring to the billion mark. Of our nineteen odd billions, two and a half billions were added in 1903, and the statistics for 1904, when computed, will doubtless show an even more astounding increase, one company alone having written policies aggregating $342,000,000.

As matters stood up to January 1, 1904, there were sufficient policies in force in America for one person in every four to hold one.

Twenty years ago there were 51,252 United States post-offices and 365,251 miles of post routes, and the revenues of the department were a little over forty-two and one-half millions, or about seven millions less than the expenditures. At the end of 1904 the post-offices numbered 71,131, there were 406,818 miles of post routes, while the expenditures amounted to a hundred and fifty millions, or not quite nine million dollars in excess of the income.

* * *

Some Additional Facts.

Additional evidence of our prosperity and progress may be gained from these few tabloid facts, with which we shall close.

The public debt, less cash in the Treasury, was considerably under a billion dollars in 1904. It was considerably over that figure in 1900, and considerably over two and a quarter billions in 1870.

The total bank deposits in 1904 were nearly ten billions. In 1900 they were three billions less.

The main line miles of railway in operation at the first of the year were 212,000; in 1893 about one hundred and seventy-five thousand; in 1870, fifty-three thousand. The capital stock of the roads in 1904 was over six and a half billions, as against five in 1893. The cost of railroad and equipment was close to eleven and a half billions; passenger revenue over a half billion; tons of freight moved, one billion and a half, producing $1,377,000,000; total revenue, close to the two billion mark, as against one billion and a quarter in 1893; and net earnings, six hundred and thirty-four millions, as against ninety-four millions over half this sum in 1893.

In 1904 one telegraph company had nearly 200,000 miles of poles and cables, over 1,000,000 miles of wire, 24,000 offices, sent 68,000,000 messages, took in $29,000,000 and made $8,000,000. This same company in 1880 had only 86,000 miles of poles and cables, 250,000 miles of wire, 9,000 offices, sent 29,000,000 messages, took in $13,000,000 and cleared up something less than six millions.

In 1904 the internal revenues amounted to nearly a quarter billion dollars; in 1885 to $112,000,000.

The Federal Government's expenditures during the fiscal year of 1904 were: Civil and miscellaneous items, $187,000,000; War Department, $115,000,000; Navy Department, $103,000,000; Indians, $10,500,000; pensions, $143,000,000; interest on debt, $25,000,000; total, a half billion and eighty-two millions. In 1885 these items were eighty-seven and a half, forty-three, sixteen, six and a half, fifty-six, fifty-one, and two hundred and sixty millions, respectively.

In 1904 our merchant navy had a tonnage of six and a quarter millions; in 1890 it was four and a half millions. The British merchant navy alone leads us, tonnage, 17,000,000.

And last, but not least, since 1890 we have built, or have in process of construction, for our national defense, twenty-three battleships, twelve armored cruisers, one ram, four single-turret monitors, sixteen unarmored cruisers, fourteen gunboats, four vessels of special class, four auxiliary cruisers, thirty-four torpedo boats, eight submarine boats and sixteen torpedo boat destroyers, a grand total of 136 ships of offense and defense. Their cost of construction has been about $175,000,000, or only a hundred millions less than the Government's total ordinary expenditures in 1875.

A HANDSHAKING RECORD.

[New York World.]

At the New Year's reception at the White House President Roosevelt shook hands with 7,987 persons. The reception lasted three hours and twenty-seven minutes. Assuming that the greetings proceeded at a regular rate, each handshake occupied one and a half seconds. This must be the world's record for steady and rapid hand-shaking. Mr. Roosevelt shakes heartily, and on the average his hand moves thirty-nine inches to every handshake. At the New Year's reception his hand traveled over five miles before the procession passed. The muscular energy required for a moderately vigorous handshake has been computed to be equal to that exerted in lifting an eight-pound dumb-bell two feet. This would make the total energy expended the equivalent of lifting one ton sixty-four feet. What a vigorous man the President is!

ONLY 118 YEARS OLD AND SEEKS A BRIDE.

[Eldora, Ia., Telegram to the St. Louis Post-Dispatch.]

Louis Young, who has passed his 118th birthday, wants to get married. He seeks a young wife, as he does not wish to be bothered with an old woman. Young, who is a negro, has been married three times, taking his first wife when he was twenty-five years old and living with her for more than forty years. "One year hence," as he expressed it, he married again, and his third spouse was "Mr. Carroll's colored woman, Mary Ann," his wife for twenty-seven years.

TUNNEL THROUGH ORE.

[Austin, Tex., Telegram to the New York Times.]

Advices from Mexico say that the Guanacevi Tunnel Company has been organized for the purpose of constructing a tunnel through a mountain a distance of 10,000 feet in the Guanacevi mining district of Mexico. The estimated cost of the tunnel is $4,000,000 gold.

Over 200 known veins of gold, silver and copper will be tapped. The tunnel will be 2,200 feet below the surface at one point.

LOUISVILLE SOCIETY

INTERESTING READING.

Mrs. Bessie Bown Ricker, of Chicago, Coming Under Auspices of the Parish House Guild of Christ Church Cathedral.

A Literary and Social Event

THERE will be an interesting literary and social event on the afternoon of February 20 at the Woman's Club, when Mrs. Bessie Bown Ricker, of Chicago, will give some character readings assisted by Miss Anita Muldoon in song.

Mrs. Ricker is being brought to Louisville by the Parish House Guild of Christ Church Cathedral for the purpose of raising money towards the fund for the Parish house for the diocese.

It will be remembered that there is a plan on foot to build a parish house on Second street near Christ Church Cathedral, where the working classes will have a place to go in their leisure hours for rest, recreation and instruction. The building will be equipped with all modern improvements; will have a commodious library, gymnasium, baths, etc.

A snug sum has already been amassed towards building this house, and the Parish House Guild exists solely to increase the fund. A tea was given early in the winter for this purpose and a snug amount was realized.

The present entertainment will take place at the Woman's Club on Monday afternoon, February 20, at 3 o'clock and after the reading there will be an informal tea with Mrs. J. D. Stewart presiding at the tea table.

There are several committees who have charge of the entertainment and their chairmen are as follows:

Executive—Mrs. John Middleton, Mrs. J. W. E. Bayly, Mrs. Joseph McCulloch, Miss Mary Ballard.

Christ Church Cathedral—Mrs. William N. Cox and Miss Alice White.

St. Paul's Church—Mrs. Arthur Granville Langham.

St. Andrew's Church—Mrs. Edward A. Hewett.

Church of the Advent—Miss Minnie Hilliard.

Grace Church—Mrs. L. E. Johnston.

Calvary Church—Mrs. Robert Bingham and Miss Lelia Thompson.

Mrs. Ricker is a most charming reader, and with the assistance of Miss Anita Muldoon in song, the afternoon promises to be most delightful.

An interesting programme has been arranged and is as follows:

(a) Mother Lix ..... Wolcott
(b) Limitations of Youth ..... Eugene Field
(c) "Supposemin" ..... Hunt
(d) Sh-h-h ..... Nesbit
Mrs. Bessie Bown Ricker.
(a) Aspiration ..... Alyward
(b) The window ..... Cecil
Miss Anita Muldoon.
The Leper, Happy Little Cripple, Prior to Miss Bells' Appearance ..... J. Whitcomb Riley
Mrs. Bessie Bown Ricker.
Two Songs from the Turkish Hills ..... Ceeteam
Miss Anita Muldoon.
Sketches in French, Swede and Negro Dialects.
Mrs. Bessie Bown Ricker.
Come Close, Beloved ..... Frank Lambert
Miss Anita Muldoon.
Views of Life In a Hotel (Child Monologue) ..... Noble
Accompanist, Mrs. Newton Crawford.

More than a hundred of the most prominent women in society will be the patronesses of the entertainment, and the list includes the following:

MESDAMES.

Thruston Ballard,	William Robinson,
Jos. McCulloch,	C. C. Mengel,
John Middleton,	J. B. Hardy,
Arthur Peter,	W. O. Bonnie,
Chas. Ballard,	George Robinson,
Alex. Barret,	G. A. Winston,
Robt. Bingham,	Wallace McDowell,
J. W. E. Bayly,	J. K. Mason,
C. E. Claggett,	George Danforth,
Wm. Cox,	George M. Davie,
Mallory Davis,	Basil Duke,
Hector Dulaney,	Robert A. Locke, Jr.
Gavin Fulton,	C. L. Nelson,
Wm. Kaye,	W. C. Reamer,
Herman Newcomb,	W. W. Thompson,
Alex. Galt Robinson,	Robt. M. Steele,
Alex. Goldsborough Robinson,	Helm Bruce,
W. P. Semple,	Samuel Culbertson,
Jeff Stewart,	John R. Castleman,
Robt. Witherspoon,	Chas. H. Pettet,
John White,	Owen Tyler,
John Cuperton,	George Newman,
Will Tapp,	Philip Corbusier,
Fannie Middleton,	W. F. Durrett,
W. W. Davies,	S. Zorn,
Edwin Ferguson,	J. M. Atherton,
Floyd Jefferson,	W. L. Lyons,
Arthur Langham,	George J. Long,
James Clarke,	D. L. Miller,
J. C. Parker,	W. B. Pendick,
Richard M. Hartwell,	Chas. G. Strater,
John Marshall,	William Culbertson,
G. A. Querbacker,	Joseph H. Oglesby,
Alex Humphrey,	Kennedy Helm,
Wm. Heyburn,	Hope Lindenberger,
Joshua Breed,	H. B. Bandall,
A. J. Carroll,	John Hughes,
Charles L. Robinson,	Robt. Tyler,
Percy Thomas,	Graham MacFarlane
W. H. May,	Luke P. Blackburn,
W. P. Davis,	G. A. Breaux,
R. F. Bonnie,	John W. Beckley,
John A. Armstrong,	C. B. Robinson,
Gilmer Adams,	Hampden Zane,
Harry Grinstead,	S. C. Hudson,
Charles Cralk,	Victor Newcomb,
Baylor Hickman,	Samuel Dorr,
M. L. Akers,	Alvin Terry,
J. P. Love,	H. P. Cottell,
Henry S. Gray,	Geo. W. Andersen,
Meade Robinson,	Jennie Tyler,
Peyton Clarke,	Dudley Winston,
John Helm,	John C. Lewis,
Edward A. Hewett,	Herman Beckurts,
Henry Tuley,	Harry Smyser,
Enos Tuley,	P. J. Woolridge,

MISSES.

Annie Bridges,	Florence Danforth,
Mary Ballard,	Juliet Pirtle,
Louise Bell,	Sallie Robinson,
Georgia Beckley,	Mary Short,
Eva Churchill,	Alice White,
Marjory Cole,	Minnie Hilliard,
Nellie Snead McDonald,	Maud Ainslie,
	Nellie Peter.

MRS. JOHN W. RODMAN OF FRANKFORT.



[Photo by Standiford.]

Mrs. Rodman, who is one of the handsomest matrons in the State, is the guest of Mrs. John H. Brand.

THERE had learned enough to convince him that he did not desire the presence of this gentleman, however aristocratic his lineage might be. He did not explain this in the short note recalling the invitation. It merely stated that the host felt himself compelled to do as he did and regretted the necessity for his act.

The episode has awakened discussion. Sympathizers with the New Yorker insist that it is high time for society here to cease taking in any foreigner who may present himself, without question as to his antecedents and standing in his own country.

On the other side, it is asserted that this young man might better have been allowed to go to the ball, where his presence would not have been a great shock to the guests, and that afterward he could have been made to understand that he was not expected to continue to visit the house. The reply to this is that the mere presence of this man in such a New York home would have given him social standing in New York, which he did not deserve.

"It's a wonder to me that there are not more complications than there are, in view of the generous way in which foreigners are received here," said a foreigner of title who has been in New York for the past year. "I have often wondered on what principle they were selected.

"The men of the Diplomatic Corps are of course accredited everywhere, but the swarm of titled small fry seen at some of the New York entertainments are a wonder to me. Foreigners are always amused when they see the lists of titled guests who are made much of in American homes, and I must say that the impression that one gets from a distance is a total misrepresentation of what New York society really is.

"Take one big ball given every year, which is supposed to be the most representative entertainment of the city. The New Yorkers there are men of wealth or position, who have some right to be present at a gathering that presumably represents the best. Scattered among them are some twenty or thirty men with assorted titles from all the Continental nations.

"In nine cases out of ten there is nothing to explain the presence of those men at such a place beyond the possession of a title. That is very often hazy, allowed merely for formal reasons and seldom representative of any present wealth, valor or conspicuousness of any kind. In their own countries these men or their fathers might be just as prominent as a police captain or fire marshal or some of the small officials in the Building or Street Cleaning Department.

"New Yorkers of wealth, cultivation and personal attractiveness far exceeding these men, and with personal records that can more readily withstand scrutiny, would never be invited to take part in this ball, but any titled fledgling with the flimsiest claim to be a Count or a Baron may be an honored guest there if he only pulls a few wires."

JUNE WEDDING.

Miss Elizabeth McMichael and Mr. Harold Ryan, of Canada, To Be Married.

AN engagement which is just announced and which will interest the younger members of society is made this morning by the mother of the bride, Mrs. Florence G. McMichael, and is that of Miss Elizabeth Brooks McMichael and Mr. Harold George A. Ryan, of Guelph, Ontario, Canada.

No date has been set for the wedding other than that it will be solemnized some time in June.

Miss McMichael is one of the most charming of the younger girls, and her fiance is one of the leading wholesale dry goods merchants of Canada.

MUSICAL MEETING.

The Woman's Club Will Have a Most Interesting Afternoon Wednesday At 3 O'clock.

THE second meeting of the musical department of the Woman's Club this season will be held Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock at the Woman's Club, when a delightful programme, arranged by Miss Hattie Bishop, will be given.

It will consist mainly of Creole music and American war songs, and Miss Bishop has gone to much pains to secure accurate information with regard to all the numbers on the programme.

The soloists of the afternoon will be Mrs. Americus Callahan, of Chicago, and Mrs. Rowena Williams Day, of Clarksville, Tenn. The former has assisted Mr. Henry Krebiel in his lecture on "Creole Music" and has also studied both the music and the soft Creole patois with a Creole of New Orleans.

Mrs. Williams will sing some old plantation songs, in which she is said to excel, and will also give a few characteristic stories.

A feature of special interest is the old tune of "The Blackbird," the tracing of which will be given in Mr. Hawley's own words.

The American war songs will also be given by drum and fife.

The programme in full is as follows:

I—"The Blackbird" ..... Drum and Fife
Old Jacobite tune played while Maj. Andre was led to execution, traced and preserved by Mr. E. H. Hawley, of the National Museum, Washington, and used by his kind permission for the first time on any programme.
II.—Old Creole Songs ..... Mrs. Callahan
"Ione, de, trois, Caroline."
"Belle Layotte."
"Ma Mourri."
"Quand mo te'."
"Aurore Pradire."
III.—Negro Melodies ..... Mrs. Day
"Mourner! We Gwine To Land On De Sho'."
"Joshua Was the Son of Nun."
"My Father's Gone a Journey."
"Sinner! You'd Better Mind How You Walk On De Cross."
"Liver Daniel."
IV.—War Songs ..... Drum and Fife
"Maryland, My Maryland."
"Marching Through Georgia."
"Star-spangled Banner."
"Battle Cry of Freedom."
"Tramp, Tramp, Tramp the Boys Are Marching."
"John Brown."
"The Bonny Blue Flag."
"Yankee Doodle."
"Dixie."
V.—Old Creole Songs ..... Mrs. Callahan
"Ah! Suzette."
"Poo' pidi Momzelle Zizi."
"Quan' patate la cinte."
"Papa va a la Riviere."
"Creole Candjo."
"Miche Bainjo."
VI.—Negro Melodies ..... Mrs. Day
"I've Got a Brudder In Jail."
"When I Was In Heaven Sittin' Down."
"Ham Beat All Meat."
"Oh! Looker, Looker Here."
"Oh, When I'm Dald and Gone To Rest."
VII.—Modern Creole Songs..Mrs. Callahan
"Lullaby"—Louis Moreau Gottschalk.
"Tchom Bell"—Francis.

Social Privileges and Foreign Titles In New York.

NEW YORK society may be less hospitable to visiting foreigners in the future if the action of one well-known man has any significance, says the New York Sun. He invited a titled foreigner at present here to a dance at his house recently, and two days afterward withdrew the invitation, in spite of the fact that the titled foreigner had already accepted.

In the brief interval between sending and recalling the invitation, the host

The Monserrat school was selected as the first school to have the picture because Frank Parsons was a student there and because the regant of the chapter was a pupil of Mrs. Monserrat, for whom the school was named.

An interesting programme is being arranged for the presentation of the pictures and will include among other things short essays on Washington, and Marshall written by William J. and Marshall Hardy.

Mrs. Neville Bullitt will make a short speech when George Washington's picture is presented, and Mrs. Parsons will present Masshall's.

The committee in charge of the presentation is composed of the following: Mesdames Sallie Marshall Hardy, Frank Parsons, Neville Bullitt, John A. Larrabee and Miss Virginia Howe.

MISS MARY MANFULL.



[Drawn from life by Miss Eugenia Johnson.]

MISS MANFULL, WHO IS THE ONLY DAUGHTER OF MRS. JOHN MANFULL AND A NIECE OF MISS MARY DAVIDSON, IS ONE OF THE LOVELIEST AND MOST ATTRACTIVE OF THE YOUNG GIRLS IN LOUISVILLE.

PRESENT PICTURES.

The John Marshall Chapter Will Give Two Portraits Yearly To the Public Schools of Louisville.

THE John Marshall Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution has decided to present two pictures each year—one of George Washington and the other of Chief Justice John Marshall—to the different public schools of Louisville until each school possesses them.

The presentation will be made always the first part of February, between February 4, the day John Marshall was made Chief Justice of the United States, and February 22, Washington's birthday.

The first pictures to be given will be presented this month to the Monserrat school and will be hung in the eighth-grade room, of which Miss Elizabeth Slouffer is teacher.

The two pictures to be given are rare old engravings. The one of George Washington was bought by the regent of the John Marshall Chapter, Mrs. Sallie Marshall Hardy, together with another of Martha Washington, from the sale of Miss Anna Hanna's effects. It is a copy of Gilbert Stuart's portrait of the famous couple. Mrs. Hardy presented the one of Martha Washington to the Kentucky Society of Colonial Dames at the January meeting at Mrs. Morris Belknap's.

The John Marshall picture is a copy of the Inman portrait of the Chief Justice, and is owned by the late Frank Parsons. His widow is giving this picture.

ANCIENT HISTORY.

How Society Used To Enjoy Itself In the Days of 1872 and '73 In Louisville.

SOCIETY in Louisville to-day is not different from that of thirty-five years ago, when the fathers and mothers of the present generation held sway, and the names of Mr. James Fetter, Mr. Thomas Rudd, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Clark, Misses Madeline and Ellie Robinson, Miss Kate Hamilton, Miss Emmie Ward, etc., were the familiar ones in the chronicles of social doings.

The Galt House, then as now, was the favorite place for giving large parties, and there were german clubs then whose entertainments were similar to those of to-day.

The Patriarchs of those old days was the Bachelor German, an organization of young men, whose entertainments at the Galt House were the events in society.

An account of one of these old cotillons taken from the Courier-Journal of 1872 or 1873 will be of interest to the older members of society as well as to the younger ones, whose parents and relatives are mentioned in the quaint "write up."

The heading of the account, which reads as follows, is interesting:

THE BACHELOR GERMAN.
Gathering of the Belles and the Beaux of the Bon-ton.
A Midwinter Night's Dream.

The article in part is as follows:

Once more the winter is upon us—the gay season which brings with it revelry and merry-making. For some months we have had but the memory of the joys which were recalled only as we looked back upon the fading past; joys which, while they lasted, were bright with beauty, and which gave to the heart a kindlier sentiment, and to the eye a brighter glance, but evanescent and fading with the moment.

But they have gone again—operas and concerts, dramas and spectacles, balls and parties, and last, though not least, the germans. Of these many have been given, but the most brilliant of this or any season took place Thursday evening at the Galt House. It had been whispered for some weeks among the initiated that the most magnificent entertainment of the season was to be given at the Galt House by the gentlemen of the Bachelor German.

Expectation was on tip-toe, for with such managers as Mr. Thomas Rudd, Mr. Lewis Clark and Mr. James Fetter no undertaking could fail; and it was believed that this party would be unusually brilliant. The sequel fully justified all the most sanguine expectations. The invitations were issued a week beforehand, and from that time, at all hours and all places, nothing was discussed but this entertainment, more eagerly anticipated than was ever any fete du sol of the Bourbons.

The grand hotel had donned its festive attire, and at 10 o'clock there began to sweep through the broad halls dames and cavaliers in quick succession like the crowds that swarm through the corridors of Buckingham palace. At an early hour dancing began—there being two leading couples; from one end of the room Mr. Lewis Clark and his wife, and from the other Mr. Thomas Rudd and Miss Cook, late of Cincinnati, now of Louisville. Other couples followed and the scene presented was brilliant in the extreme and defies description.

We can make no attempt to describe the figures; to us whose dancing days are over before the German became an institution, it is as incomprehensible as an "Arian Mystery."

A description of the gowns worn by the women follows, and some of them will interest present day society:

Mrs. Bessie Bown Ricker.



She will come to Louisville February 20 to give character readings at the Woman's Club, assisted by Miss Anita Muldoon in song.

Mrs. Lewis Clark, as leader and hostess, never appeared to more advantage than on this occasion. She wore a blue gauze de chambrey with a wreath of white roses in her hair.

Miss Emmie Ward (now Mrs. Emily Ward Gilmore) was handsomely dressed in white illusion; the overdress was unusually pretty, festooned with rich crimson flowers, from which depended trailing bunches of gold wheat. Beautiful she undoubtedly is, and by right of inheritance, too. In this republican country of ours, we cannot entail our estates, but there is no law against beauty being handed down from generation to generation, as in the Ward family, it most certainly has been. Miss Emmie, bright with the flush of early youth, is a fit representative of a long line of handsome ancestors.

Miss Madeline Robinson (now Mrs. William L. Bridgeford, whose daughter Miss Madeline Bridgeford is now in society), whose stately and handsome figure attracted the attention of all observers, wore a gold-colored silk, very becoming, which, being the only dress in the room of that color, was much noticed.

Miss Ellie Robinson (now Mrs. Garvin Bell, and the mother of Miss Louise Bell), a perfect little "pocket Venus," wore a light blue silk. We do not believe Tom Moore found anything fairer when he went angel hunting under the shade of the sumacks, than the pretty face of this young creature.

Miss Maggie Prather (now Mrs. Margaret Luce), sparking as usual, was simply dressed in white tarletan, with a ladder-like trimming of black velvet. She has the happiest turn at repartee, and kept all around her in good humor.

Miss Mary Ballard (now Mrs. Charles Davidson, of Cincinnati, and the sister of Misses Fannie and Susie Ballard), who is as full of sparkling wit as she is graceful and bewitching, wore a becoming dress of rose-colored silk with trimmings of black velvet and white illusion. She is at all times stylishly dressed, but on this occasion she surpassed herself.

And so the account continues, taking each girl—Miss Kate Hamilton, Miss Lena Jacob, now Mrs. Clark, of New York; Miss Kate Smith, Miss Lucy Hill, the aunt of Mrs. E. R. Thomas, of New York, and Mrs. Worth Otter, and throwing bouquets at each, while describing their gowns.

Among the other guests mentioned were Gen. and Mrs. John Watts Kearney, Mrs. Col. Alexander, Mrs. Allan Polk, Mrs. Gen. Custar, Mrs. Gen. Sturges, Mrs. Col. Eddy and Mrs. Gen. Baird.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

MISS JANE HELM will be the guest of honor at a breakfast to be given on Monday morning, February 20, at the Pendennis Club by Miss Mary Harris Ballard. The guests will be limited to the Helm-Norton bridal party.

Mr. Eckstein Norton, of New York, will give a stag dinner at the Pendennis Club on Saturday, February 18, in honor of his groomsmen.

Miss Marjory Cole will be the hostess at an informal bridge party to be given to-morrow morning in honor of Miss Sallie Robinson.

The regular meeting of the Albert Sidney Johnston Chapter, U. D. C., will be held Monday, February 13, at 3 o'clock, in the parlor of the Louisville Hotel.

The President, Mrs. Andrew Broaddus, will present certificates of membership to the following new members: Mesdames L. E. Darnell, Minnie Wilson Altsheler, Emily L. McDaniel, Bettie P. Bagley, Ada Bibb Blackburn, Burton Jones, and Misses Ida Funk and Ellen Pope Gabl.

The members are requested to come early as some important business must be considered before the programme for the day is taken up.

A paper will be read by Mrs. M. B. Tucker on "Kentucky Troops in the Confederate Armies."

A literary and social meeting of the Kentucky Society of Colonial Dames will be held to-morrow afternoon at the home of Mrs. R. A. Peter. Miss May Marriett will read a paper on "Colonial and Revolutionary Art."

Mr. and Mrs. George J. Long and Miss Annie Hodgson Long will give a dance at the Woman's Club on Friday evening, February 24.

Mrs. Louis Wymond will be the hostess of a valentine euchre on Tuesday, February 14, at her apartments in the Weissinger-Gaulbert.

Mrs. J. B. Marvin will give a musicale on Monday, February 20, in honor of Miss Jane Helm and Mr. Eckstein Norton.

All graduates of the Girls' High School will be welcomed at the "Birthday Tea" to be given at the home of the president of the Alumnae Club, 409 Belgravia Court, on next Saturday, February 18. Miss Sallie Osborne, the president, will be assisted in receiving by the board of directors, who are: Mrs. Nellie Chase Alexander, Mrs. John B. Bland, Mrs. W. R. Walter, Mrs. John L. Woodbury and Misses Jennie Clark and Isabel Logan. The Refreshment Committee is composed of the officers of last year and those who have been recently elected: Mesdames Chas. P. Weaver, Louis Seelbach, F. E. Hayes, H. P. Roberts and Misses Ruby M. Conkling and Selena Gleason. Other arrangements are in charge of the Entertainment Committee, Miss Florence McFarlane, chairman. They have secured a palmist, who will lend her art to all who wish to read the future, provided they cross her palm with silver. Mr. Edward Gleason, who has studied at the Cincinnati Conservatory of Music, will give a musical programme, and several members of the club will sing.

The regular monthly meeting of the Musical Art Society for active and associate members will take place next Tuesday morning at 11 o'clock at the Woman's Club.

Miss Anita Muldoon and Mrs. J. E. Whitney are the soloists, and a most interesting programme has been prepared.

It is as follows:

Three Little Songs—Maude Valerie White
1. When the Swallows Homeward Fly.
2. A Memory.
3. Let Us Forget.
Miss Anita Muldoon.
Allemande and Gavotte (from First Suite) ..... D'Albert
Romance ..... Rubinstein
Barcarolle ..... Godard
Mrs. J. Edwin Whitney.
Donna, Vorrei Morir ..... Tosti
La Gelida Notte ..... Giuseppe Mileci
Dimmi Perche (by request) ..... Antonio Scontrino
'O Cunziglio ..... Joe V. Ricciardi
Miss Anita Muldoon.
Impromptu, A Flat ..... Chopin
Etude, Opus 25, No. 1 ..... Chopin
Caprice after Paganini ..... Schumann
Mrs. J. Edwin Whitney.
Now Sleeps the Crimson Petal ..... Quilter
Aspiration ..... Florence Aylward
Legacies ..... Mildred Hill
The Window ..... Florence Aylward
Come Close, Beloved ..... Frank Lambert
Miss Anita Muldoon.
Mrs. Newton Crawford, accompanist.

The programme will begin promptly at 11.

The following members have been added during the past week: Mr. A. R. Cooper, Mrs. E. B. Hatcher, Mrs. Albert Strauss and Mrs. William Penick.

The marriage of Miss Jane Washington Helm and Mr. Eckstein Norton, of New York, will be solemnized on Tuesday, February 21, at noon at Calvary church, the Rev. James G. Minnigerode officiating.

Miss Emily Helm, the younger sister of the bride, will be her maid of honor, and Mr. Norton's best man will be his brother, Mr. William Norton, of New York.

Miss Helm's bridesmaids will be Misses Margaret Coleman, Martha Marvin, Louise Bell, Mary Ballard, Anna Washington, of Wesaynton, Tenn., and Elizabeth Burnett.

The groomsmen will be Messrs. George Norton, John Helm and Ike Hilliard, of this city; Messrs. Walter McKitrick, of St. Louis; Howard Gillette, of Chicago, and John Walker, of New York.

The ceremony will be followed by a wedding breakfast at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. John L. Helm, of 1523 Fourth avenue.

The Cercle Francais will meet on Monday evening at 8:15 at the Galt House, and M. Frantz Funck-Brentano, a noted historian from Paris, will lecture on "The Bastile and Its Secrets."

Mrs. Thaddeus Spindle will entertain at euchre at Klein's next Thursday afternoon, February 14.

Miss Marjory Cole will give an informal bridge party on Monday, February 20, for Miss Florence Danforth.

Mr. Philip Speed, of New York, formerly of Louisville, and Miss May Mason, of Charleston, W. Va., will be quietly married on Wednesday, February 15, at the bride's home.

She is the granddaughter of George Mason, who was Minister to England

Valentines From 1c Up.

We are showing a most complete assortment of pretty Valentine Novelties of every description, such as Love Letters, Tennis Courts, Hearts, Cupids, Automobiles, Telegrams, Fans, etc. "Special" Novelties in Artificial Scented Violets and Carnations, all neatly boxed. Prices range 25c to 75c.

Special Display of Spring Modes in

Tailored Suits, Coats and Shirt-Waist Suits.

Many exclusive ideas that are appreciated by the fashionable dressers are displayed here this week. The showing is replete with our well-recognized characteristics of originality and exclusiveness, combined with style correctness and moderate prices.

1905 Modes in Tailored Suits of Covert Cloths, Panamas and Fancy Weaves; exquisite models, high class tailoring; Prices Range $60.00 to..... **$35.00**

"Special" New Spring Tailored Suits, in Coverts, Cheviots and Fancy Weaves, in a variety of styles, in both colors and black; beautifully tailored; Price..... **$25.00**

Imported Covert Coats; Spring's Newest Modes; made of fine quality of black cloth, 19 to 22 inches long; splendidly tailored. Prices range $30.00 to..... **$12.50**

Spring Models Silk Shirt Waist Suits; we show them in black and colors; large variety of styles, plaited skirts, etc.; Prices Range $30.00 to..... **$9.00**

Cravenette Rain Coats; new styles, made of finest quality; shades tan, Oxford, olive and black; all sizes; Prices Range $30.00 to..... **$15.00**

Waists, Skirts and Muslin Underwear

Just received a full line of McGee Underskirts, in a large variety of styles and materials; prices $5.00 to **$2.00**

New Spring Shirt Waist, made of fine Batiste, beautifully made, trimmed with tucks, fine laces or embroidery; Prices Range $5.00 to..... **$1.00**

Clearance Sale of fine French Flannel Waists; colors and black; all sizes; at half price.

Dressing Sacques made of Elderdown; all sizes and colors; $2.00 and $2.25 values; now..... **$1.25**

Clearance Sale of Outing Gowns, made of double fleece outing, fancy stripes; all sizes; values $1.00 and $1.25; now..... **75c**

Outing Gowns, in white and colors; good quality and styles; $2.00 and $2.50 values for..... **$1.50**

Special Sale Muslin Underwear

39c Fine Muslin Gown with hemstitched tucked yoke, cambric ruffle on neck and sleeves.

25c Corset Cover in numerous styles, lace and embroidery-trimmed, extra full front; sizes 34 to 44.

25c Muslin Drawers, fine quality, cambric ruffle, with cluster of tucks.

GREAT SALE OF

Hosiery Samples.

We have just received 2,000 pairs of genuine Hosiery samples, the portion allotted to us by New York's largest importer. They are made up of the season's best styles; every pair perfect and marked at ⅓ to ½ the price you will pay later in the season for the same quality. Now's your opportunity to lay in a supply. Don't miss it.

LOT 1—Ladies' plain black and lace effect Cotton Hose, full seamless, worth 15c; sale price **10c**

LOT 2—A lot of Children's Bicycle Ribbed Cotton Hose and Infants' Cashmere Hose with silk heels and toes; all colors; sold for 19c and 25c; sale price **12½c**

LOT 3—A lot of Ladies' fine Cotton and Lisle Hose, plain black, tan, plain lace effect, split foot and white foot; every pair sold for 25c; 3 pairs for 60c; sale price..... **17c**

LOT 4—A lot of Ladies' high grade Cotton and Lisle Hose, plain, lace and with split foot; every pair sold for 39c; 4 pairs for $1.00; sale price..... **28c**

LOT 5—THIS IS THE BEST LOT. A great selection of high grade Lisle Thread and Cotton Hose, plain silk embroidered, lace ankle and lots of fancy styles; every pair sold for 50c and 65c; 3 pairs for $1.00; sale price..... **35c**

LOT 6—A lot of Ladies' extra quality Lisle Thread, lace ankle, fine embroidery and sheer gauze lisle, black and colors; sold for 75c and $1.00; sale price **49c**

LOT 7—A lot of very fine quality Lisle Hose, plain, lace effect and handsome embroidered ankles; a beautiful selection; sold for $1.00 and $1.50; sale price **69c**

STEWART DRY GOODS CO.

NEW YORK CONNECTION—JAS Mc CREERY & CO. 23RD STREET.

Colored Woolens for Spring.

Each day brings us some new choice texture, and within the past week many new weaves in advance styles for spring wear have arrived and we suggest to those who eagerly seek the exclusive fashions that they see our spring line before buying.

IMPORTED ROBES—Hand-embroidered; just received a shipment of Imported Robes in linen, mull and voiles; all hand-embroidered; very handsome; ask to see them; prices range $45 to..... **$75.00**

48-INCH FRENCH VOILES, in shepherd checks, sheer quality; very new, in combinations of brown and white, blue and white, tan and white and black and white, yd. **$1.25**

ENGLISH MOHAIRS, 46 inches wide; nothing more serviceable for shirt-waist suits; they come in checks and plaids and all the staple shades; yard **$1.50**

CHECK VIGEREAUX SUITINGS for shirt-waist suits; a soft and dressy material, in green, tan and new blue; 46 inches wide; yard..... **$1.00**

SILK EMB. DOT-CHECK VOILE—This fabric is entirely new, being one of the season's most attractive novelties; 46 inches wide; yard **$2.00**

"SPRING WEIGHT" COVERT CLOTHS, in a fine assortment of shades; splendid quality; 48 inches wide; special, per yard..... **$1.25**

ORIENTAL RUGS At Greatly Reduced Prices.

Mr. H. Tashgain has just returned from New York, where he secured, at less than importation prices, the entire wholesale stock of Oriental Rugs from the executors' sale of the estate of the late A. Aleon, 103 Fifth avenue, New York, and announces as the quantities are entirely too large for the retail trade and his present facilities, he is willing to offer the surplus of large carpet sizes and small rugs at greatly reduced prices. If you are interested in Oriental Rugs you cannot afford to overlook this opportunity. This offer will continue while the surplus stock lasts.

Lot 1—18 fine Antique "Irans," average size 8.6x4.6; $45.00 to $60.00 values; now..... **$35.00**

Lot 2—21 Antique "Irans," average size 8x4; $40.00 to $50.00 values; now..... **$30.00**

Lot 3—30 Mixed Antique Rugs, average size 7.6x4; $35.00 to $40.00 values; now..... **$25.00**

Lot 4—52 Mixed Antique Rugs, average size 7 ft.x4; $30.00 to $35.00 values; now..... **$20.00**

Lot 5—40 Shirvans and Beloochistans, average size 4 ft.x6; $25.00 to $30.00 values; now..... **$15.00**

Lot 6—20 Shirvans and Beloochistans, average size 4.6x3.6; $20.00 and $25.00 values; now..... **$12.50**

Lot 7—18 Antique Beloochistans, average size 4 ft.x3.6; values $15.00 and up; now..... **$8.50**

Lot 8—12 Antique Rugs, average size 4.4x3 ft.; $12.00 to $15.00 values; now..... **$7.00**

"Sultanabad," size 13.9x10 ft.; value $200.00; now..... **$130.00**

"Sultanabad," size 10.5x8.8; value $140.00; now **$75.00**

"Mushgabad," size 13.6x10.1; value $275.00; now..... **$165.00**

"Mushgabad," size 10 ft.x9.1; value $145.00; now **$100.00**

"Serapi," size 15.6x11.9; value $550.00; now **$365.00**

"Serapi," size 12 ft.x9.3; value $325.00; now **$222.00**

"Royal Antique Kermanshea," size 16.2x11.5; value $1,500; now.. **$950.00**

"Royal Serook," very fine; size 12.5x9.1; value $800; now..... **$400.00**

Forty Carpet-Size Rugs at Same Ratio of Reductions.

Imported Laces and Embroideries.

We will have ready for your choosing to-morrow the season's daintiest French effects in Imported Laces, Embroideries and Trimmings; now is your opportunity to select the exclusive things. Our assortments were never more complete.

Richness and Elegance of Our Spring Wash Fabrics.

Richness and elegance characterize our showing of Wash Fabrics for spring 1905. Fresh, crisp, dainty effects shown in great variety. Our reputation for showing the correct things in this particular line makes us competent to select styles that you prefer from the enormous variety of weaves and designs offered this season.

COLORED WASH GOODS SECTION

50 beautiful designs of MULHOUSE CORDED ORGANDIES will be placed on sale Monday; value 35c; special, yard **25c**

"SATIN LUMINEAUX"—This delicate new weave comes in both plain and corded effects, more brilliant than pure silk and yet washable; special Monday, yard **45c**

MERCERIZED EMPRESS CLOTH, shown in 12 different shades, specially desirable for shirt waist suits or separate waists; fast colors; extra value, yard **45c**

White Goods Section.

EXTRA SPECIAL—Embroidered Linen Shirt Waist Patterns; Monday special $4, $4.50 and **$5.00**

5,000 yards Pure Linen Lawn, extra good quality; good 40c value; special Monday ... **25c**

50 pieces SHEER PERSIAN LAWNS, our own importation; Monday we offer them much under value at, yard, 40c, 35c and..... **25c**

EXTRA SPECIAL!

40 pieces POPELINE RAY'EE, a new satin finish fabric, Monday, to introduce, on center counters at **15c** YD.

LINEN DEPT. SPECIALS.

25c a yard—Colored Linen Suitings in mixtures of blue and white, green and white, black and white and variety of colors for shirt waist suits.

35c a yard—"Linen Etamine," in pretty assortment of colors, 27 inches wide; the popular material for shirt waists.

75c a yard—27 inches wide—Linen Suitings, in all colors, such as burnt onion, light blue, lavender, medium blue, pink, etc. This is the season's newest weave, suitable for wash suits; also embroidered novelties in polka dot and ring effects.

95c a yard—90 inches wide—All Linen Sheeting for the popular white shirt waist suits. We have only a limited quantity at this price.

Newest Spring Silks.

New ideas in Silks are coming to the front each day. Invariably the season's most exclusive novelties are first shown here, and we suggest to our patrons that they defer purchasing until our European novelties arrive, of which due notice will be given in the daily chronicles.

Monday we offer a new line of Genuine Japanese Costume Dress Silks in neat dot effects, made especially for service from sewing silks in all the new and desirable shades; full 24 inches wide; special, yard..... **59c**

New Dress Pongees, in both natural and street shades; extra good values; guaranteed to wash, 20 inches wide; yard 75c; 27 inches wide, yard, $1.00; 36 inches wide, yard .. **$1.25**

Special—Short Ends of Fancy Silks—49c.

To clean up quickly we have made one price on an entire lot of Short Ends of Fancy Silks; many values in the lot formerly sold at 85c, $1.25 and $1.50 yard; Monday while they last, special **49c**

Season's Lowest Prices Boys' Clothing.

Novelty and Woolen Suits.

$12.50 and $10.00 values, now.....$7.50
$10, $8.50 and $7.50 values, now.....$5.00
All-wool Suits, Double-breasted and Norfolk styles:
$10.00 values, now.....$5.00
$12.00 values, now.....$7.50

Fancy Overcoats.

High Novelties in Cheviots, Scotch Mixtures, etc.
$12.00 values, now.....$7.50
$7.50 values, now.....$5.00
$6.00 values, now.....$4.00
$5.00 values, now.....$3.50

during the Civil War, from the Confederate States.

Mr. Speed is the son of Mrs. Jennie Ewing Speed and a nephew of Mrs. J. Montgomery Wright, of this city. He is one of the successful newspaper men among the Louisville colony in New York.

The Louisville branch of the Women's Auxiliary of the American Civics Association, of which Mrs. John G. Simrall is president, will offer prizes again this year for the best flower and vegetable garden made by both adults and children.

Mrs. John Stratton is chairman of the garden contest, and information about it can be obtained from her. Seeds for the garden may be obtained from Mrs. John G. Simrall, of 1509 Fourth avenue.

Bishop Charles Edward Woodcock will address the united auxiliaries of the Episcopal churches at St. Paul's church on Thursday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

The members of other denominations are invited to attend the talk which will be held at St. Paul's church.

The next meeting of the John Marshall chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution will be held Wednesday afternoon, February 22, at 3 o'clock at the home of Mrs. Howard Morton Griswold.

The Literature Committee of the Alumnae Club will hold its next department meeting on Friday, February 17, at 3:30 o'clock at the Semple Collegiate School, 1221 Fourth avenue. The subject will be Thackeray's "The Newcomes."

PERSONALS.

MISS MARY HARRIS BALLARD will leave the last of this month for Tallahassee, Fla., where she will join her mother, Mrs. Thruston Ballard, for the rest of the winter.

Mrs. J. W. Stine and daughter, Mrs. Louise Holloway, left yesterday for New York on a visit of two weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry B. Spencer, Misses Ethel Humphrey and Emily Hussey, who have been spending the past month traveling through California on Mr. Spencer's private car, will return home on the 15th.

Miss Mildred Thompson is the guest of her brother, Mr. William K. Thompson, during the illness of Mrs. Thompson, who is at Dr. Lewis McMurtry's Infirmary. Mrs. Thompson is now much improved.

Miss Jennie Green, of Falls of Rough, who has been spending the past week at the Galt House with her father, Col. Lafayette Green, will leave to-day for Atlanta, Ga., on a visit to her cousin, Mrs. Frank Woodruff.

Mrs. Robert Coleman Thompson and three daughters, Misses Blanche, Elizabeth and Sidney Thompson, who have been spending several months in Louisville with Mrs. William Kelly, Mrs. Thompson's mother, have gone to Charleston, W. Va., where they will make their future home.

Mrs. Gerard Stuyvesant, of New York, is in the city visiting her sister, Mrs. Harry Jabine. Mrs. Stuyvesant was Miss Minnie Floyd, of Louisville.

Mrs. J. Madison Jackson, of Parkersburg, W. Va., who has been the guest of Mrs. Kennedy Helm, returned home yesterday.

Miss Theo Nelson, of Winchester, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Kennedy Helm, returned home yesterday. She will return to Louisville in ten days to visit her sister again.

Mr. and Mrs. Byron Hilliard and children, who have been spending some time in Paris, France, and who were more recently at Territet, Switzerland, are now settled at Caux, Switzerland, for the rest of the winter.

Miss Lou Hopkins, of St. Louis, who has been the guest of Miss Anita Muldoon for the past four weeks, is now visiting Mrs. J. K. Woodward.

Mr. and Mrs. Terry Benton, who have been with Mrs. Robert Tilford this winter, are now with Dr. and Mrs. C. G. Edwards.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Gardiner, who are spending the winter with Dr. and Mrs. C. G. Edwards, are now visiting Dr. A. M. Cartledge.

Mr. and Mrs. James P. Helm and Mr. and Mrs. James Clark, Jr., left Thursday for Pensacola, Fla., on a visit of two weeks.

Mrs. William Cleland, of Lebanon, is in the city visiting Mrs. Hite Barret.

Miss Maggie Bell, of Elizabethtown, is in the city visiting Mrs. James E. Gorin and family.

Mr. Windiman Monroe, of Houston, Tex., is in the city visiting Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Atwood. He came to Louisville on account of the illness of his daughter, Miss Anna Monroe, who has been visiting Mr. and Mrs. Atwood.

Miss Maria Thompson, who is in Bardstown visiting Mrs. Samuel Muir, is expected home early this week.

Mrs. Margaret Luce and sister, Miss Epple Prather, who have been spending the winter at Mrs. Virginia Montgomery's, are now with Mrs. Austin Speed, of 409 Park avenue.

Miss Marcie Robinson is visiting her brother, Mr. Philip Robinson, in the absence of her sister, Mrs. Frederick D. Hussey in Tallahassee, Fla.

Miss Madeline Bridgeford, who has been spending several weeks in Sardis, Miss., with her sister, Mrs. R. M. Carrier, is expected home the last of this month. Miss Bridgeford, who went South for her health, is much improved.

Miss Nella Rankins and Miss Lucinda Trabue, who have been spending the winter in Europe with Miss Mary Bartlett and a party of girls, will sail for home February 17 on the King Albert. They have just concluded a visit of two weeks in Sicily and are now in Greece. From Greece they will come to Italy, sailing from Naples for Genoa.

Mr. and Mrs. Rankins, Miss Rankins' parents, will go to New York early in March to meet them.

Mrs. Sterling W. Price, of Henderson, will arrive in Louisville to-morrow to attend the meeting of the Colonial Dames, and will be the guest of Mrs. R. A. Peter.

Miss Barbour Bruce, who has been ill at Norton Infirmary for the past three weeks, has recovered and has returned to her apartment at the St. James.

Mrs. Felix Ewing, of Nashville, will arrive in Louisville this week on a visit to Mrs. John L. Helm. She will be joined next week by Mr. Ewing and they will be then at the Galt House.

Mrs. Thomas Floyd Smith and son, Mr. Bruce Smith, of Glenview, spent several days in the city this week with Mr. and Mrs. Helm Bruce.

Miss Preston Bruce has been spending the past week with her brother and sister-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Helm Bruce.

Mrs. Rowena Williams Day, of Clarksville, Tenn., will arrive in Louisville Tuesday on a short visit to Mrs. A. C. Rawson. She is coming to take part in the Woman's Club meeting on Wednesday afternoon under the auspices of the music department.

Miss Rosa Robinson entertained informally at bridge yesterday afternoon in honor of Mrs. Robert Patterson, of Rome, Ga. There were four tables of players.

Mrs. Edward Gheens, who has been critically ill for the past week at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Attila Cox, was a little improved yesterday, and her physician, Dr. John G. Cecil, was more hopeful of her condition.

Mrs. Edward Altsheler, who has been ill with grip for the past week, is convalescent.

Miss Marguerite Henderson, who has been spending several weeks in Pittsburg with Miss Edna Lappe, will return home on Monday. She expected to visit at Cambridge Springs, Pa., before returning, but has been ill with bronchitis, which hastened her return home.

Miss Eliza Altsheler, who has been spending several weeks with Mr. and Mrs. Edward Altsheler, is now with Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Altsheler.

Miss Elizabeth De Hart Smith, who has been spending the past two weeks with Mrs. Warren Henderson, will return home on Monday.

Mr. Miller Henderson left yesterday for New Orleans, where he will join his uncle, Mayor Charles Grainger.

Mrs. Paul Caine, who has been at the Waverley Hotel, is now the guest of Mrs. W. J. Dodd, of St. James Court. Her son, Mr. Sidney Atmore Caine, has returned to Boston.

Miss Irene Fitzgerald, of Richmond, Va., and Mrs. Frank Mead, of Knoxville, spent the past week in Louisville with Miss Carrie Fitzgerald.

Miss Edith Fitzgerald, who has been in San Francisco, Cal., visiting Mrs. May Carr Leib, formerly Mrs. Louis Leib, of Louisville, did not return to Louisville in time for the funeral of her father, but will arrive early this week.

The Misses Fitzgerald will break up housekeeping at Fountain Court, and will go to Richmond, Va., to make their home with their uncle, Mr. William H. Fitzgerald.

News has reached Louisville of the marriage last week of Mrs. May Carr Leib to a Mr. Monserrat, a prominent lawyer of San Francisco. More definite information with regard to the marriage has not been received by Mrs. Leib's Louisville friends.

Miss Mary Field Werne will leave Monday for St. Louis, where she will visit her sister, Mrs. Miles Turpin. Mr. and Mrs. Turpin will move shortly from St. Louis to Charleston, W. Va.

Mrs. D. E. Kline, who has been spending several weeks in Chicago with her daughter, Mrs. C. L. Pierce, has returned home.

Mrs. James F. Burns and little daughter, Miss Elizabeth Burns, and Mrs. Thomas Fleming, of Lebanon, spent yesterday in Louisville.

Mrs. William Heyburn and children left last Wednesday for Florida on a visit of two weeks.

Miss Emily Bainbridge Richardson left yesterday for Lexington, where she will visit her mother.

Miss Isabelle Brown Haldeman, the young daughter of Mrs. John Haldeman, who has been ill for the past two weeks with grip, is convalescent.

Mrs. Albert H. Smith, of 1818 First street, who has been ill since last December with pleuratic pneumonia, is convalescing.

Mr. and Mrs. Eli Brown, of Frankfort, arrived yesterday on a visit to Mrs. Peter Brashear at the St. James apartment house.

Mrs. Asher Caruth, who expected to leave last week for California, fell on the ice the day she was to have started and has since been confined to her apartment at the St. James.

Miss Mattie Sevier Bonnie has returned home from Chicago, where she went to be the maid of honor at the marriage of Miss Belle Sheridan Houston and Mr. R. De Goliar Hubbart.

The following girls have recently formed a French club and call themselves the Fleur de Lis Club:

MISSES.

Rosa Dunlap, Louise Bruce,
Elizabeth Thompson, Elizabeth Marshall,
Lyda Kelly, Sallie Guthrie,
Martha Cecil, Mary Vance.

Mrs. William Moses, who has been visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Gant, in Columbia, Tenn., has returned home.

Miss Sarah Park, of Murfreesboro, Tenn., is the guest of Mrs. Vernon Price.

Miss Olive Rogers, of Florence, Ala., will arrive Monday on a visit to Mrs. William Moses.

Mr. John Van der Cook, who for the past six years has been the European manager of the Publishers' Press and the Scripps-McRae League in London and England, has been appointed assistant editorial manager of the Publishers' Press, with headquarters in New York.

Mrs. Van Der Cook and little son, who have been spending the winter in Louisville with Mrs. Van Der Cook's parents, Maj. and Mrs. J. M. Womack, will leave in the spring to make their home in New York.

Mrs. J. Guthrie Coke will leave Monday for the South on a visit of several weeks.

Miss Katherine Strother will leave on the 15th for Cincinnati to visit Mrs. H. B. Riddell and Mrs. C. R. Brown. From there she will go to Versailles to attend the wedding of Miss Marda Crutcher and Mr. W. S. Cleveland.

Master Julian Querbacker, son of Mr. and Mrs. eGorge A. Querbacker, of 1832 First street, has recovered from an attack of diphtheria.

Mrs. L. Marx, of 1420 Second street, has returned from Nashville, where she has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. C. Bernstein.

Miss Daisy Louise Fox, who has been ill for the past week, is much improved. Her engagement to Mr. E. F. Barker, of the firm of Barker & Orr Stamp and Printing Company, of Duluth, Minn., has just been announced.

Mr. Louis D. Braun, of 1009 East Breckinridge street, left Monday to attend the Winona Technical Institute, for an absence of three years.

Mr. C. W. Erdman, who has been confined to his house since December on account of illness, left this evening for Louisiana.

The Jennie Casseday Rest Circle of King's Daughters will give a valentine party and ice cream social Tuesday evening at the residence of Miss Ida Lohr, of 901 East Market street.

Mrs. Frank O. Young, of Lexington, is visiting her grandmother, Mrs. A. B. Baird, 1208 Morton avenue.

Mrs. Laura A. Porter, of Gadsden, Ala., is in the city for a few days en

(Concluded On Page 10, Section 3.)

WOOD MANTELS AND FINE FURNITURE.



We have just completed our NEW SHOW ROOMS which are the finest in the United States.

Hegan Mfg. Co., Estab. 1837.



SUPERFLUOUS HAIR
Removed by the New Principle,
De Miracle
a revelation to modern science. It is the only scientific and practical way to destroy hair. Don't waste time experimenting with electrolysis, X-ray and depilatories. Those are offered you on the BARE WORD of the operators and manufacturers. De Miracle is not. It is the only method which is indorsed by physicians, surgeons, dermatologists, medical journals and prominent magazines. Booklet free, in plain sealed envelope. De Miracle mailed sealed in plain wrapper for $1 by DE MIRACLE CHEMICAL CO., 1912 Park ave., New York. Your money back without question (no red tape) if it fails to do all that is claimed for it. For sale by all first-class druggists, department stores and
T. P. TAYLOR & CO.,
332 Fourth ave. and Third ave. and Jefferson street.



Everybody's Buying Fans for Valentines,

Because Fans are useful gifts and always appropriate for ladies and misses. I am showing the largest assortment of Fans in Louisville.
Japanese Fans.....10c to $1.00
Spanish Fans.....10c to $1.00
Austrian Silk Fans..50c to $15.00
Mailing boxes given with every Fan, including the 10c ones.

J. S. Hilton
Successor to
The Original
Geo. Cross
Yellow Front Umbrella Store
413-4th Ave.

THE XX TH CENTURY SEWING MACHINE

New Model — Have You Seen It? — Just Out — Have You Tried It?

SINGER "66"

¶ The highest type of FAMILY SEWING MACHINE—the embodiment of SIMPLICITY and UTILITY—the ACME of CONVENIENCE.

Expert Sewing-Machine Repairs

Also sewing-machine oil of absolute purity and the best Needles and Parts for all machines at Singer Stores.

By this sign you may know and can find — Singer Stores in Every City



Death Germs

Lurk in IMPURE WATER. BU NOW for Your Home or Office a

Stone Filter

That will make Muddy Water Clear and take away other impurities in it.

1½ Gallon Size $1.75 | 2 Gallon Size $2.00
2½ Gallon Size $2.75 | 3½ Gallon Size $3.25

JONES & MILLER CO.,
HARDWARE, 316 W. Market.

FOR VALENTINE'S DAY

Send a red satin heart filled with KLEIN'S CARAMELS or the best of Candies made. ICES—Cupids, Hearts Pierced with Arrows, Valentines. CAKES—Red Hearts and Cupids. CANDIES—Red Hearts. Boxes: Red Satin Boxes and Baskets, any size.
BY MAIL—Send one, two or three dollars with card and we will send promptly in dainty boxes.

KLEIN, 516 Fourth Ave., Louisville, Ky.



HERMAN STRAUS & SONS CO.



414—416—418—MARKET STREET—418—420—422.

Sunday, February 12, 1905.—The weather to-morrow will probably be fair.

Editorial Comment.

The measure of success is not the money a man makes; not even the work he does; it is the man himself—what sort of a man has he made of himself?

The measure of success in the case of a store is not the ground it covers, or the business it does, nor the money it makes, but the store itself—what sort of a store is it? what's its character? What is its reputation in the community? If you are a stranger in Louisville, ask anyone about us—it's a record of 33 years as Louisville's most popular and progressive store.

This store aims to tell the truth in its advertisements and never exaggerates. We do not merely edit copy, but investigate every claim before we put it into print. You can therefore rely on our statements and then if you are not satisfied with your purchase bring it back; we'll refund your money.

Announce to the People of Louisville the

Arrival of More Mill Ends!

Last week we sold Mill Ends—that in the face of the best bargains we have ever known stood out like cameos. Thousands upon thousands of Louisville women attended the Mill End sale in spite of the cold, snow, ice, sleet, rain, slush, mud and everything else in the weather line that's disagreeable. In all probability there are some who were kept away by the elements. Just a hint to those who remained away and a few words to those who did come. This sale was not gotten up in a hurry; it is not an accident or a "chance shot;" it is the result of months of planning and careful buying of mill ends and short lengths from manufacturers of dependable merchandise. The past week has witnessed the arrival of a great many new lots, and we say to you all this great supply will naturally go quickly. Economy knocks at your door. Will you heed its call?

More Mill Ends of Towels and Spreads.

We have not got a patent on these low mill-end prices, and no court will grant an injunction against our selling at these, the lowest prices ever quoted in this great "gateway to the South." An opportunity like this does not present itself every day, and should be taken advantage of when it does occur.

Towel Crash 3½c

Bleached Towel Crash, 16 inches wide, lengths from 3 to 6 yds.; this is the quality that we always sell at 5c, and is a boon to the users of large quantities. We urge you to come early as there will be a big demand for this crash; mill end sale price, the yard 3½c.

Bleached Cotton 5c

Bleached Cotton and Cambric, full yard wide, the lengths are from 5 to 10 yards, every yard is worth 7½c. We fortunately secured a quantity of this staple at a price equal to one-third less than usual; mill end sale price, the yard, 5c.

Mail orders filled, but samples cannot be sent.

Towels, dozen, 50c

Bleached fringed Huck Towels, slight mill imperfections, usually sold at 75c per dozen. We have several hundred dozens of these towels. At the price we quote them at they make very interesting buying; mill end sale price, per dozen, 50c.

Bed Spreads 59c.

Hemmed Crochet Bed Spreads, good size and quality; slight mill imperfections; the value of these spreads is 85c, and it is only during a Straus mill end sale that you can get such a bargain as this—but you must hurry, as there are not many of them; mill end sale price, each, 59c.

Mail orders filled, but we advise you to order quickly.

Long Cloth, 12 yards 89c

Imperial Long Cloth, chamois finish, full 12-yard lengths, worth $1.10 per piece, but very much under price, and quoted for your selection at a big reduction; mill end sale price, piece of 12 yards, for 89c.

Indigo Prints 4½c

Best quality Indigo Blue Prints, small neat designs and good quality apron ginghams; the values represented here remarkably good and will be appreciated by shrewd buyers; mill end sale price, the yard, 4½c.

If you order by mail, do not delay.

More Mill Ends of Washable Fabrics.

From the best makers in the country come these short loom ends. These bargains will make this store the center of attraction for those seeking sterling qualities, priced right. As convincing proof, we offer for to-morrow and all the week the following great values, which will surely please the most skeptical:

Merceriz'd Sateen 10c

Seven thousand five hundred yds. of fine Mercerized Sateen and Foulards, excellent quality, light and dark grounds; pretty printed designs for shirt waists and suits, lengths of 2 to 10 yards, values 20c and 25c; mill end sale price, the yard, 10c.

Printed Cashmere 10c

Twenty-five hundred yards of Arnold's superfine printed Cashmere, full yard-wide, the latest plaids and Parisian designs; lengths of 2 to 8 yards; value 18c; mill end sale price, the yard, 10c.

Mail orders filled, but samples cannot be sent.

Shirting Percale 8c

Sea Island Shirting Percale, 36 inches wide, the best percale made, all neat pretty designs; lengths 2 to 8 yards, value 12½c; this bargain is doubly interesting because of the stability of the merchandise; mill end sale price, the yard, 8c.

Mohair Luster 12½c

Three thousands yards of fine Mohair Luster, the new spring wash fabric, looks like genuine mohair, all fast wash colors, dark grounds only, lengths of from 2 to 10 yards, value 25c; mill end sale price, the yard, 12½c.

We fill mail orders, but cannot cut samples on above.

Printed Lawns 6c

Mercerized striped printed Lawns, very sheer quality, very pretty designs, lengths of 2 to 10 yards, value 12½c; mill end sale price, the yard, 6c.

Percale dark grounds, for dresses and wrappers, 2 to 8 yard lengths, 10c values; the yard 6½c.

Dress Ginghams 7½c

Three thousand yards best Amoskeag A. F. C. Dress Ginghams, plaids, checks and stripes, lengths of 5 to 15 yards; mill end sale price, the yard, 7½c.

Mail orders filled, but we advise you to order quickly.

Mill Ends

Seven hundred yards only of All-silk Mousseline de Soie; solid colors, pretty woven designs, suitable for evening wear; two to eight yard lengths; value 50c; mill end sale price, the yard 22c

Notions

Spool silk, 20c dozen, spool 2c

Shoe Laces, 1½ yards long, 3 pairs for 5c

Pearl Buttons, fresh water, all sizes, dozen 2c

Hooks and Eyes, 4 dozen for 1c

Hair Pins, assorted, in cabinets, for 1c

Elastic, plain and fancy ¾ yard lengths 2c

Hair Pins, large horn, assorted, each 1c

Hair Pins, wire crimped or straight, 10 papers 1c

Pearl Buttons, large fancy, worth 25c dozen 10c

Hose Supporters, fancy and plain side, 25c values; pair 12c

Spool Thread, large spools basting cotton spool 2c

A Message From the Suit Section.

What do you think of prices like these for new and stylish shirt waist suits? Our buyer, who has been in New York for the past two weeks, and is still there, sends us these suits with the message: "I have visited over twenty manufacturers of shirt waist suits, and send you a line that I selected as being the best in New York—styles are the latest and prices the lowest in the city. You should sell a great many of these suits on Monday." First choice is always best.

Shirt-waist Suits $9.98

Women's Two-Toned Taffeta Silk Shirt Waist Suits, 1905 styles, full flare tucked skirt, full waist shirred, yoke plaited front, new sleeves; colors blue, brown and black; special $9.98.

Shirt-waist Suits $15

Women's Good Quality Taffeta Shirt Waist Suits, full skirt, tucked yoke effect, panel front, full waist, tucked yoke, collar and cuffs; colors blue, green and brown; special $15.

Mail orders filled.

Silk Suits $11.98.

Women's Waterproof China Silk Shirt Waist Suits, very new, full skirt, panelled shirred hips, tucked bottom, with full flare waist, full tucked front, shirred yoke, tucked back, new sleeves, Persian trimming; special, $11.98.

Covert Jackets $4.98.

Women's Tailored Covert Jackets, stitched seams and collar, new full sleeve, turn back cuff, satin lined; these are some of the latest goods shown for the spring season; each $4.98.

Mail orders filled.

Women's Jackets $9.98

Women's Covert Jackets, strapped and stitched seams, tight fitted, stitched velvet collar, full tailored sleeves, turn back cuff, excellent quality satin lining; this is one of the best jackets we have ever shown; in fact, it is a beauty for the price; special, $9.98.

Cravenette Coats $14.98

Women's Cravenette Coat in new spring styles, strictly all wool, guaranteed water proof; made new yoke effect, box front and back, finished with belt, trimmings of stitchings, new sleeve and cuff; very special $14.98.

More Mill Ends of White Goods.

India Linon 7c.

Two thousand yards of India Linon and forty-inch Victoria Lawn; mill ends of two to ten yards, value 12½c; mill-end sale price, the yard 7c.

White Madras 10c.

Twenty-five hundred yards of 32-inch White Madras, Marseilles India Linon and 40-inch India Linon, lengths of 2 to 10 yards; value 25c; mill-end sale price, the yard 10c.

Fine Vestings 12½c.

Three thousand yards of Fine Mercerized Vestings, Oxfords, Madras, Dotted Swiss and 40-inch Sheer Batiste; worth up to 30c, lengths 2 to 10 yards; mill-end sale price, the yard 12½c.

Shirting Madras 15c.

Arnold's Superfine Shirting Madras, 32 inches wide, all white, pretty woven designs, 2 to 10-yard lengths; value 25c; mill-end sale price, the yard 15c.

Checked Nainsook 4c.

Checked Nainsook and India Linon of good quality, lengths of from 2 to 10 yards; this is the usual 7½c quality; mill-end sale price, the yard 4c.

Mail Orders Attended to, But No Samples Sent.

Wrappers and Kimonas. No Apologies

Are necessary for the low prices we mention. These are mighty big values, but no exaggeration here. It's a chance to buy these goods at a great deal less than usual. We also call your attention to the two specials from our millinery department. They are the best values we have ever offered. We ask you to be sure and visit this section on Monday.

Fleeced Wrappers 89c

Women's Best Quality Heavy Fleeced Wrappers, made extra full, $2 and $2.50 values. This is a special lot that we have marked at this ridiculously low price to effect a quick clearance; special 89c.

Women's Kimonas $1.49

Women's Full Length Kimonas, in teaseldown, dainty light shades, trimmed with ribbon, cord and tassels. This is a regular $3 value; to close them out rapidly we mark them $1.49.

Mail orders filled.

Children's Dresses $1.75

Children's All-wool Dresses, Peter Thompson style, braid and emblem trimming; regular $3.50 values; special to close during this sale, only $1.75.

Children's Kimonas 39c

Children's Full Length Kimonas, in heavy fleeced flannelette, sailor collar, finished with fancy braid, fastened at waist with cord and tassels, 75c values. This is one of the best values in our children's department; special for this sale only 39c.

Mail orders filled.

Women's Hats 75c.

We have selected all the Women's, Misses' and Children's Dress and Street Hats, that we formerly sold from $2.50 to $4, and placed them in one grand group for Monday's selling; most of them are gems; come early and choose them at, each, 75c.

Dress Hats $2.49.

All of our Women's Dress Hats, former values up to $12, go on sale Monday, regardless of manufacturer's cost, at a uniform price so low that they will disappear like magic, on tables and in cases, for your selection at $2.49.

Mill Ends

Twenty-five hundred yards of Heavy Woolfinish Suitings and Printed Mercerized Lawns, Checked and Corded Dimity, lengths two to ten yards, values up to 15c; mill end sale price the yard .. 8c

Sundries.

Buttermilk Soap, 3 cakes for 10c

Hot Water Bottle, 2 quart, hold-fast stopper .. 63c

Bay Rum, Michelsen's double distilled, 12-ounce bottle 35c

Glycerine, Kirk's chemically pure, 2-ounce bottle 5c

Tooth Powder, Lambert's Dental Flake, bottle 7c

Coke's Dandruff Cure, large bottle 45c

Lautier's Pure Almond Flour, 25c value, for 10c

Tappan's Prepared Chalk, special per box 2c

Ammonia, perfumed for the bath, per bottle 10c

Mill Ends of Ribbons.

Silk Taffeta Ribbon, all colors and black, 30c values; mill end sale price the yard 22c

Mousseline Ribbons, all silk, 6½ inches wide, 40c value; mill end sale price the yard 30c

Scotch Plaid Ribbon, 3½ inches wide, a regular 35c ribbon; mill end sale price the yard 25c

Taffeta Ribbon, all silk, 4 inches wide, in broken checks, 35c value; mill end sale price the yard 25c

Mill Ends of Art Linens.

Battenberg Braid, all linen, 36-yd. pieces; mill end sale price per piece 15c

Battenberg Thread, all numbers 3c

Linen Doilies, fancy drawn work, 12-inch, regular price 19c; mill end sale price 10c

Union Linen Dresser Scarfs, 18x54; mill end sale price is only 39c

Laundry Bags, cretton or satinette, the regular 25c kind. We bought a big lot for the mill end sale, special.... 19c

Mill Ends of Laces.

Torchon Laces and Insertions, ¾ to 3 inches wide, 5c to 7c values; per yard 3c

Fancy Laces; also Platte Valenciennes Laces, from 1 to 2½ inches wide, 10c values; per yard 5c

Cambric Embroideries, 4½ to 6-yard lengths, values up to 7c; mill end sale price the yard 3c

Nainsook and Cambric Embroideries and Insertions, 2 to 4 inches wide, 4½ to 6-yard lengths, values up to 10c; per yard 5c

Mill Ends of Embroideries

Embroideries and Insertions, in 4½ to 6-yard lengths, widths that sell regularly up to 20c; per yard 10c

Cambric and Nainsook Embroideries and Insertions, 4½ to 6-yard lengths, values up to 25c; per yard 15c

Nainsook All-over Embroidery, 4½ to 9-yard lengths, value up to 98c; per yard 69c

Nainsook and Swiss All-over Embroidery, very fine and neat patterns, values up to $1.50; per yard 98c

News of the Newest Silks.

From among hundreds of pretty patterns we have selected a few to tell you about—just enough to give you an idea of the pleasure a visit to the silk department will afford you.

Black Habutai D'Suisse Silks

A guaranteed spot-proof silk, of soft rich material—all the widths.

20-inch Habutai Silk 75c.
22-inch Habutai Silk 90c.
24-inch Habutai Silk $1.00.
26-inch Habutai Silk $1.25.
27-inch Habutai Silk $1.35.
36-inch Habutai Silk $1.50.

Ombre check Silks with small swivel effects; this is a beautiful quality and comes in all the pretty spring shades; the yard $1.00

Plaid check Silks in a wide range of shades, all the newest shade combinations of the season of "nineteen five;" per yard 90c

Mail orders filled and samples cut.

Printed warp Taffeta Silk in myrtle brown, navy blue, et cetera; beautiful goods, per yard $1.00

C. J. Bonnet et Cie. celebrated Black Silks, all widths and prices—oil boiled—yarn dyed and guaranteed. We are sole agents for Louisville.

Mail orders filled and samples cut.

Women's Shoes at Less Than Half Price.

There is a certain class of shoe manufacturers whose aim is to copy and to cheapen. There is another class who turn out good, honest shoes that always look well, retain their shape and wear well. That's the kind of shoes we are going to tell you about. When you can buy a pair of shoes that are worth $3.50 and $4.00 and need shoes, is there any good reason why you should stay away from this sale?

Women's $3.50 and $4 Shoes On Sale Monday at $1.98

On Monday we place on sale the remainder of our large purchase (about 1,500 pairs) of Women's high-class Shoes at the lowest prices ever quoted for similar goods.

Strictly First-class Shoes In Every Particular.

These are this season's latest styles; every pair is a perfection of the art of shoemaking. This lot consists of Women's Patent Ideal Kid, Patent Colt, Patent Vici and Glaced Kid, Lace, Blucher and Button styles; light, medium or heavy hand-sewed soles; Cuban, military or French heels; included in this lot are the College Girl's Shoes, made of patent ideal kid, extension soles, century cut, large buttons, narrow toe; the fashionable shoe in all the female colleges in America; regular value of these shoes $3.50 and $4.00; on sale at $1.98.

We guarantee a perfect fit. Money refunded if shoes are not exactly as represented.

98c

Women's $2, $2.50 and $3 Sandals, 98c.

300 pairs of Women's Fancy Cross and T Strap Sandals, made of kid and patent colt, plain or beaded, four styles for your selection; pair, 98c.

98c

Women's $3.50 and $4 Shoes On Sale Monday at $1.98

Mill Ends of Dress Goods

At Just One-Half Price.

There are two kinds of real economy chances—the kind it is wise to act upon and the kind it is foolish to disregard. This is one of the latter kind. Buy short lengths of Colored Dress Goods now.

Here is the story: Mill Ends of the very finest Dress Goods, such as you need for immediate and future use, perfect in every respect, but in short lengths only. It is a chance that is seldom presented and should not be overlooked; lengths of from 2 to 4 yards, consisting of Wool Waistings, Tweeds, Cheviots, Voiles, etc., suitable for waists, skirts and children's dresses. The prices for this sale will be just one-half.

Mail orders filled and samples cut.

Mill Ends of Silk Hosiery

One of the biggest bargains you ever saw in Silk Hosiery for women. The price should close them out in a hurry. These are the usual $2.00 Silk Hose, and when you think of the low price we are selling them at you'll not wonder at the forcible language we use in singing their praises.

Women's $2.00 Silk Hose 98c

Silk Hose 98c

Women's black Silk Hose with hand-embroidered ankles; this is a marvel in hosiery merchandising; it is a splendid hose, a tremendous and wonderful bargain at the price. Come early; the rush for these will probably start with the opening of the doors; per pair, 98c.

Mail orders filled.

Silk Hose 98c

Women's 40c Hose 25c

Women's Fleeced Hose, medium and out sizes, plain black and black with split soles; Hermsdorf dye, full regular made; pair 25c.

Children's 19c Hose 12c

Children's black ribbed seamless heavy Cotton and fleece-lined Hose; per pair 12c.

Women's 15c Hose 10c

Women's Fleeced Hose, fast black seamless, heavy fleeced, special pair, 10c.

Women's 15c Hose 10c

Women's fast black Cotton seamless Hose, high spliced heel and toe; per pair 10c.

500 Pairs of Corsets.

Corsets 75c.

500 pairs of P. N. Corsets; the goods are all perfect, only broken lines and sizes, batiste or sateen, with hose supporters, side and fronts heavily boned with rust-proof steel, high and medium bust, the new Spring 1905 models, worth up to $1.25; Mill End Sale price 75c.

Umbrellas 49c.

250 Men's and Women's Twilled Gloria Umbrellas, 26 and 28-inch, good steel rod, Paragon frame, fast black, waterproof cloth, nicely mounted with natural wood and fancy handles, worth up to $1.00; Mill End Sale price 49c.

Dressmaking Section!

We extend an invitation to you to visit our Dressmaking Section on the second floor. Gowns made up in the most approved manner and at a most reasonable price.

Black Dress Goods!

40-inch All-wool Voile, yard, very special.....39c
52-inch All-wool Etamine, yard, very special.....49c
52-inch All-wool Mohair, yard, very special.....45c

Eight Big Specials From Our Curtain Section!

Telling you that these Curtains and Blankets are reduced to nearly half, gives you a pretty fair idea of the great values we are offering. By the way, have you seen the enlarged Upholstery Section yet?

Lace Curtains 98c.

These Curtains are 3½ yds. long; excellent quality; double thread; pretty designs; a fortunate trade-wind brings them our way; choice on Monday, per pair, 98c.

Not'gham Curtains $1.50

Nottingham Curtains, 3½ and 4 yards long, splendid assortment, $2.25 values; an exceptional bargain at the price; choice per pair $1.50.

Red Blankets $2.50.

Red All-wool Blankets, full weight; always sold for $3.50; an excellent opportunity to procure a pair of fine red blankets for little money; pair $2.50.

Gray Blankets $4.48.

All-wool Gray Blankets, 6 pounds, 12-4, all wool, former value $6.00; we have put an exceptionally low price on these for this sale; pair $4.48.

Bed Comforts $1.50.

One very special lot of Silkoline Bed Comforts, fast colors; positively a $1.98 value; special for Monday $1.50.

Wool Blankets $2.39.

White Wool Blankets, 10-4; formerly sold at $3.50; warm, serviceable and durable; a blanket that is a great warmth-giver; pair $2.39.

Imported Curtains $1.98.

Handsome Imported Nottingham Curtains, 3½ and 4 yards long; the former price was $3; for this sale, per pair, $1.98.

Gray Blankets 98c.

Two hundred pairs of Gray Blankets, 11-4; former price $1.50; for Monday the price is cut to 98c.

Headquarters For Housekeepers

Housekeeping "bliss." We use the word advisedly because the more real helps in the housekeeping line, the less friction in the home. Every item in this list is a genuine bargain—not because we say so, but because you will say so. Come expecting great savings—you'll not be disappointed.

Sugar Bowl, press cut glass, only 15c

Water Pitcher, press cut glass, only 25c

Curtain Stretcher, stationary pins one inch apart 79c

Curtain Stretchers, adjustable pins, size 6x12 feet $1.48

Universal Food or Meat Chopper, only 79c

Potts Sad Irons, 3 irons, 1 handle and stand 79c

Ironing Board, complete, with folding stand 79c

Reading Lamp, B. & H., complete, with shade $1.25

Universal Bread Mixer, very special $1.98

Faucet Filter, with natural stone $1.48

Galvanized Iron Wash Tub, only 49c

Scale, family dial, weighs 24 lbs., only 79c

Dinner Set, 100 pieces, flower decorated, gold finish, only $7.00

Laundry Soap, 8 large bars "Straus'" St. Louis German mottled, for 25c

Laundry Soap, "Straus" leader, 12 bars for 10c

Tin Wash Boiler, a big bargain, for 39c

Chamber Pails, Japanned; special lot on sale for 25c

Salt Box, blue china hanging; special 19c

Cake Pans, gray iron tube; special 15c

Galvanized Water Pails, strong and durable, only 10c

Vinegar Decanter, press cut glass, only 15c

Fruit Bowl, press cut glass, only 15c

Rogers Silver Tea Spoons, fancy patterns, 6 for 69c

Rogers Silver Table Spoons, fancy patterns, 6 for $1.38

Rogers Silver Dinner Knives or Forks, 6 for $1.20

Mail orders filled.

SECTION 3 | 10 PAGES

The Courier-Journal.

SECTION 3 | 10 PAGES

VOL. CIV. NEW SERIES—NO. 13,192. LOUISVILLE, SUNDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 12, 1905. SUNDAY PRICE FIVE CENTS.

FLAMES

Break Out In Famous New York Theater.

CASINO BADLY DAMAGED

JUST TWO HOURS BEFORE MATINEE PERFORMANCE.

THE "LADY TEAZLE" COMPANY

Scared, But a Broken Leg and Loss of Clothes About the Only Damage.

APARTMENT HOUSE BURNED.

New York, Feb. 11.—Two hours before a matinee performance was to have taken place, and while sixty members of the 'Lady Teazle" company were rehearsing on the stage of the Casino Theater, about noon to-day, the theater caught fire and was damaged to the extent of $30,000. Chorus girls, who composed a large proportion of the company, became somewhat panicky when they discovered that the building was on fire, and started a rush for the street, but the stage carpenter blocked their way and prevented a crush.

Anna Hart fell on a stairway and broke her leg; a stage carpenter, John Toney, was overcome by smoke, but revived when carried from the theater.

One girl was also rescued from a dressing-room, where she had been partially overcome by smoke.

* * *

Lillian Was Absent.

Lillian Russell, who heads the "Lady Teazle" company, was not in the theater at the time of the fire.

The fire started in an usher's room, between the two balconies in the rear of the theater. Gerald Coventry, the stage manager, coolly informed the company that the dress rehearsal was over, and told them to go out of the theater by the stage entrance instead of the main doorway, and to leave their clothing.

Stage employes promptly lowered the fire curtain and removed the scenery to the street before it was damaged. The blaze quickly enveloped the two balconies, and spread through the corridors back of them, but a torrent of water from many fire engines deluged the main floor and prevented the fire from going downward. As a result the two balconies and the corridors back of them were burned, but the whole theater was badly damaged by water.

* * *

Tremendous Throng Gathered.

The theater is situated at the corner of Broadway and Thirty-ninth street, in the center of the hotel and theater district, and within a few minutes after the ringing of the four alarms which called the fire apparatus, Broadway for several blocks in either direction was packed by a tremendous throng, which locked all traffic and impeded the work of the firemen.

Fifteen hundred seats had been sold for the matinee. The exit of an audience composed largely of women and children would have been difficult, as the lowest floor of the theater is one story above the street, and the main entrance and exit are by winding staircases.

* * *

Has Seen Many Successes.

In the Casino some of the most noted light opera productions have achieved great success. "Erminie" had its initial success there with an all-star cast, including Francis Wilson, Mark Smith, Pauline Hall and Marie Jansen, and ran for two years. The theater has been closely identified with the successes of many of the stars whose names are now familiar to the patrons of light opera, including Lillian Russell, Edna May, DeWolf Hopper and Jefferson de Angelis.

The house was built by Rudolph Aronson, and is under the management of Sam and Lee Shubert.

The "Lady Teazle" company was to end its run at the Casino and start on the road February 20.

FIRE IN APARTMENT HOUSE

Causes a Panic and Threatened Much Property.

New York, Feb. 11.—While a score of engines were pouring tons of water on the flames of the Casino Theater at Thirty-ninth street and Broadway this afternoon, another fire, which started in a double five-story apartment house in Thirty-eighth street, less than two blocks away, endangered the lives of many persons and threatened to destroy a great amount of surrounding property. Sweeping through the apartment house, the flames sent 150 persons scurrying into the street, without a chance even to save their personal belongings.

* * *

All Occupants Escaped.

All the occupants of the house escaped in safety, with the exception of a little girl, who was cut off on one of the upper floors by a rush of flames. Her cries for help brought a policeman, who dashed into the burning building and carried her down stairs through smoke and flames. Both the officer and the child were slightly burned, but their injuries were not at all serious. The only other injuries as a result of the fire were sustained by six firemen, who were overcome by illuminating gas which escaped from a broken pipe. They recovered quickly and returned to their work.

* * *

Caused Panic Among Tenants.

The apartment house was soon wrapped in flames and a long row of tenement houses in the rear seemed to be in imminent danger of destruction. Scores of families in the tenement houses were thrown into a panic by the near approach of the flames, and many rushed from their homes, leaving everything behind them in their fright. Others seized anything they could lay their hands upon and pitched it through the windows. The street soon was covered with broken furniture and bric-a-brac. Although the firemen were greatly hampered by snow in the narrow streets, which made it impossible to reach many hydrants, with aid summoned from the Casino fire, they succeeded in confining the flames to the house where it started. It was not subdued, however, until damage estimated at $20,000 had been done.

LUMBER KING OF TEXAS INDICTED FOR BRIBERY.

Alleged To Have Paid a Commonwealth's Attorney $12,500 For Dismissing a Case.

Austin, Tex., Feb. 11.—John H. Kirby, known as the lumber king of Texas, whose home is at Houston, was to-day indicted on a charge of bribery by the grand jury of the Fifty-third District Court, and Warren Moore, District Attorney of this county, was also indicted on a charge of accepting a bribe.

Mr. Kirby is charged with having given a bribe of $12,500 to District Attorney Moore for securing the dismissal of a case of the State of Texas against the Kirby Lumber Company for alleged violation of the Texas anti-trust laws. The case was dismissed by Judge Morris in March, 1902, on the ground that the court did not have jurisdiction.

Mr. Kirby said regarding the indictment:

"I am the victim of conspirators who failed to blackmail me and now seek to do me irreparable wrong by testimony which makes themselves confessed criminals after first having provided for their safety by immunity."

SIGNS OF BREAK

SLUMP IN NIEDRINGHAUS VOTE IS PREDICTED.

REPUBLICAN CAUCUS MONDAY

At Which a Definite Plan To Break the Deadlock Will Be Proposed.

Jefferson City, Mo., Feb. 11.—[Special.]—The Niedringhaus forces are gradually weakening and politicians say it is now only a question of a few days when the Republican members of the Assembly, or at least a vast majority of them, will turn to some candidate other than Thomas K. Niedringhaus or Richard Kerens for United States Senator.

Some of Mr. Niedringhaus' friends say they will never leave him, no matter what the party organization decides, nor what the sentiment of the other members of the Legislature may be with respect to a settlement of the contest.

The Kerens bolters held a conference last night, but reached no decision as to what course they will pursue next week.

A number of legislators who have been voting for Mr. Niedringhaus also met at the Capitol, but did nothing in view of the large number of absentees.

There will be another meeting of Republican members Monday night, when it is expected a definite plan to break the deadlock will be proposed. By Wednesday of next week it is believed there will be a complete change in the situation. Tuesday, however, a number of Republicans intend to leave Niedringhaus, but just how many is uncertain.

Some of the Kerens bolters may also vote for somebody else at that time. Just now the Kerens men are lending all the aid and comfort they can to the Democratic party. It is understood that the Administration may offer a foreign Embassy to Kerens to induce him to quit the fight.

GRIM STRUGGLE

PROMISED AT FORTHCOMING SESSION OF PARLIAMENT.

RUMORS OF A DISSOLUTION.

Opposition Leaders Assert That the Government Cannot Maintain a Majority.

London, Feb. 11.—Parliament opens next Tuesday, when King Edward, with picturesque pomp, will go from Buckingham Palace to Westminster, where he will deliver the speech from the throne amid the imposing ceremonial that is customary when the sovereign is present on this occasion in person.

This spectacular feature will be the curtain raiser to a grim struggle of long or short duration between Prime Minister Balfour's administration and the Liberal opposition.

Close observers are unable to gauge the staying powers of the Government. Rumors of a dissolution of the Government are just as rife and just as positive as were the statements made a year ago when the best prognosticators gave Mr. Balfour only strength sufficient to read the budget. Now it is confidently stated that dissolution will come quickly, even within the limit of debate on the address in reply to the speech from the throne, which will last about two weeks.

Whips from the Government and opposition sides have received warnings to be ready for a general election call by the opposition, whose leaders express the firm conviction that the Government will be unable to maintain a majority, and is certain of defeat either as the result of desertion by Unionists when the question of free food comes up, or apathy by the first Ministerialists. On the other hand, Mr. Balfour and many of the most prominent members of the Unionist party assert in positive terms that they can only be defeated by the failure of the Unionist members to do their duty, and the Government will not resign unless it is defeated on an important division.

As usual, the Irish vote is largely in doubt and will be able to command at least careful consideration from both sides and perhaps secure further concessions. A meeting of the Irish party was held at Mansion House, in Dublin, to-day, but nothing transpired to indicate any particular programme. John Redmond was again elected chairman of the party and the whips and other officers were re-elected. The meeting lasted only twenty minutes.

The Alien Bill and the question of the unemployed will give opportunities to both sides to bid for popular support. Three thousand unemployed held a meeting in Trafalgar Square to-day, at which the speakers announced their intention to bombard Westminster with deputations.

World Would Be Bettered.

[Livingston Democrat.]

If everybody were as capable of attending to their own business as they think they are of looking after some one else's business, the world would get along much better.

PROMISE

Of Reform From the Lips of the Emperor.

HE FAVORS LAND CONGRESS

AND SO DECLARES IN TALK WITH TOLSTOI'S SON.

HOPE FOR EARLY REFORMS.

Alexander Stolypin Believes the New Era Is Near.

DOES NOT FEAR UPHEAVAL.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 11, 11:59 p. m.—"I am not opposed to a zemsky zabor. On the contrary, I believe it is necessary."

In these words Emperor Nicholas, whose word is law, personally declared himself in favor of a land congress and expressed the conviction that the time had come to prepare to give the people a voice in government.

The Emperor's words were spoken in the course of a conversation with Count Leo Deonvitch Tolstoi, son of the famous author, and fully confirm the Associated Press interview with Grand Duke Vladimir on January 31, in which the Grand Duke expressly declared that his august nephew was in favor of a zemsky zabor. The semi-official denial subsequently sent out is now disproved by the sovereign's statement to Count Tolstoi.

The Associated Press this evening saw Count Tolstoi in a comfortable house facing the Tauris gardens. The Count is light of build and has dark hair and beard. A prominent nose and black, piercing eyes beneath shaggy brows distinctly recall the father, but the face has not the same leonine majesty. Speaking in excellent English, Count Tolstoi said:

* * *

Count Tolstoi's Statement.

"I suppose you have come to hear about my audience at Tsarskoe-Selo. I cannot enter into details, because I consider it unseemly to do so; but I am glad to state the broad lines of my conversation with the sovereign. His majesty summoned me after having received a memorial which I addressed to the throne, exposing the present situation in the country and humbly expressing the opinion that the interest of the monarch and the nation called for the removal of the wall raised up by the bureaucracy between them, the urgent need of devising means for enabling the sovereign to hear the voice of the people, and recommending the convocation of a zemsky zabor. His majesty assured me that personally he was not opposed to its convocation, but on the contrary believed it necessary. The whole question is now greatly simplified and resolves itself to a discussion as to when is the most opportune moment.

* * *

Erroneous Ideas Dispelled.

"I am not at liberty to relate the Emperor's views on the subject, but you may announce to the American people that the delay will be only such as is strictly necessary for the introduction of an innovation of such magnitude. The great thing is that the Emperor is in favor of the zemsky zabor. This dispels the legends obtaining currency abroad and at home that the sovereign mistrusts the people and is absolutely opposed to the idea of a representative national assembly. These legends have caused immense harm and have sown suspicion and discontent among the people, leading to unrest and agitation and aggravating labor movements, whereas if Russians only understood the situation they would refrain from rendering the task of the reformer well nigh impossible.

"None the less, I am optimistic, and believe we will succeed after all in bringing the war to a satisfactory conclusion. Then everything will resume its natural course and reform, including national representation, will be introduced on a sound basis."

* * *

The Labor Movement.

Count Tolstoi does not believe the present labor movement will assume critical proportions. He thinks a solution of the difficulty would be materially assisted if representatives of masters and men could see the Emperor.

The Emperor's words are likely to do more good than any number of proclamations. Count Tolstoi is trying to persuade the men to be patient by means of articles in which he points out the poor results of socialistic propaganda abroad and thinks it a pity that means have not been devised for approaching the workmen and discussing matters directly with them, instead of leaving the field open to demagogues. The Count is conducting a philanthropic enterprise in the form of a cheap book store under the sign of "Bobroe Dell," or "good work," in which he sells educational books and literature to zemstvos schools and libraries.

* * *

Alexander Stolypin's Views.

A leading political writer, Alexander Stolypin, in an interview with the Associated Press, said:

"I feel certain that the zemsky zabor will soon be an accomplished fact. This is certainly based on a universal desire of all classes in Russia for a resort to suffrage by the people, and Liberals and reactionaries are equally anxious for it, though for different reasons, the former because they are convinced, and quite justly, that the people demand a zemsky zabor, and the latter, on the contrary, because they have come to believe what is long proclaimed, that the people do not want a zemsky zabor and that the best method of proving this claim is to appeal to the vote of the nation.

* * *

Looks For Early Reform.

"The Emperor's words to count Leo Deonvitch Tolstoi show that the sovereign also is convinced of the necessity of a zemsky zabor, and therefore there is no longer doubt of its convocation in the near future. Certain liberals are of the opinion that it is advisable to immediately announce the Emperor's intention to summon the zemsky zabor and postpone the event until after the war, but a majority think this would be a mistake, and recommend that the announcement be followed by preparation for the ballot.

"Personally I believe that not many months separate us from the great event. I believe also that it will come without an upheaval, without the throes of revolution.

"I believe the present strike will not lead to a repetition of the bloodshed of January 22, because Governor General Trepoff is too skilled in the art of policing a city to permit a crowd to get the upper hand."

SOLON IN DANGER.

COLORED CONSTITUENT THREATENS REPRESENTATIVE'S LIFE.

Construes Legler's Crematory Bill As Legalizing the Burning of Negroes In Indiana.

Indianapolis, Ind., Feb. 11.—[Special.]—Representative Louis Legler, of Evansville, is in grave danger from the vengeance of some "gentleman of color," for his life has been threatened. Mr. Legler is the author of a bill to establish crematories in certain cities, and some of the colored people have construed the measure to mean that it will legalize the burning of negroes, possibly at the stake. They are aroused over it and will have none of it. The majority of them came into Indiana to vote, and the idea of being burned is horrifying to them. One of these colored men has addressed a letter to Mr. Legler, in which he threatens his life. The writer declares that "if that bill you got up to burn colored folks up comes a law, I am goin' to kill you the first time I get a chance." Mr. Legler is scurrying around to get certificates that the bill is not intended to "burn colored folks up."

Under a bill passed by the Senate today the police in all cities acting under the metropolitan police system, will secure a substantial increase in salaries. The average increase for patrolmen, sergeants, captains and superintendents is about $150 a man. This will mean a largely increased expense in cities which come under the provisions of the bill. The bill to give lawyers a lien on judgments for their fees was killed.

On the roll call for the introduction of petitions to-day, the cry was changed from "temperance" to "cigarettes" much to the amusement of the members. No less than a dozen petitions from constituents, asking that the Parks cigarette bill be passed, were presented, and referred to the Committee on Morals.

MANY THUMPS

SOME SERIOUS, OTHERS JUST DISAGREEABLE.

Louisville People Find It Impossible To Stand On Slippery Pavements.

The several slight thaws that have taken place lately have made the surface of the streets and ground of such a nature that it is almost impossible to avoid falling.

This condition was the cause of several accidents yesterday. John Kerberg, aged seventy-six, fell in his yard at 2820 Cleveland avenue, and sustained a fracture of his left arm. Mr. Kerberg had only recently recovered from the effects of a fall he had several months ago, and it is thought by his physician, Dr. B. A. Allan, that on account of his advanced age his present injury will prove serious.

Mrs. Elizabeth Schnuck while crossing the yard at her home, 1082 East St. Catherine street, fell and broke her left arm. Dr. Claude Thixton attended her.

While looking at the hydrant in his yard Charles Goetle, a saloon keeper at 2041 Baxter avenue, fell on the ice and broke two fingers on his right hand. Dr. E. L. Carpenter was called.

Alighting from a funeral carriage in front of his home, 602 East Washington street, Henry Kuhne fell and severely sprained his left ankle. Dr. Theodore Jennings attended him.

Anton Vollmer, night watchman employed by the Schaefer-Meyer Brewing Company, fell while crossing Jacobs' bridge at Logan and Breckinridge streets and fractured two ribs. He was attended by Dr. E. L. Carpenter.

FATHER'S AWFUL DEED.

Oklahoma Farmer Kills Wife, Daughter and Himself.

Guthrie, Okla., Feb. 11.—While temporarily insane, James Estes, a farmer, at his home at Marshall, a small town near here, early to-day murdered his wife and daughter Maud, attempted to kill his son Lawrence, who escaped, set fire to the house and literally blew his own head off with a shotgun. The house was destroyed and the bodies burned to a crisp before neighbors could arrive.

Men's Suits and Overcoats.

As this sale progresses its greatness as a bargain opportunity is becoming more and more apparent, and greater appreciation is being shown every day. Into it were put 2,000 fancy suits; some of the finest in the house; all styles. Also 1,500 overcoats, standard blues, blacks and Oxfords, as well as all kinds of fancy patterns; conservative and novelty styles. Regular values in both suits and overcoats range up to $22.50 and $25.00—choice for $12.50.

$12.50 $22.50 and $25 Values

Men's Suits and Overcoats.

This lot appeals to that large class of men who wait for cut-price time to get a good suit or overcoat for about $10. Here are all kinds of fancy suits; all styles and materials. Also a great number of fine heavy overcoats, in standard blues, blacks and Oxford colors, with a few fancy patterns. They are our regular $15, $18 and $20 goods—extra values at the regular prices—choice now for $9.50.

$9.50 $15 to $20 Values

Send a mail order.

LEVY'S

Third and Market

Men's Suits and Overcoats.

When a man can buy a good, all-wool suit or overcoat for the insignificant sum of $6.50 he ought to make haste to do it, whether he needs the clothes for present use or not. Here are regular $10 and $12 values for $6.50. Fancy suits in all styles and patterns, and all sizes. Standard styles in black, blue and Oxford overcoats; always in style, and good for years of wear. Buy one for $6.50.

$6.50 $10 and $12 Values

Shoe Specials That ought to interest you.

FRENCH SHRINER & URNER EXTRA QUALITY

$3.75

Choice of all winter weights in our Men's French, Shriner & Urner $5 Shoes now for $3.75. Patent calf, gun-metal calf, wax calf and heavy vici kid. All double soles, some with invisible cork soles. Some also leather-lined. All styles, $3.75.

Men's $3.50 and $4 Shoes $2.75

Choice now all men's winter weights in "Levy's Special" $3.50 and $4 Shoes, for $2.75. All the season's styles and leathers; all have double soles; some are leather-lined. All sizes, $2.75.

Boys' Box-calf Winter Shoes; "Iron-clad brand; $3 values... **$2.38**

Ladies' $3 Shoes $2.25

General clean-up of the $3 winter lines. Patent colt, vici kid, box calf and velour calf; all styles in heels and toes; lace, Blucher lace and button; all sizes and widths. Big lot at $2.25 a pair.

Misses' $2 Shoes $1.68

Misses' Box-calf Shoes, with dull calf tops; lace and button; double soles; low heels; sizes 11½ to 2½; Dugan & Hudson's "Iron-clad" brand; $2 Shoes, cut to $1.68.



The New Surtout Rain Coats.

Spring goods, which have just come in. And they're "nothing but dead swell!" Dark Gray Cravenetted Cloth; hand-tailored; silk yoke and sleeve-linings—the regulation, double-breasted, form-fitting surtout style; $25.00.

Everything else in up-to-date Rain Coats; conservative patterns and fancy Scotch novelties; prices ranging down to $12.50.

The New Double-Breasted Tuxedo Suits.

We are the first to show them in Louisville—tailors will be making them later on. Fine undressed worsted; full silk-lined, lapels faced with fine grosgrain silk; worn either buttoned or unbuttoned. Trousers have narrow silk braid down outside seam. Price $35 the suit. The regulation styles at $15 to $32; and full-dress suits at $18 to $40.



Lively Interest In Our Semi-Annual Cut-Price Clearance of

Dutchess Trousers

$5.00 Grades for	$3.48
$4.00 Grades for	$2.98
$3.50 Grades for	$2.48
$3.00 Grades for	$1.98
$2.50 Grades for	$1.48
$1.50 Grades for	98c

"Strongest On Earth."

"10c for every button that comes off; $1 or a new pair free if they rip."

Not only this to recommend them; but they're thoroughly up-to-date in style and correct in fit; and are made of all kinds of materials and in all kinds of patterns. Mighty good at regular prices! "Best ever" at these cut prices. If the trousers to your winter suit are getting a little shabby, try a pair of "Dutchess."

Men's $1.50, $2 and $2.50 Odd Vests..... **75c**

Men's $3 Spring Hats $2

Sample line from a high-class factory. Spring styles in Black Stiff Hats; sizes 7, 7⅛ and 7¼ only; and all are different shapes. When we get in the regular stock they'll sell at $3. These for Monday at $2—and there are only 54 hats in the lot.

Piff, Paff, Pouff, 39c.



The new 50c Caps for Ladies and Girls; cardinal, brown and navy; all wool cloth; special 39c.

Send a mail order

LEVY'S

Third and Market

Boys' $3 Reefers $1.75

Heavy Oxford Cheviots; wide storm collars; sizes 7 to 16; regular $2.50 and $3.00 goods, for $1.75.

Boys' $4 Suits $2.50

Knee-pants Suits; all-wool heavy Cheviots; Norfolk and double-breasted styles; sizes 9 to 17; $3.50 and $4 values—$2.50.

Boys' $4 Reefers $1.98

Heavy blue Kersey; trimmed with astrakhan; sizes 5 to 9 only; $3.50 and $4.00 goods, for $1.98.

Boys' $5 Overcoats $4.00

All-wool Oxford and Black Friezes; full length; well made; sizes 9 to 15 only; $5 goods, for $4.

Youths' $6.50 Suits $4.00

These are Blue, Black and Fancy Cheviots, in winter-weight suits of all styles; sizes 13 to 19; all this season's regular $5, $6 and $6.50 goods—choice of a lot of several hundred suits now for $4.

Youths' $10 Suits $6.50

A general assortment of fancy cassimeres and cheviots; single-breasted and double-breasted styles; sizes from 13 to 19; this season's regular $7.50, $8.50 and $10 goods—choice of a big lot for $6.50.

Youths' $25 Suits $12.50

This is an offering of all our finest fancy winter suits; all materials, all kinds of novelty and conservative patterns; sizes 14 to 19; values up to $25. Unrestricted choice now of the whole stock of fancy suits $12.50.

$1.00 Stiff Shirts at 67c

Choice of our great line of "Levy's special" fancy stiff-bosom shirts All kinds of seasonable patterns; all sizes and all sleeve lengths. Best dollar shirts made. You ought to "plunge on 'em" at 67c.

Standard Half Hose 19c

Special importation of the standard Maco Cotton Half Hose; Hermsdorff-dye fast black, with solid or "split" white feet. Best 25c goods made; suitable for all seasons. This lot special for a few days only at 19c.

50c Winter Underwear 29c

Special lot of heavy fleece-lined health underwear; cut full size and full length; ribbed cuffs and anklets; taped front; covered seams. Shirts and Drawers in all sizes—29c a garment, 58c a suit.

IN TEXAS

DR. CUTHBERT BULLITT, EX-KENTUCKIAN, PASSES AWAY.

Member of Noted Family, Confederate Surgeon and Distinguished Physician Since War.

Dr. Cuthbert Bullitt, formerly a resident of Louisville and the last of a large family, each member of which became famous, died in San Antonio, Tex., Thursday morning after a long illness of senility. Dr. Bullitt was eighty-three years of age and, although born in Louisville, had been a resident of Texas for the past fifty-five years. He was a son of the late Alexander Scott Bullitt and a brother of the late Dr. Henry Bullitt, for years at the head of the medical profession in Kentucky. During his early youth he enlisted as a volunteer to serve during the Mexican War, but never saw action on account of a severe accident which happened on his way to the front. He returned to Louisville, but a few years later removed to Fanning county, Texas, where he took up the study of medicine.

Within a few years Dr. Bullitt became one of the best-known practitioners in Texas, and for years ranked among the highest in his profession. During the Civil War he served on the Confederate side, chiefly as a surgeon, rising to the rank of Surgeon General. During the last fifteen years of his life he gave up practice and spent his time in study.

Dr. Bullitt was distantly related to a number of well-known Kentucky families. Col. Thomas W. Bullitt, Mrs. Logan C. Murray, Mrs. Owen Tyler and Mrs. Annie H. Courtenay are cousins, and many other relatives reside in Louisville and the State. Dr. Bullitt is susvived by three sons, A. C. Bullitt, of Houston; Gordon and Samuel Bullitt, of San Antonio; Mrs. Ella Fitzhugh, of Dallas, Tex., and Mrs. John Dean, of the same place are sisters. The funeral services of Dr. Bullitt took place yesterday afternoon.

Water Company Wins Suit.

Indianapolis, Feb. 11.—Judge Anderson, of the United States District Court, decided to-day the suit brought by the Lake City Water Company against the city of Hammond, holding in favor of the water company. About $200,000 was involved. Samuel W. Puckard, of Chicago, represented the company.

FORMER POSTMASTER STIVERS EXONERATED.

Jackson, Ky., Feb. 11.—The examining trial of J. E. Stivers before United States Commissioner R. A. Hurst was concluded here last night at 10 o'clock. Upon examination it was found that Stivers had been Postmaster at Muir, in Fayette county, up till last October, when he turned the office over, together with the funds belonging to the Government, to one M. A. Hughes. The Inspector came to that office in October and found a shortage of $82. He reported to the Government, and Stivers was arrested on the charge of embezzlement. It developed on the examining trial that Hughes was conducting a store in connection with the post-office, and that the money belonging to the post-office had been mixed and confounded with the money in the store, and the Inspector failed to find money enough to cover the $82 shortage. It was shown that Stivers was guilty of no misconduct in the management of the office, and he was acquitted. He was formerly employed as Assistant Deputy Agent at Jackson.

Marriage At Barbourville.

Barbourville, Ky., Feb. 11.—[Special.]—Miss Hattie Decker, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Decker, and one of Barbourville's most popular young ladies, was united in marriage to Mr. John Black, of Williamsburg, this morning. The ceremony, which was witnessed only by a few intimate friends and relatives, was performed by the Rev. Stratton.

HOPE FOR DRUNKARDS.

A Harmless Prescription That Destroys Liquor Crave In a Short Time.

Recent experiments made by Dr. Xavier Corot, the celebrated French specialist, with a harmless discovery for the cure of alcoholism, called Samaria prescription, has resulted in an astonishing number of cures of victims of the drink habit, many of whom had tried every known remedy unsuccessfully. The prescription is tasteless, and proves just as effective when given unknown to the patient. The Samaria dispensary, 1263 Broadway, New York, is supplying a trial of the remedy free to all who write or call for it.

Prominent medical men admit that Xavier Corot has given to the world the only harmless yet sure remedy for the liquor habit.

Becomes a St. Louis Bride.

St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 11.—[Special.]—A marriage license was issued to-day to J. M. Hawkins, of St. Louis, and Miss Birdie Johnson, of Louisville.



OUR GREAT
Sweep-Out Sale

Continues to be a matter of all-absorbing interest. Everybody wears shoes—and wants to save money. And everybody knows that these half-yearly sales at our two stores are the best shoe-bargain opportunities that ever occur in Louisville.

Spring Goods Coming In at Both Stores.

Boston Shoe Co.,

Ladies' Store 553 4th Ave.
Men's Store 534 4th Ave.

At the Ladies' Store.

LADIES' fancy slippers. Lot of 600 pairs; one-strap and two-strap; patent vici and vici kid; all sizes; values up to $3.50, for..... **98c**

LADIES' $2.50 shoes; winter or spring weights; patent kid, vici kid and box calf; patent leather tips or plain toes; lace or button..... **$1.48**

LADIES' $3.00 shoes; lot of 500 pairs; all new styles; light or heavy soles; Cuban or French heels; patent or plain kid; all sizes..... **$1.98**

LADIES' $3.50 shoes; about 600 pairs, including some of our "Hampton College" goods; patent kid and plain kid; lace and button; all new styles, at..... **$2.48**

One lot of MISSES' $1.50 Shoes, at.... **98c**

Boys' $1.50 and $1.75 shoes, patent vici and calf..... **98c**

At the Men's Store.

MEN'S $3 "Regent" brand shoes; box calf, velour calf and vici kid; all styles and sizes at..... **$1.98**

MEN'S $3.50 shoes; "Sunlight" and other standard brands; lot of 400 pairs; patent colt, vici kid and box calf; all styles and sizes, at..... **$2.48**

MEN'S $3.50 and $4 shoes; lot of 600 pairs; patent kid, box calf and velour calf; Blucher and straight lace; "po-tay-toe" and other styles, at.. **$2.98**

WHY BASEBALL IS POPULAR.

Game Demands Brains As Well As Brawn Among Its Players.

WHY does baseball appeal so strongly to the American people? For the reason that it is a thoroughly clean game, full of snap and life, is played in quick time, which the people of this hustling country demand, and more than all affords a contest, says Henry Beecher.

The requirements of the sport demand, too, of those who play it athletic ability of the highest quality and headwork of the brainiest kind. No empty think-tanks will do in baseball. A player to be successful must have plenty of the good old gray matter, and it cannot be scrambled. It must be clear and able to stand the test. There is no game played that calls for more all around mental and physical activity.

There is less strain on ball players than on athletes who follow many other lines of sport, simply for the reason that they condition themselves gradually. They have six months of work before them when they begin training in the spring.

They are not required to do the severe preliminary work that is demanded of an athlete who takes part in an event that is decided in a few hours. Consequently a ball player is as near physical perfection when he is in the middle of a season as can well be attained.

The game demands a perfect athlete. From head to feet he is a model of what conscientious training should develop.

There is not a muscle of the body that is not brought into action. The game affords as no other sport does a combination of all that goes to make athletic perfection.

And that means that the head is brought into play. And brain work means resourcefulness, the ability to take advantage of opportunities and the mind to create unexpected conditions and situations to befog the other fellows. The ball players with the good heads, all other conditions being equal, invariably prove the best—the winners. It is so to-day and has been so since the game was first played.

It is the brainy fellows, too, that are remembered. Players like Mike Kelly, Buck Ewing, Tim Keefe, Charley Radbourn, John Ward and others who used their heads in direct combination with the physical attributes they were so fortunate to be blessed with, occupy niches in the baseball Hall of Fame that the dumb players could never hope to reach. The numskulls are "dead-heads"—or forgotten.

Baseball, while not as strenuous as football—not as dangerous to its participants perhaps—affords that element of combat that is so tasteful to the American lovers of outdoor sports.

A baseball player, to be successful, and consequently popular, must have the fighting instinct—gameness. There are many close situations—tight places where a player must grit his teeth and do things. No rattling brains, no quaky limbs, no streak of yellow can have a place in his make-up. Many a close and exciting contest has been lost at the crucial moment by an ecru taint.

Baseball has followed the flag. It has well upheld the stars—the national game. It is played now in the Philippines, Sandwich Islands, Cuba, Porto Rico and Alaska, where they play at midnight. Wherever the game has been introduced by the soldiers and sailors of the United States it has taken a firm hold. It is so easy to grasp that all nationalities take to it. A full-blooded Chinaman is the third baseman on the winning team in Honolulu and is considered the best player on it.

Here in the United States over four million people attended the games played by the National and American leagues. At a conservative estimate $2,000,000 was paid at gates to see the game last season in the United States.

But as popular as the game is, as much as it appeals to the sport lovers of the country, is it at the zenith of its popularity? Or is there something lacking? Does it not need a varnish?

It is for those who conduct its affairs—and their interests are entirely mercenary—to see that the sport does not retrograde.

The wholesome sentiment that once surrounded the game and players has almost entirely disappeared. Sentiment has been made subservient to money—the business end.

Is there not danger in this? Will the great game not go backward instead of forward?

The game has been delightfully free from gambling in the past, with one or two exceptions, and this is the one big secret of its success. Last season brought forth a touch of scandal as a result of betting on games in Pittsburg. Squelch it at once. The very life of the game demands it.

Baseball is too pure a sport to be contaminated by the speculative tendencies of a few stiff-arm gamblers.

See to it at once.

TROUBLES OF THE BASEBALL LEAGUES

The Dratt System and the Salary Limit Seem But Jokes.

BASEBALL conditions are not as healthy as stereotyped statements of major and minor league officials would indicate, says the St. Louis News. Every circuit has its weak links, and two or more clubs in every league are looking to 1905 to recoup financial losses incurred in the last race. And in most instances they depend more upon luck than labor for the accomplishment of that purpose. Retrenchment in expenses is as essential to prosperity for professional baseball as well equipped and nicely balanced teams. The business department of the game has not kept pace with its artistic strides, and successive races result in the rich clubs adding to their wealth and the burdens of poor clubs increasing with each season. Long pennant races and excessive pay rolls account for the failure of all major league clubs to realize a profit, and failure to observe the salary limit prescribed for each classification accounts for the financial difficulties of the second division clubs of the minor league. Reduction in operating expenses has been made by individual clubs in many leagues, but professional baseball will not be placed on a business basis until there is unity of action. There is no salary limit in either major league, and the first division clubs of 1904 will be conducted next season at but a slight reduction in expense as compared to 1903. The partnership phase of baseball does not appeal to clubs which declare a dividend.

As a rule the most desirable graduates of the minor leagues are secured by major league clubs which were contenders in the previous race, and the weaker teams divide the talent that is left. The game's prosperity is not due to the methods of those engaged in it as a business, but to the inherent popularity of the pastime. The second division clubs are seldom accorded consideration when stronger clubs dispose of first-class players, but as a rule they are transferred to a club with pennant prospects and a bank roll. Selfish baseball is almost as harmful as the syndicate system of conducting leagues. Players who would strengthen second division teams are kept in idleness on the benches by contenders for the championship or farmed to minor league clubs in violation of the national agreement.

Prohibitive prices are put on the releases of extra men, and if claim on them is not waived their salaries are paid without any return in service. When league officials are asked why such conditions are permitted, the answer is that the weak major league clubs refuse to pay as much for talent that will strengthen them as minor league clubs. The truth is that the deals between major league clubs are on a cash basis and a majority of transactions between major and minor league clubs are bogus. The National Commission has given its quasi approval to farming and the National Association at its recent meeting adopted an amendment to Section 2, of Article 6, legalizing farming and forbidding the return of a farm player to the club to which he legally belongs before the close of the season for which he is loaned. The National League refuses to place a limit upon the number of players its clubs carry and the American League does not live up to its resolution on the subject.

The National Association's representatives should insist that both the major leagues fix the complement of the team from May 15 to September 15. It is unfair to the weak clubs of a major league that a club should control players it cannot use, and also to the minor leagues which annually submit to the draft and should have the service of players not needed by the American or National Leagues. If a reasonable restriction were imposed on the number of players in the major league club's service, the surplus would find employment on minor league teams. By May 15, the major league manager will have had sufficient time to get a line on his men, and if mistakes are made, one club is just as liable to benefit as the other. The fear that a player may show improvement upon changing teams prevents club owners from making sales and influences them toward the farming practice. The more mistakes of this kind, the better for baseball.

The Boston National League Club allowed Collins to go to Louisville in 1895 with the privilege of purchasing him at the close of the race. Useless to the Triumvirs' team, he became a star and drawing card with the tail-ender. The National League would have been the gainer, had the sale of Collins been unconditional. Comparatively few major league players have not been released and many have given their best service after returning to a minor club.

ICE PREVENTS THE TRAINING

Bad Weather Interferes With Work at Douglas Park.

MORE TROTTERS REACH TRACK

Stables of J. W. Hines and W. B. McDonald and Others Arrive and Stallion Athel Is Coming.

VAN METER GETS YOUNGSTERS.

DOUGLAS PARK has been wrapped in ice for the past week, and the horses have had a let-up for the first time this winter. Many of the trainers, including J. B. Chandler, C. C. Van Meter, John Highnight and John Hussey, attended the sales at Indianapolis and Lexington last week, and word came from these points that several good trotters and pacers were purchased to swell the long list of speedy horses already quartered on the grounds.

The arrival of the horses belonging to J. W. Hines, of Jamestown, N. Y., in charge of Trainer W. B. Overstreet, was the most important stable to put in appearance during the week. The stable includes Kentucky Jay, 3, by Jay Bird, dam Topsy (dam of two). This colt will represent the stable in the three-year-old futurities.

Belle Sprague, 3, by Electric Bell, dam Lena Sprague; Bellridge, 3, by Adbell, 2:23, dam Capito, by Madrid; Sorcina, 3, by Ashlawn, 2:25½, dam Wilksend, by Sentinel Wilkes; Clolawn, 3, by Ashlawn, dam Clorine; Topsonia, 2:24½, by Wilsonian, dam Topsy; J. W. H., 2, by Jay Bird, dam Topsy; Baby H., 2, by Ashlawn, 2:25½, and several others. These youngsters are all heavily engaged in the two and three-year-old futurities.

J. B. Chandler has added to his stable the four-year-old mare Brozalle, by Moko, dam Kate Bradley, 2:30, by Axtell; Addie Mc., b. f., 2, by Arion, 2:07¾, dam Addie, by Wilkes Boy; Tea Bell, 4, trial 2:18, by Adbell, 2:23, dam Emma T., 2:17½, by Socrates; bay yearling filly by Arion, 2:07¾, dam by Wilkes Boy.

H. C. Moody has received for training the three-year-old Eagle Bird, 2:21, gelding Jay See. This youngster showed well as a two-year-old, being from a daughter of Earl, sire of the dam of Boralma, 2:07. He also has the brown mare Vallema, 5, by Pailliondes, 2:11¾, dam Princess Belmont.

The handsome trotter Mainland, 2:12, in the stable of Scott Hudson showed himself a consistent performer last season; he faced the starter six times, earning first money three times and standing second in the summaries of the others. He was sired by the mighty Axtell from a daughter of Kentucky Prince, and is eligible to the numerous stakes for 2:12 trotters, including the classic Transylvania.

The trotting stallion Athel will arrive in Kentucky in a few days from New York. Athel is the sire of Bugle (3) 2:11 and several other fast youngsters, besides being a full brother to the great colt trotter Arion, two-year-old record to high-wheel sulky, 2:10¾. Athel is owned by Scott McCoy, trainer for Gulvalia farm.

Charles Gray has two pacers in his stable that will be heard from in the slow classes this year—Dr. Drybough, by Verina, that trialed a mile in 2:07 last season, and J. B. Hanlon, by Wilkes Boy, dam Christine, by Hamborino, that showed 2:10 with a half in 1:01¼. Bell Isle, from the same stable, looks to be of the right class, the daughter of Axtell, having shown two-minute speed in her work. Paul Wilson, by Allerton, from the old-time trotter Selena E., 2:16¼, by Nutwood 2:18¾, is also a promising member of the stable.

"Nothing indicates more fully the healthy condition of the horse market, than the high averages obtained by the different sale firms during the past two weeks," said a well-known horseman yesterday. "Many hundred harness horses have changed hands in the past ten days, and the prices have been beyond the expectations of the most sanguine. Agents are searching the country with their pockets filled with orders that they are willing to fill, and the demand for high-class horses greatly exceeds the supply. At no time since the panic of 1893 would a good horse bring more money than to-day."

Fred McClung, 2:15¼, in the stable of Scott Hudson, has been taken up by John Duncan after a winter's run, looking hearty. McClung was looked on as the best trotter in sight in the 2:15 class last spring, having been beaten only a head at 2:08 the fall before, but a slight accident forced his trainer to wait another year. He has fully recovered, and will be heavily entered in stakes again this spring.

W. J. Andrews arrived Thursday from New York to take charge of the large stable of William Simpson that has been located at Douglas Park for the past ten days. Andrews is well known as the driver of the old-time pacer John R. Gentry, 2:00¾, and last year drove the great little Grace Bond, 2:09¾, to victory in both the Kentucky and Stock Farm Futurities, establishing world's records in both events. Tiverton, 2:04½, the fastest gelding of the year, was also driven by Mr. Andrews, and he won the pacing futurity with Phalia, 2:13¾, last fall.

W. B. McDonald arrived here from Buffalo Thursday with a strong stable, headed by the good campaigner, Gray Gem, 2:10¾, the horse that won several good races for McDonald in 1903. After a year's rest he is looking as fresh as a colt, and will be the stable's candidate for the 2:10 trots this year. Several other members of the string will be campaigned, including a full brother to Gray Gem.

C. C. Van Meter has added four youngsters to his stable. They are all by Boreal, 2:15¾, and have shown that they are worthy of such a sire. Reports from Cleveland say that George Green will shortly ship his stable to Douglas Park. The Saunders stable includes the fast unmarked trotter, Angle. The daughter of Axtell, 2:12, trialed a mile as a four-year-old in 2:09¾, and has been especially prepared for the rich stakes for green trotters. A score of other fast horses are in the lot and the stable will be as rich in Grand Circuit material as any that will be trained at this track.

MANY ENTRIES FOR THE STAKES

List of Nominations to the Nashville Events Is Made Public.

THIRTY-NINE IN THE DERBY.

Fine Field Is Named To Start In the Citizens' Handicap, the Feature Race.

WEATHER STOPS TRAINING.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 11.—[Special.]—Announcement of the entries to the six stakes offered by the Tennessee Breeders' Association for the spring meeting—April 29 to May 3—at Cumberland Park is made today. The list is the largest in the history of the association, and from a point of class is superior than in any other year. All told there are 299, against 210 in 1904. In only one event—the Cumberland Derby—is there a falling off. Thirty-nine are named for the feature event, four less than last year. The Avondale and Belle Meade Stakes, for two-year-olds, show large increases over the previous year. There are fifty-nine in the former and forty-five in the latter. In 1904 only twenty-eight were entered in the Belle Meade, which is for fillies only.

The Dixie Steeplechase, which will be run for the first time this spring, received twenty-five entries, including the names of some of the best cross-country animals in the West; also among the nominations there are several animals that have won many races on the flat who will be raced through the field during the next campaign for the first time. These are Sioux Chief, Van Tassel, Two X, St. Enoch and Lord of the Valley.

The Citizens' Handicap, which is one of the largest events decided in the South, has fifty-nine nominations. The list includes the best handicap animals in training on the Western circuit, and it will no doubt bring together a star collection of equines. Of the entries Colonial Girl is the most prominent, due to her victory last summer in the World's Fair Handicap of $50,000. Other prominent ones are Bad News, First Mason, Injunction, Morbrib and Miss Crawford.

In the Derby there are many splendid performers, and the fact that the event will not be decided until April 29 will give trainers an opportunity to give their charges careful preparation.

In the Derby, which has $2,500 added, are the following horses: Happy Jack, King's Trophy, Palm Tree, La Pucella, Pottash, Lady Savoy, Commandant, Braden, King of Troy, The Trifler, Janeta, Jack Lory, Ram's Horn, Signal Light, Scotch Irish, Broomhandle, Kassil Gel, Opalanti, Monaco Maid, Savoir Faire, Monte, The Gleam, Kittle Platt, Uncle Charley, Midge, Whippoorwill, Lucky Charm, Bradley's Pet, Florentina, Ivan The Terrible, McCellen, Charley Cella, Layson, Rebounder, Saronola, Besteriing, Luculius, Mr. Stubbins, Louise Macfarlan.

Those entered in the Citizens' Handicap, $1,500 added, are: Huzzah, Au Revoir, Ascot Belle, Palm Tree, Kassil Gel, Miss Crawford, Lady Savoy, The Regent, King of Trey, Autolight, Bugler, Mafalda, Monte, Kittle Platt, Garnish, Mabel Richardson, Janeway, Uncle Charley, Marlin Doyle, Red Raven, Falernian, Jack Young, Bad News, Miss Jordan, Laura-bird, Highland Light, McClellan, Old Stone, The Gleam, Jordan, Aimee Davis, Savoir Faire, Gregor K, Omalica, First Mason, Katie Powers, Injunction, Aden, Ram's Horn, Louise Macfarlan, Little Scout, Florentina, Scotch Irish, Pretension, Spencerian, Brancas, Rolmand, Sheboygan, Rebounder, Braden, Orient, Lady Jocelyn, Miss Docile, Corsecate, Colonial Girl, King of the Valley, Mohawk, Woodford Perry, Phil Finch.

This large list of entries is sufficient evidence that turfmen are paying but little attention to the turf situation and legislation now in vogue threatening racing in this State.

For the first time in many years training operations at Cumberland Park and the breeding establishments has been practically at a standstill. Very severe cold weather, a fall of more than a week there has been ten inches of snow on the ground and very cold spells too, have prevailed. Trainers are walking their charges under the shed, but beyond that little or no training is going on. Before the snow began to freeze on top after a light rain many of the horses were galloped through the infield, but since the footing became dangerous this class of work has been suspended. Trainers say that snow is good on a horse's foot, and for this reason they took advantage of the opportunity until the freeze came.

Secretary J. W. Russwurm is out with the announcement that Nashville has decided to accept the dates allotted Cumberland Park by the Western Jockey Club, and from April 29 to May 3 will be used regardless of any change that might be made by the American Turf Association, of which Nashville is now a member.

SCHORR TO RACE ON ONLY THREE TRACKS.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 11.—[Special.]—A prominent racing official of Memphis, who has been here for the past few days, stated to your correspondent that John W. Schorr had decided to race on only three tracks in the West this year, regardless of what circuit they were in. He will open the spring campaign at Memphis, then come to Nashville. From here he will ship to Louisville, going East when Churchill Downs closes. Schorr's hopes are with the new turf organization.

AMERICAN TURFMEN WIN MUCH MORE THAN ENGLISH.

A COMPARISON of the amount of money won in England during the racing season of 1904 with that won racing in this country under the jurisdiction of the jockey club is decidedly in favor of the latter, says the New York Telegraph. Sir James Miller, who heads the winning owners' list in England, is credited with $129,640, while H. B. Duryea, the leader in this country, won a little more than $200,000, or $50,000 more than England's leader. Going farther, we find that while in this country seven owners won $100,000 or more, in England the leader is the only one to go above this figure.

Second on the list there is Maj. Eustace Loder, owner of Pretty Polly, with a total of $99,495 to his credit; then there is a drop to $85,160, the amount won by L. de Rothschild. The Duke of Portland was fourth, with $85,495; Lord Carnarvon fifth, with $69,715; Lord Rosebery sixth, with $60,610, and F. Alexander seventh, with $50,580. That ends the list of winners of more than $50,000. The total amount to the credit of the first seven winners in England is $651,705. In this country the leading seven won $950,000 in round numbers, or almost one-third more.

More Small Winners.

In this country there were twelve winners of more than $50,000, and each country has twenty-six winners of $30,000 or more. To include owners who raced exclusively in the West, the winners of more than $20,000 would be almost doubled.

The comparative table for the leaders reads:

	England.	America.
First	$129,640	$200,107
Second	99,495	164,358
Third	85,160	140,660
Fourth	85,495	123,307
Fifth	69,715	107,788
Sixth	50,610	105,424
Seventh	50,580	100,026

Why Race In England?

Why, then, all this hurrah to race in England? There is no more money to be made, if money is the racing incentive, and there certainly is no more honor in winning one of the English events (barring, possibly, the Derby) than in winning a big event offered by an American racing association. The excuse for racing abroad made by some is that the newspapers here do not always treat a racing man fairly. This may hold for some foreign countries, but cannot hold in England, according to the Gimcrack Club speech of Lord Durham, the senior steward of the jockey club, who attached the newspapers with almost as much force as he brought into play in a former speech when he scored the American horsemen so severely.

With no more money to be won, no greater glory, and with nothing like half-way decent treatment accorded Americans, why should they bother about English racing, anyway, especially as long as the Lord Durhams are the ruling spirit?

Schlitz

Compare Our Methods



You will realize then why Schlitz beer is pure.

You wash a cooking utensil once. We wash a bottle *four* times, by machinery, before we fill it.

You use city water. We bore down 1400 feet to rock for ours.

You prepare food in the air of the room. We cool Schlitz beer in plate-glass rooms and filter all the air that touches it.

Then we filter the beer by machinery—filter it through white wood pulp.

Yet your methods are cleanly. Ours are cleanliness carried to extremes.

Then—for fear of a touch of impurity—we sterilize every bottle after it is sealed. We double the necessary cost of our brewing to give you a healthful beverage pure.

Do you wonder that we sell over a million barrels annually? Ask for the brewery bottling.

Phones, Cumberland West 99, Home 793,
Jos. Schlitz Brewing Co.,
Louisville, Ky.

5

The Beer That Made Milwaukee Famous.

HOW THE GREAT HORSES FIGURE.

Why Hermis, Ort Wells and Beldame Are Given Heavy Imposts In the Big Handicaps.

HERMIS, the hero of the last and the greatest of Suburbans, is honored, as he deserves to be, with top weight, receiving 129 pounds in both the Brooklyn and the Suburban, and 128 pounds in the Brighton, an allotment which, should he win either or both of these races, would put upon him in the Brighton a penalty that, while it would make him lead the best of all the Brighton winners, would not be so oppressive as to bar him from participation therein. That undoubtedly was in the mind of the handicapper when he took from him a pound in the Brighton as compared with the weight allotted in the Brooklyn and the Suburban. In both of these races he is asked to concede a year and two pounds to Irish Lad, a task which, when he is at his best, no person will question his ability to do, for the great little red horse has all the indomitable courage and has more foot than has the most illustrious son of Candlemas.

* * *

Ort Wells Mr. Vosburgh esteems a pound better than any other of the great four-year-olds, in actual fact, horse against horse, though, contrary to the custom of some handicappers abroad, there can be no doubt that the Eastern official in apportioning his weights always and upward five pounds gratuity in races run before September 1. It is upon this theory unquestionably that Beldame gets in at 122 pounds, which, having the rule in regard, would put her two pounds above the four-year-old colt esteemed best and within two pounds of Hermis. Between Delhi and Stalwart the handicapper cannot differentiate and he has placed them one pound behind Ort Wells.

* * *

Because of the tremendous rivalries engendered by their races last year the public is divided into partisan camps as to the relative places which should be occupied by Beldame, Ort Wells, Delhi and Stalwart, and Mr. Vosburgh has given his judgment that there is but four pounds between Beldame, whom he puts at the top, and Delhi and Stalwart, whom he ranks each the equal of the other. Broomstick is allotted in both the Brooklyn and Suburban the same weight assigned to him in the Brooklyn—namely, eight pounds by the scale below Beldame, six below Ort Wells and five under Delhi and Stalwart. Irish Lad has no engagement in the Brooklyn, but in the Suburban he is made to preserve the same relative place to Beldame and the other great four-year-olds that he does in the Brighton Beldame ranking next to Hermis, and Ort Wells being in receipt of three pounds from him in the Suburban and of two pounds in the Brighton.

* * *

A large degree of interest was centered in the allotment which would be given Oiseau in the Suburban. It is his single engagement of the three classics, just as the Brighton was Tradition's sole entry. In the Standard and some of the other Gravesend stakes Oiseau was named, but the Suburban was the handicap of the three in which his owner or trainer elected to start him. With Artful, Sysonby and Tanya in all three, however, and tradition in the Brighton, it is possible to arrive at what Mr. Vosburgh believes to be an accurate estimate of the relative value of those young three-year-olds, who were immeasurably the best of their age last season.

In the Suburban, Mr. Vosburgh ranks Oiseau as exactly the equal of Sysonby, an estimate with which not many who is considered will find fault. The owner of Oiseau believes his colt to be best. The owner of Sysonby last year pursued Oiseau with repeated offers for a special in which the merit of both could be definitely established. Sysonby was a phenomenon in midsummer, suffered a relapse in the Futurity and then later at Gravesend, resumed his place in the affections of the public. Oiseau's growth was slower in popularity, but it was sure. He ripened with racing and won his way, not by dazzling speed but by heroic battling.

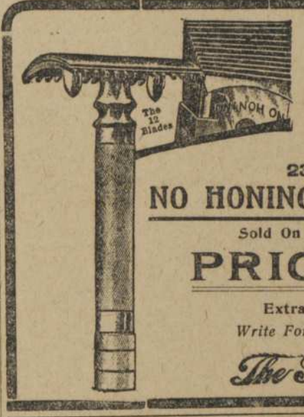
DEATH AT ODDS ON IN THIS RACE.

"Virginia" Carroll, the Noted Bookmaker and Turf Character, Calmly Awaits the End.

"VIRGINIA" CARROLL, one of the best-known bookmakers in this country, is dying here of throat trouble, says a special from New York. Carroll was one of the unique characters on the turf for many years. At first he was known as "Long Shot" Carroll, because he invariably quoted better prices in the betting ring than did his rivals in the chalking line. After a while his enemies had him barred and were correspondingly happy. One of his characteristics was to make remarks, personal and otherwise, whenever he accepted a wager, and because of his sarcastic and in some cases insulting comments he got himself into trouble on several occasions. Carroll off the block was polished and quiet, but on the block he was a wild man, fighting the other bookmakers and the bettors with eraser, chalk and a bitter tongue.

Carroll is forty-seven years old. He was born in New Orleans, where nearly all his relatives live now. He has two brothers there, one a lawyer and the other a railroad man. He also has two sisters, one the wife of a Canadian clergyman and the other a resident of the Crescent City, where she was chosen queen of the carnival several years ago. Carroll, whose christian name is James, was called "Virginia" while he was a student at Randolph Macon College, at Ashland, Va. He became attached to the neighborhood and soon purchased a large farm there, which he stocked with race horses. One of his most famous racers was Blue Jeans, who beat the famous Proctor Knott. He also owned the long-distance horse Eleve, who was invincible in four-mile heats.

Carroll became associated in his turf ventures with Judge John J. Carter, whom he first met at Nashville. They enjoyed varied success, but finally parted, Carter to become starting official of renown, and Carroll to develop into one of the best bookmakers that ever quoted prices. Carroll had a remarkable aptitude for figures, was a keen judge of odds and was never afraid to lay against any proposition in a racing way once he was assured of the stability of market prices. But his career now is practically at an end. Lately his throat trouble has been aggravated by hemorrhages, which have almost choked him, and for the relief of which he has undergone two operations in the last month.



GILLETTE SAFETY RAZOR.

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NO HONING OR STROPPING.

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PRICE $5.00

Extra Blades 4c Each.

Write For Descriptive Circular.

The Sutcliffe Co.
225 Fourth Ave

SOUTH TO HAVE A BIG GAME.

Vanderbilt Football Team Likely To Meet Michigan Team the Western Champions.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 12.—[Special.]—The South will compete with the North for football honors during the next campaign on the gridiron. Through Dan McGugin, the old Wolverine guard of a few years ago, and who will again have charge of the crack Vanderbilt eleven next fall, that team is negotiating with Michigan for a struggle at Ann Arbor. Writing to the manager of the Vanderbilt eleven from Detroit, where McGugin is wintering, he says that he has practically completed all arrangements with "Hurry Up" Yost for the game, and that it will be played on October 14. The only drawback that is being experienced is the time of halves. Yost wants them to be long, while McGugin desires a game of about forty minutes. It is likely, though, that this will be settled satisfactorily to both sides.

Vanderbilt stands in the South like Michigan in the North—champions. The team developed by McGugin last fall never had an equal in this neck of the woods, and the "gold and black" went through a riping season without ever tasting defeat. They overwhelmed every squad that crossed their path, and the boys concluded the season by establishing a new record from a scoring standpoint. McGugin having been educated by Yost in the profession, drilled that quick system into the Commodores, and they scored on the average of every minute and a half. Vanderbilt, it is believed, would cause surprises in the Wolverine game, and even at this early date a great deal of interest is centered in Vanderbilt securing this game.

Burke, quarter on the Princeton eleven, who inspired the Thanksgiving game here last fall, said this of Vanderbilt when the game was over: "I was taken by surprise by the team's great speed and strength. Princeton, Yale, Harvard or no one could beat the Vanderbilt squad over two touchdowns." This from a man like Burke makes it appear as if "Vandy" would give Michigan an argument.

FLOTO PRAISES GEORGE TEBEAU

Denver Critic Says Louisville Man Is Greatest Figure In Minor League Ball.

OTTO FLOTO, sporting editor of the Denver Post and one of the foremost sporting men of the Western country, tosses the following bouquet at the owner of the Louisville Club:

"George Tebeau has again won out, as he always does when he goes after things. This time Ed Grillo, president of the American Association, incurred his displeasure, and the result is that Grillo is no longer at the head of that body.

"Tebeau certainly is a great manipulator in baseball affairs, and since his entry into the Western League five years ago has steadily come to the front, and his only serious setback was when he was double-crossed by Bill Rourke and a few others. Since then he got to the front again, and is to-day the biggest man in the Western League again. With the able assistance of Thomas Burns, of Colorado Springs, he has been able to recover all lost ground.

"Tebeau has mastered the faculty of waiting 'to get even.' He has so far got the scalp of every man that ever did him a wrong. If he can't get it to-day, he waits until next week, or next month, or next year, if necessary. But the result is always the same—'Tebeau wins.'

"No man is or has been so grossly misrepresented. Papers and others have painted him a dictator that cares not for the feelings or interests of his associates and regards no one as his friend. I know from personal dealings with him that he is exactly the opposite. He is a deep-thinking, shrewd fellow, that stands pat by a friend whenever he finds a man that demonstrates this fact to him.

"He is to-day the greatest man in minor league baseball, and were it not for him and Tom Burns Denver would not hold its berth in the Western League to-day. George has one or two more magnates on his list that took part in the 'Kansas City double-cross' of three years ago, and before he gets through with them there will be a day of reckoning. As I said before, he will not strike until the proper time arrives, and then, when he does, there will be results.

"The Denver public ought to render a vote of thanks in being so lucky as to have him at the head of their team. If they did, it would only be giving credit to the man entitled to it."

American Wins Again.

Paris, Feb. 11.—In the eighth game of the international chess match between J. Frank Marshall, of Brooklyn, and D. Janowski, of this city, the American won in the thirtieth move. The status of the match now is: Marshall 4, Janowski 2, drawn 2.

YOUNG'S GREATEST BASEBALL GAME.

CY YOUNG was asked to name the greatest game of ball in which he ever took part.

"The eleven-inning, nothing-to-nothing, Cleveland-Boston game in Cleveland at the close of the double season championship in 1892 was probably as good as any," said the rail-splitter. "Jack Stivitts was the opposing pitcher, and we both went into the game bound that the other team should not score. We were both successful, though there were two or three men nipped at the plate. There was quite a lot of batting, but with men on bases both of us were practically unhittable. Yes, all things considered, that was the greatest game. I've pitched games in which I was hit as freely, but none in which I worked harder or in which the excitement was greater."

ATTEMPT TO DESTROY OAKLAND GRANDSTAND.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., Feb. 11.—What is regarded as an attempt to destroy the grand stand and adjoining buildings of the New Oakland racing plant occurred early to-day. A large quantity of oil was thrown over the lower floor of the grand stand and ignited by an unknown person. Prompt action by the watchman at the track saved the structure from serious damage.

LATONIA TRACK IS ON THE FENCE.

Kentucky Course Between Two Fires In the Big Turf War.

THE Latonia Jockey Club is standing between two fires. With the strong, barricaded Western Jockey Club on one hand and the American Turf Association on the other Latonia stands undecided, says the Cincinnati Post. With all its strength membership in the Western Jockey Club looks decidedly uncertain when the specter of the old turf congress persists in arising. The Latonia club's stanch friends, such as Congressman Joseph L. Rhinock, Mayor Fleischmann and Rome Respess, have sworn allegiance to the younger turf association, and that fact has set the Latonia officials to thinking. To those best informed Judge Perkins has held a friendly feeling toward those tracks and turf fights that are now arrayed against the parent body, and he was in favor of listening to their troubles and conceding a few points to keep the Western Jockey Club and the middle Western turf world intact. But Judge Perkins was in the minority among the stewards, and, loth to break with the Western Jockey Club, Latonia to-day stands by the older organization—unwillingly. It was just pure stubbornness on the part of Colin Buch, Condon and a few other stewards that kept the secessionists from getting something on the order of what they wanted. With two turf organizations in the field bidding for popular favor the Latonia officials see many obstacles in the future that are bound to rebound and hurt the game, with a possibility of a return to syndicate booking. No matter how amicable the opposition, both are bound to get hurt. Another question arises: Will the American Turf Association rule off all those connected with the Western Jockey Club as the Western Jockey Club did those connected with the old turf congress? The organizing of an opposing turf body was taken as a joke by those connected directly or indirectly with the Western Jockey Club, but when such prominent turfmen as S. S. Brown, Rome Respess, Clay, Tom McDowell and Julius Fleischmann aligned themselves with the Corrigan forces they began to look up and take the new organization seriously and try to figure just where and how hard each track would be hit.

Because of a costly mistake Corrigan may be compelled to make good his promise to bring racegoers of New Orleans to the Panama track in automobiles. A proposed switch to the Panama track lay on property belonging to the city, and before it could be put in the sale of the privilege had to be advertised in a New Orleans newspaper for sixty days. The notice had its first insertion in December, but in January it was omitted for three days, a fact which was soon discovered. As the notice must run for sixty consecutive days this will bring the time for letting the privilege late in March; that is, unless through some error the "ad" is not allowed to lapse again.

THE RECORD IS STILL UNBEATEN

Remarkable Pitching Feat of Radbourne Still Is the Best.

GREATEST TWIRLER IN WORLD.

Officiated In Twenty Consecutive Games When Providence Won Pennant Twenty Years Ago.

GAVE MANY BASES ON BALLS.

THE remarkable pitching of Jack Chesbro, of the New York Americans, during the season of 190 established a record in point of games pitched and won, but old timers who remember Charley Radbourne still insist that the star twirler of the Providence Grays, who won the championship of the National League twenty years ago, was the greatest box man that ever faced the home plate. Radbourne was a man of iron nerve, indomitable pluck and great courage. He was also a close student of baseball and a scientific player. He was not a marvel in point of strength, but he had a head filled with gray matter which he never failed to use.

The Providence team, which was a crack combination in those days, was made up of such players as Joe Start, Jack Farrell, John Montgomery Ward, Goss, Nava, Cliff Carroll, Jerry Denny, Paul Hines, Paul Radford and Charley Sweeney. In Sweeney and Radbourne the Providence team had the best pitchers in the league, but they were different in habits and temperament, for Sweeney was a bull-headed chap, fond of swiftly-going companions, while Radbourne was just the opposite. The Providence team was coming down the home-stretch in the race for the pennant, and had twenty-one games to play. It was a close fight with the Bostons, and the Chicagos were also closing with a great spurt, yet with Sweeney and Radbourne alternating in the box the Providence team looked to have the best chance.

With twenty-one games left to play, therefore, Sweeney came to the grounds one day in no condition to pitch. But he insisted upon going into the box, and nobody had the nerve to refuse him. His curves were easy, and he had so little speed that the opposing team was soon busy pounding the ball all over the lot. Sweeney was black with rage when Capt. Start suggested that he take a seat on the bench.

"I'll pitch this game out," said he, "or there'll be trouble."

So Sweeney kept on, and the other team raced around the bases in a steady stream. With the crowd yelling in derision, Manager Frank Bancroft and Capt. Start decided to take the bull by the horns. They peremptorily ordered Sweeney out of the box. A free fight was imminent; but as the other players backed up the manager and captain, Sweeney finally walked to the bench, with the angry remark:

"That is the last game of ball I'll ever pitch for this club."

And Sweeney, true to his word, never came back after he left the field. The team was in a predicament then, for Radbourne, who finished the game, which had already been lost, was the only twirler left. It seemed too much to ask him to pitch in all of the remaining games, but Manager Bancroft hit upon a plan that worked like a charm. Radbourne had a reserve clause in his contract and was certainly talking of the slavery of the ball player. He was a sort of anarchist and was never happy unless scoring the magnates for their so-called oppressive measures. Bancroft, therefore, told the president of the club that if he would cut the reserve clause out of Radbourne's contract he thought the pitcher would consent to officiate in each of the remaining games. Receiving permission to make such a proposition, Bancroft asked Radbourne if he would consent.

"I'll do my best," was the reply, and Radbourne began his task of pitching a magnificent game against the Bostons, who were shut out as clean as a whistle. Out of the twenty games in which he pitched without a day's rest, eighteen were victories. The great pitcher had speed, curves and wonderful control, but he also used "change of pace," and was one of the first to adopt this scientific delivery. He was not a believer in strike outs, but pitched for his fielders.

"I want the men behind me to have something to do," he used to say, "and so I pitch accordingly." With an easy, graceful delivery, "Rad" used to send up balls as "big as a house" to such sluggers as Anson and Brouthers, who invariably drove long hits to the outfielders. Before he had pitched ten consecutive games Radbourne's arm was bothering him. When he got through with a game his arm was vigorously massaged, and was then wound up in linen bandages. But in the morning he was unable to raise it above his head and his roommate used to brush his hair for him. Right up to the time of going into the box Radbourne's arm felt "dead." Then the old war horse went to the center of the diamond and pitched the soreness out of his muscles in quick order.

This phenomenal work seemed to attract attention of baseball fans all over the country, and the result of each game played by Providence was eagerly awaited. Radbourne never flinched, however. He was there every afternoon, and toward the close his work was simply invincible. He had all of the big hitters at his mercy and Providence won the pennant. For his reward Rarbourne got his release and signed with the Boston Club at an increase in salary. He continued to pitch well for the Hub team, but never displayed the Providence form, which was probably due to the strain on his arm. Radbourne did not possess the physical strength of either Chesbro or McGinnity, but he had just as much nerve and pluck as either of these stars.

It was often the case in close games when there was much light batting that Radbourne was very free with his bases on balls. Persons who used to regard bases on balls as errors—and they were once officially scored as such—wondered why Radbourne gave so many, when other star pitchers were always trying to keep the ball over the plate. The secret did not leak out until some years afterward, when "Rad" said one day:

"I used to hand out a base on balls now and then to a weak batter to get a crack at a heavy hitter in the same inning, so that he would not come up for the first whack at the ball in the next inning. With two two out in the eighth inning, we'll say, and the score 2 to 1 in our favor, I used to give bases on balls to the catcher and pitcher who were poor stickers and brought up the tail end of the batting order so that I might dispose of the fellow at the top of the list, who was generally the best batter and base runner on the team. I always had a good line on that kind and could fool them easily unless they had unusual luck. Then when the ninth began, for instance, the big batter had already been killed off and the next were easy."

Radbourne retired about ten years ago, and went to his home in Bloomington, Ill. He accidentally shot himself one day and lost his sight. It was not long afterward that he died. Of the pitchers who were at the top of the heap in the days of Radbourne's triumph, Jim Whitney and Charley Buffinton, of Boston; Corcoran and Goldsmith, of Chicago; Galvin, of Buffalo; McCormick, of Cleveland, and Dupee Shaw, of Detroit, were about the best. Tim Keefe and John Clarkson, also pitchers who will always be remembered as wonders came laters. Keefe was a past master in the art of scientific headwork. He had terrific speed, but also possessed a tantalizing slow ball and a bewildering assortment of curves. Clarkson was in the same class, and both men had all others beaten.

HOW PITTSBURG PHIL GOT HIS NICKNAME.

"Pittsburg Phil's" first essays in betting on the horses—an occupation at which he afterward became famous—were made in Chicago in the summer of 1884 in what was then known as "gamblers' alley," its official title being Calhoun place.

At that time "Silver Bill" Riley had a poolroom in the alley just west of Clark street, and betting on Eastern races was just becoming popular. One day there strolled into the place a pale-faced, neatly dressed young man, hardly more than a boy in looks. He began betting quietly, but with singular intelligence, on the horses. He asked nobody's opinion, but it was not long before Riley and the wiser heads in the room began to take notice of him. This was long before the days of "dope" in any form.

Every man made his own deductions as to the relative merits of the horses. Auction pools were the only betting system followed, and the man with a choice in his mind would offer to back that animal against any other named one in the race. This style of betting was generally at even money, and it was soon noticed that the quiet young man, who had given the name of George Smith, would land on a horse and then back him against pretty much all the other starters, one at a time, always managing to beat enough of them to keep his balance to the good.

Giving initials was a habit of the players and finally there were so many of them that Riley could not keep the lot in mind and started to abolish the system. "G. E. S.," which was the Pittsburg man's stage name, was one of the first called up. "Now," said Riley, "we'll cut out all the initials and call you Phil—just plain Phil," and knowing that the player hailed from Pittsburg the room crowd tacked the name of his home town to the balance of his title, and from that day until the time of his death George E. Smith was known as "Pittsburg Phil."

JOHN L. SULLIVAN IS DOWN AND OUT.



HOW have the mighty fallen! John Lawrence Sullivan, one of the greatest fighting men that ever pulled a five-ounce glove over his fists, is down and out again, and is ill with pneumonia at St. Louis. The news might have been expected, for the same thing has often happened before; still many friends of the old champion will [illegible]ar it with sadness.

[illegible] L. in his day never refused to meet [illegible]an. He was always willing and [illegible]st. There was not money [illegible]ut from the mint to buy [illegible] him "lie down" in a [illegible] win, and every man [illegible] knew that he would [illegible]t chance. He never crossed his friends and backers. That is the reason why John L. will live in the memory of men interested in clean sport long after his once powerful frame is under the sod.

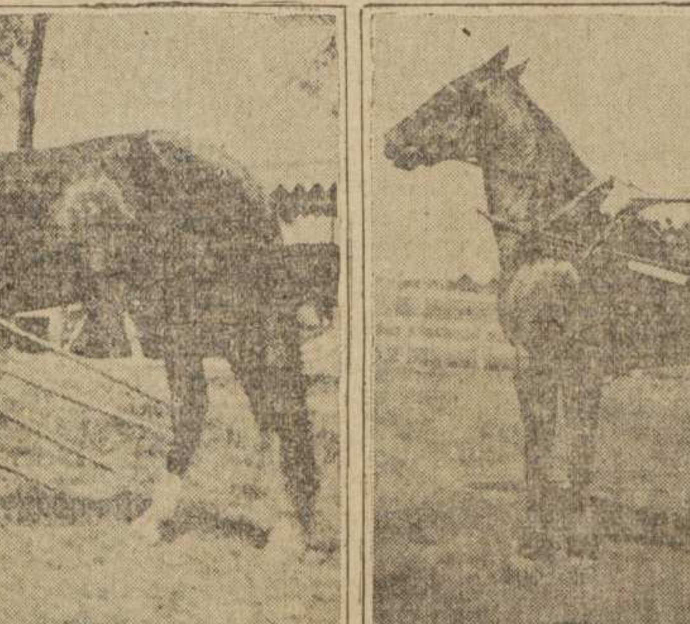
John L. Sullivan, in his whole career, met only one enemy who could whip him. King Alcohol took away his championship. Sullivan made more than a million dollars during his fighting time. He spent or gave away every cent of it. When he had money he never turned away any one who came to him for charity.

Since leaving the ring John has been given many benefits, but the proceeds never lasted more than a week. He tried the stage. His monologue was a success. But his old enemy knocked him out again when prosperity came, and his latest venture, a lecture, has proved a failure. No one knows what John L. will do now, but perhaps the friends of his mighty days will come to his rescue once more.

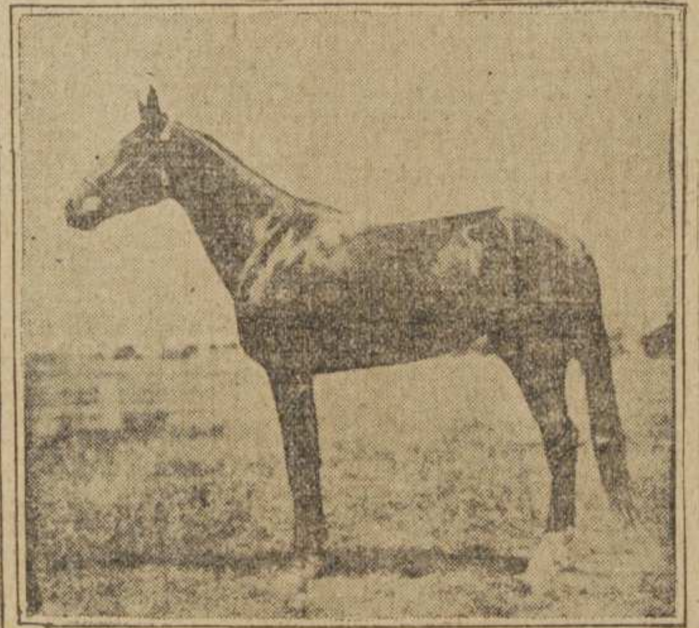
Three Harness Horses of Which Much Is Expected Next Season



LADY OF THE MANOR—2:04¼.



ELMFORD, THAYER UP.



HER GRACE, TRIAL 2:04¾.

MAKE-UP OF TEAMS IN ASSOCIATION

All the Clubs Strengthen For the Approaching Season.

LOUISVILLE MUCH STRONGER.

Full List of the Players As Given Out By the Various Managers.

STILL AFTER MORE STARS.

ALTHOUGH the playing season of the American Association is still over two months off, the various teams are beginning to take shape, and although the finishing touches are necessary to round out the clubs, enough players have been signed to show the relative strength of the teams.

The managers of several of the clubs have paid particular attention to their outfielders, and some stars will be found there. St. Paul, with Charles Hemphill, Phil Geier and Pat Carney, and Colum- and Clymer, also has a strong combination. Milwaukee, with Hemphill, Huelsman and O'Brien, will have three strong stickers, while Louisville is not far behind, having Hall, Hart, Murphy and several youngsters.

Louisville will be considerably stronger, and the same is true of Indianapolis and Kansas City. Minneapolis appears to be of an unknown quantity. Toledo has a new bunch, and may be a surprise when the season opens. Milwaukee will undoubtedly be stronger than ever. At present Cantillon has not signed a complete outfit, but he has lines out for several good men, and will be there when the gong sounds for the opening of the playing season. Following is a list of the players given out by managers to date:

Indianapolis—Catchers, Frank Roth, Claude Berry, George Thomas; pitchers, John Fisher, Otto Newlin, Harry Allemang, Willie McGill, Walter Quesser, John Morrison, Harry Meikens, John Thomas; infielders, Guy Dickey, Champ Osteen, William Schwartz, C. Donahue, John Carr, George Magoon, Sam Murray, Ernest Frick; outfielders, Thomas McCreery, Jake Thoney, Ed Swander, George Hogriever and Jack Hendricks.

Minneapolis—Catchers, S. F. Leslie, Arthur Quesser, Harry Kurke, William Ludwig, Dan O'Leary, Charles A. Rudding, Charles Schmidt; pitchers, A. M. Sommel, Ed Siever, Henry Gehring, Roy Gregory, A. J. Ferry, Al Corns, B. A. Craig, W. H. Chappel, A. L. Chapin, J. J. Cowen; infielders, William Miller, Jerry Freeman, Bert Elton, William Fox, El Gremminger, Andy Oyar, S. E. Cheatwood, C. H. Fleming; outfielders, Arthur Coulter, John House, Fred Cay, W. J. Carney; general players, Frank Nichols, George J. Graham, Henry Scharnweber.

Toledo—Catchers, Yeager and Zalusky; pitchers, Camnitz, Locks, Martin, Lundblom, Lee and Chiles; infielders, Calhoun, Demont, Clingman and Moriarity; outfielders, Gilbert, Durett, Butler and Grubs.

Louisville—Catchers, Dexter, O'Neil, Schriver, Lyono; pitchers, Dunkle, Scott, Ferguson, Paige, Reidy, Wright, Bonannon; infielders, Spangler, Brashear, McGraw, Quinlan, Woodruff, Montgomery; outfielders, Hollman, Hart, Murphy, Coffey, Coggswell, McDonough.

Milwaukee—Catchers, Slattery, Wolfe; pitchers, McKay, Steele, Aiken, Curtis, Stoval; infielders, Bateman, Mott, Clark, Robinson, Hankey; outfielders, O'Brien, Huelsman, Hemphill.

Columbus—Catchers, Ryan and Brown; pitchers, Malarkey, Hickey, Veil, Dorner, Wagner, Berger, Hatch; infielders, Kihm, Wrigley, Lee, Carter, Hulswitt, Barbeau; outfielders, Davis, Clymer, Congalton, Pickering.

Kansas City—Catcher, Stoner; pitchers, Isbell, Durham, Franz, Barry Ells, Morgan; infielders, Massey, Bonner, Castro, Sullivan, Perrine; outfielders, Nance, Rickert, Lepine.

St. Paul—Catcher, Pierce; pitchers, Corbett, Stagle, Dougherty; infielders, Pennell, Wheeler, O'Brien, Keely, Marcan; outfielders, Flournoy, Geier, Householder, Hemphill.

* * *

"I've been in many a tight place in baseball," said "Buck" Ewing one afternoon, when he was swapping yarns with a friend, "and there has been many a game that I was eager enough to win to fight for, if it came down to a question of an exchange of courtesies, but I never walked to the plate more anxious to win a contest than one in which I played when a member of the Cleveland nine.

"I had been traded from New York to Cleveland in exchange for George Davis. I was all in as a catcher and was to play right field for Cleveland. There had been no end of a howl in the Forest City because Davis had been let go, and it was up to me to make good with the bat or lose my grip in Cleveland.

"In the first game in which I played on the Cleveland grounds we were behind when we came in for the last half of the ninth. I don't know whether it was one run or two, and it doesn't make much difference anyhow. When I came to bat we had enough men on bases to win if a long hit was forthcoming. I had hit a few in my time—although, if I remember well, I had hit little or nothing that afternoon—and as I made my way to the plate I said to myself, 'Here's my chance.' Before I got to the batter's box I had stage fright. I fairly shook and a strike got away from me before I settled down. I can't think now who the pitcher was, but after another ball had been called he gave me a low one over the side corner, just where I wanted it, and I landed the ball over the center fielder's head and won the game.

"Luck? Yes. But what a dead one I would have been had I missed it!"

* * *

Even the crack umpires claim to have been fooled by the spit ball. Tom Connolly, recognized as one of Ban Johnson's best men, in speaking of his first experience with this deceptive ball, said:

"The spit ball is a bugaboo to umpires. Well do I remember the first time I made its acquaintance. Chesbro was the pitcher, and perhaps he did not have it down fine. Well, for four innings I thought I had 'em. I thought I was crazy for sure. I could not gauge the ball at all. I wondered if my eyesight was not going back on me. Really, I was beginning to get worried. I turned to Jim McGuire, who was catching, and said: 'Jim, does that ball bother you?' 'Dod gast it,' he said, 'I should say it did. I don't know what to do with it.'

"Well, the only reason I escaped as luckily as I did was because the players were breaking their backs trying to hit the ball and couldn't do it. That man 'Jake' Stahl is certainly a wonder. He'll make trouble for many a club this year. Why, in St. Louis last season he landed three games by his terrific hitting, and the Washingtons should have landed the fourth.

"He made as long a hit as I ever saw in my life, sending the ball on a line over the left field fence. He ought to be the wonder of the country this year. That man is liable to break up the game any time he comes to the bat."

* * *

There will be no room for any laggards on the Pittsburg team of 1905. Manager Fred Clarke made this plain in a letter which President Dreyfuss received the other day from the Kansas ranch, where Fred is now putting forth great efforts in an endeavor to keep warm. Fred has outlined his plans for the training work at Hot Springs, and the programme is a strenuous one. He declares that every man will be asked to practice on his weak points, for he wants nothing to crop out after the campaign opens that he should not have known earlier. Fred will pursue the same plan at Hot Springs this year that he has followed in seasons past—that is, to give every individual a just share of his time in teaching the men, especially the youngsters, things they do not know. He says he will neglect none of them, not even himself, by which he means that he will work with them all, and will impose no work upon others that he is not willing to do himself. Clarke always pulls with his men, and he often imposes upon himself the most strenuous part of the work. He is not an idler, and he cannot bear to be surrounded by such. He has in the past been fortunate in securing men who were fond of work. If he picked out one who proved to be a loafer he was not long in getting rid of the man. Fred evidently believes that no team can expect to win laurels without working for them with might and main. He has recently received letters from practically every man who will go South next month, and they all assure him that they are physically well and able, and that they will do their full share toward attaining the success aimed at. There is no clique nor faction in the team, but all seem to have the best interests of the Pirates as a whole at heart, and will undoubtedly render good service.

* * *

"One day, a few weeks before Amos Rusie decided to give up baseball, I saw the giant pitcher standing before the bar of a downtown New York hotel, the very picture of abject despair," said George Davis, who was always one of Rusie's warmest supporters, according to the Cleveland Press.

"I went in to see him, and, if possible, to drive away his depression. He put out his hand mechanically, as if the presence of a friend gave him no joy.

"'Come, come, Amos,' I said, 'enough of this. You've got twenty times as many reasons for being happy as I have, and here you are pouting in front of a bar with an I'm-going-to-drown-myself-in-drink look on your face, while I'm off to the beach for a swim in the surf.'

"Rusie's only answer was a solemn shake of his head.

"'Look here, old chap,' I said, in a desperate effort to brace him up—for we needed his help—'listen to little Georgie. They're talking about you all over the country as the greatest pitcher in the world and they are right. You are young and strong and, better than everything else, you are getting better all the time. In a year or two you will be the highest salaried player in the world. You have everything to live and work for, Amos. What more do you want?'

"Rusie, who had been looking at the ceiling in an absent-minded sort of way as I talked, woke up suddenly as I came to the question, 'What more do you want?'

"'Oh,' said he, 'I guess I'll take another bottle of half-and-half.'"

* * *

"Harry Vaughan was one of my stars in the old days," said Charley Comiskey to Ren Mulford the other day. "He was under me when he was real good. I remember I got him guessing one afternoon when I called him to me and said: 'Harry, I know you are overworked, and I don't want to impose on you, but will you kindly take this mask and chest protector out to Morgan Murphy? He's going to catch to-day.' That was the year Harry thought Ashley Lloyd or John T. Brush or somebody had promised to give a few canned tomatoes, some pills or a When suit if he caught good ball. And Harry figured to his own satisfaction that his work was good. I'll never forget the last day of that season. He made a personal appeal to John T. for the extra, and after his eloquent spiel, J. T. turned to me and asked: 'Commy, who is this player?'"

* * *

Tim Murnane and Frank Bancroft were boring back into the past ages with the augers of reminiscence the other day, and the old war horse finally yielded the palm of precedence in baseball to the gray-thatched sage of Beantown.

"The first game of ball I ever saw," said Banny, "was in Boston in 1876, and you were playing first base. I'll never forget that afternoon. The man I was with was an enthusiastic admirer of you, Tim, and he said to me: 'Just wait until you see Murnane steal second. He's Jersey lightning on the bases.' I settled back prepared to see another Mercury, but a long-whiskered old poppy-guy from the Butt-in Society leaned forward and said: 'Maybe you'll see him run and maybe you won't. I've been here two days, and he hasn't reached first yet.'"

When the laugh died down Sir Timothy, with his ears tinted a delicate shrimp pink, came back with: "Oh, that might happen to anybody—Lajoie, or any the other big hitters."

"It might," teased Bancroft, "but it doesn't."

* * *

"You might ship me $25, for I've been eating snowballs for three weeks and my teeth are on edge," is the way an Atlanta paper quotes Pitcher Charley Smith as writing from the North to Atlanta's manager. The alleged letter goes on: "You people down where the roses are blooming in January don't know what a snow sandwich means. First, you shovel around a bit, roll up a ball as big as your fist and sprinkle it with salt and pepper. Mash it flat, shove it in between two layers of cold bread and you've got a sandwich that beats any ham or beef combination ever made. For dessert you sprinkle sugar in place of salt. Cleveland is counting upon getting a star in the 'Nig,' and I think myself that Clarke will make the Naps a good man and stick all the year. Buelow and Bemis should give him enough pointers about March 7. Excuse me, will you, while I go out and shovel snow for a few hours off my front steps?"

GENE DEMONTREVILLE, the Toledo captain for the coming season, has asked Manager Finn for his release. This follows as Finn has been expecting for several days and is in line with the purchase of the Atlanta Club by several of the prominent people of that city. Just as soon as Abner Powell disposed of his stock in the Southern League Club the new directors made Demontreville an offer and then used President Kavanaugh, a personal friend of the manager, to try to get Demontreville back.

CLARKE GRIFFITH has canceled his three exhibition games with the Reds at Jacksonville, slated for the last three days of March.

Expected To Cut a Figure In the Big Eastern Races.



ORT WELLS, CH. C., 4, BY KING ERIC—TEA'S OVER.
This winner of nearly $70,000 last year will be the hope of John A. Drake in the big handicaps.

FITZSIMMONS' HARD LUCK STORY.

Cornishman Describes His Defeat At Jeffries' Hands and What Followed It.

SPEAKING of the bellicose, writes Alfred Henry Lewis in the Saturday Evening Post, at a table next the wall in the restaurant where sits that eminent pugilist Mr. Fitzsimmons. The beautiful woman with him is his wife. Mr. Fitzsimmons is bald, but hides the fact from the public with a wig, said thatch being of the hue of those pointer dogs which are alluded to as liver-colored. Mr. Fitzsimmons is lean, lathy, with yard-wide shoulders and spider legs and arms.

Mr. White, who has trained Mr. Fitzsimmons and is learned in such arts, declares that our angular Cornishman can strike the hardest, quickest blow of any man alive. The power of one of Mr. Fitzsimmons' blows is equal to a lifting force of over 900 pounds. He has queer, rough knuckles, and a hand that is a size or two smaller than a five-barred gate. Given a dead hog, hanging by its gambrils, for the target, Mr. Fitzsimmons can strike so shrewd a blow that those horny knuckles cut through the tough hide and intervening fat and flesh, and are only stopped in their crushing career by the porker's rib bones. Mr. Fitzsimmons performed this feat one afternoon in Newark, and the butcher who owned the pig seized a cleaver and chased him for the better part of a mile.

"W'y didn't you tell me 'ee was lurkin' about?" said Mr. Fitzsimmons complainingly to Mr. White, who had charge of the pugilist's training. "That crazy duffer might 'ave 'it me with 'ees 'atchet; an' then where'd I b'en?"—the last in mournful reproach, as reminding Mr. White of perils which the trainer's vigilance should have kept aloof.

Mr. Fitzsimmons has quit the prize ring for the stage, and folk describe him as a comedian of an inadvertent, not to say an unintentional, sort. Mr. Fitzsimmons was so good as to tell me of certain troubles in California.

"I goes 'ben with Jeffries," observed Mr. Fitzsimmons, "an' 'im twenty years younger an' three stone 'eavier than me. We'd be'n fightin' twenty minutes, me without a mark, an' Jeff cut an' slashed like a 'Amburg steak. I'm thinkin' to meself 'ow I'll knock 'im out—'im bein' as wide open as Central Park. 'Shall I giv' it 'im in the jaw?' says I to meself, 'or shall I try for it lower down?' I decides for the jaw; for Jeff's so big 'ee bean't to be cut down like I fetched Corbett at Virginia City. Just as I plants meself to 'and him 'ees medicine, 'ee ups with one of 'ees big paws like a bear.

"'Ere's where I jolt 'im out,' thinks I, figurin' on a wallop to 'ees chin.

"All at once 'ee w'irls 'ees arm around 'ees 'ead an' brings it up an' lands me one under the short ribs. There never was such a blow! There's no such blow, prawperly speakin', on the map. Jeff never did it before; 'ees never done it since. It lifts me off me feet eight inches; it does, sure! An' my 'eye! doan't it 'urt! I couldn't 'ave raised a finger after that if my wife's life 'ad depended on it.

"An' now," continued Mr. Fitzsimmons, heatedly, "see 'ow good them 'Frisco blokes is to me! I picks up the paipers next day, thinkin' I'll se a story of 'ow Old Bawb Fitzsimmons—me twenty years older an' fifty pounds lighter than Jeff—'as put up a brave fight. W'at do I read? That I've sold hout an' fought a cross—me with me ribs stove in an' a 'and broken from 'ittin' Jeff on 'ees theick 'ead!

"Well, sir, I just bursts into tears. I cries for three hours like a 'ysterical woman. In the 'end me 'art goes funny, an' I comes near faintin' aw'y—for that 'ook under the short ribs 'as left me nerves all a-tangle—d'ye see? Me wife sees me turn paiper-color, an' 'ands me a drink of w'isky—the first I 'as in over a year. Then she calls a doctor.

"'There's nothin' the matter of 'im,' says the sawbones beggar, sniffin' the booze, 'only 'ees drunk as a b'iled howl.'

"Then 'ee charges me twenty dollars. W'at d'ye think of that for a 'ard luck story? Knocked out by Jeff on a fluke, an' w'en I 'as 'im in me power; accused of sollin' hout by a 'uddle of newspaper monkeys 'oo wouldn't know a fight if they met it in the street; an' for a finish bein' called a bloomin' drunkard by a doctor 'oo doan't know 'ees alive; an' I'm nippin' twenty for thus villifyin' of me!"

Mr. Fitzsimmons is not the only follower of Tom Cribb who comes to Rector's. A look across the room discovers at separate tables Kid McCoy, lean, cynical, with cruel mouth askew, in talk with Tod Sloan, who was a jockey and is now a speculator in stocks; Charlie Mitchell, round-faced, full-fed and essentially English, conversing with Mr. Donald, editor of the London Chronicle, over here to spend $600,000 in British gold for five big printing presses; and not twenty feet away sits Jim Corbett, doing the genteel, and overdoing it sadly, with a bevy of young cubbies too rich to work. It is worth while to note that not one of these bruisers looks the part; no one on a hunt for gladiators would pick them out.

THE TROTTER IN THE BLUEGRASS

Jack Axworthy and Bon Voyage Are Very Close Together.

WHICH IS BEST YOUNGSTER?

L. V. Harkness' Highly-Bred Harness Horses Do Not Sell Up To Expectations.

ENTRIES FOR THE FUTURITY.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Feb. 11.—[Special.]—Though Jack Axworthy by defeating Bon Voyage in the Lexington Stakes, after the latter had won both the Kentucky Futurity and Horse Review Stakes, has since been claimed as the champion two-year-old of 1904, in the light of an interesting story which has just come to the surface here, it is now a matter of extreme doubt as to which of the two youngsters is entitled to supremacy.

It appears that after Bon Voyage had won the Kentucky Futurity and W. A. Clark, Jr., son of the Montana Senator, had opened negotiations for the purchase of the son of Expedition he also desired to buy from Charles Marvin the suckling half sister to Bon Voyage, a filly by Wiggins, sire of the Futurity winner, Katherine A., 2:11¼. Marvin had about decided to let the young Western millionaire have Bon Voyage for $10,000 and the baby racer for $1,000, Clark to leave the Futurity winner in the veteran trainer's hands until after the colt had filled his engagement in the Lexington Stakes.

Marvin and Clark parted that afternoon with the understanding to meet at the track the next day to close the deal. After parting with Clark a well-known local horseman met Marvin and told him the price he was getting for the colt was all right, but that he was selling the filly too cheap. The result of this conversation was that when Clark called at Marvin's stable the following day to hand him a check for the two youngsters, the driver told him that he would let him have Bon Voyage, but not the filly.

Clark accepted the terms of the trade without a murmur and passed Marvin a check for the $10,000 for Bon Voyage, but at the same time left orders with Marvin to send the colt over to the barn of his trainer, Ted Hays, who had the horses belonging to young Clark. Marvin's usual good temper was ruffled by Clark's orders, as he much desired to keep the colt until after his engagement in the Lexington Stakes had been filled, as he was confident he could add that event to the colt's other brilliant victories and send him into winter retirement with an unbeaten record.

The story goes that when the Lexington Stakes came on Marvin would give Hays no information as to how to rig Bon Voyage for his best efforts. Hays did the best he could in the way of harnessing and booting the colt, but throughout the race the son of Expedition acted unsteady and as a result Jack Axworthy defeated him in clever fashion.

Local trainers, while admitting Hayes did well with the colt under the circumstances, say that had Marvin driven the colt in the Lexington Stake he would have to-day an unbeaten record, and the question of the best two-year-old of 1904 would not now be a matter of doubt.

Bon Voyage's record of 2:15 is a mark that is a quarter of a second faster than that to the credit of Jack Axworthy, so there is little to choose between the two crack youngsters in the matter of public speed shown. The meeting next year between the pair will be one of the features of the season's campaign, and the rivalry for three-year-old supremacy between them bids fair to be as strong as was that between Grace Bond and Alta Axworthy last year.

Bon Mot, the dam of Bon Voyage, and the most remarkable broodmare of the age as a producer of youngsters, being also the dam of Endow, holder of the world's two-year-old trotting record for geldings, 2:14¾, and Bequeath, two-year-old record 2:23 and three-year-old record 2:20¼, is believed to be again with foal this season, and the colt or filly she drops will be by The Bondsman, sire of Grace Bond. Charles Marvin does not own Bon Mot as was generally supposed. Last spring after she dropped her last foal, now a yearling, by Wiggins, Marvin sold the mare to J. H. Thayer, the owner of The Bondsman, and the stud matron is still the property of that breeder.

The ten high-bred trotting horses sold by L. V. Harkness at the recent midwinter sale in Chicago, including in the number the three-year-old Castine, brother of Fereno, 2:05½, brought rather disappointing prices. The total realized for the lot was $3,840, an average of $384. The four-year-old bay colt Altaoma, a half brother to Bumps, 2:03¾, Baron D., and the stallion Moko, sold for $750, the highest price. While of royal pedigree, the horses sold lacked in early speed the Walnut Hall Farm requirements, and this fact being known by horsemen, caused them to fall short of expectations.

Secretary Horace W. Wilson, of the Kentucky Trotting Horse Breeders' Association, has begun mailing out circulars for the Kentucky Futurity for two-year-olds in 1907 and three-year-olds in 1908. The event will be as usual of $22,000 for the two races, and the present call is for the nominations of mares. The stake closes for entries of this sort on March 15. The next entry for the event is December 1, when the color and sex of the foals of the mares nominated must be given.

Several of the speediest horses sold at the trotting sale here this week will shine as stars at this year's meeting of the Lexington Driving Club. The members of this organization are in the field for fast matinee trotters and pacers and the sport they expect to furnish will be of a higher class than any racing of a similar nature ever held in Kentucky.

Senator J. W. Bailey's crack three-year-old filly Bertha Bennett in Trainer H. M. Child's hands is wintering in grand shape and her trainer looks upon her as a Kentucky Futurity candidate for 1905 of the highest promise. Katherine L. is the only two-year-old filly that outfinished her in a heat last year, and she was third in the first heat of the two-year-old Kentucky Futurity in 2:15 and third in the first heat of the Lexington stake in 2:15¼. She has grown and spread out in every way and is as near in promise to another Grace Bond as any three-year-old filly in training. Childs was forced to physic the daughter of Prodigal just before she filled her engagement last fall, which fact made her performance show up even more brilliant than appears in the summaries of those races.

* * *

How Hermis Was Bought.

Charlie Hughes, an old-time trainer, who became famous through the handling of Hermis before that great horse was sold to L. V. Bell, who sold him to E. R. Thomas, tells an interesting story of how he happened to buy Hermis for Henry Zeigler. Said Hughes:

"Every time I think of how I came to get Hermis I laugh.

"It was through the old plater Setauket. Setauket is not to-day fit to haul oats to Hermis' barn, and he never was. But there was a time when I thought him the shiftiest two-year-old in the West. Henry M. Zeigler, my old boss, bought Setauket out East for $7,000, and brought him to Kentucky. We had him cooked up for a killing at Latonia, and raced him against Hermis. Hermis made him look like thirty cents.

"I was unwilling to accept the whipping as decisive. I told Mr. Zeigler that something must be wrong with Setauket. I could not see where this little chestnut pony, who had only won one maiden race at Chicago, came in to beat Setauket, the fastest-work two-year-old on the Latonia course.

"'Well,' said Mr. Zeigler, 'run him back.'

"I did so, and Hermis chopped fifteen cents off the original thirty he made Setauket look like. That convinced me that Hermis was the best two-year-old of the West. It had the same effect upon Mr. Zeigler.

"'Buy that little goat,' said Mr. Zeigler. 'Go as far as they ask, but buy him.'

"I got Hermis for $3,350. My offer was $3,000. H. A. Engemann, Hermis' owner, wanted $3,500. Thirty-three fifty was a compromise. I would give one of my fingers to have Hermis eating my oats again. He would show me quickly where he stood. I would not have to do much speculating as to the effect of that injury. Hermis never lies to his trainer. What he says in work he can do in a race he does. But I would not try to force him. Such a method of training Hermis is as harmful as racing him out in front in blinkers."

THE CAREER OF BAT MASTERSON

Famous Sporting Man Who Was Made a Deputy Marshal

TO OFFICIATE IN NEW YORK.

Credited With Having Killed Twenty-seven White Men, Not Counting Indians.

THE WESTERN SURE-SHOT.

MASTERSON'S CAREER.

Credited with having killed twenty-seven white men, exclusive of Indians and "greasers."

Avenged brother's death by killing every one of the men who had a hand in it.

Elected Marshal of Dodge City Kan., by the element of honest gamblers.

Single-handed he faced six cowboys in a room; when he left all six men were dead.

Won personal friendship and admiration of President Roosevelt while Marshal of Dodge City.

Had the reputation of always being a square man and the enemy of sure-thing gamblers.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL HENKEL yesterday said that information given out in Washington to the effect that William B. Masterson, known throughout the country as Bat Masterson, would shortly be appointed a Deputy United States Marshal for this district was correct. Marshal Henkel said that he did not expect Mr. Masterson would appear to be sworn in for several days, says a special from New York.

It is understood that the appointment of Masterson was made by Marshal Henkel at the direct solicitation of President Roosevelt, who has long been a warm personal friend and admirer of the former Kansas Marshal and Sheriff. Although prominently identified with the sporting element of the country, Masterson has always been recognized as a "square" man and always on the side of law and order.

After Masterson left Ford county, Kansas, where he was first the Town Marshal of Dodge City, the county seat, and later the county Sheriff, ridding the town of "sure-thing" gamblers after a running fight lasting several weeks, during which period he was compelled to kill a dozen or more lawless characters, he went to Denver, Col. There he was appointed a United States Deputy Marshal, remaining for several years.

He came to New York in the fall of 1893 at the request of former Superintendent of Police Thomas Byrnes. At that time George Gould had been receiving a number of threatening anonymous letters. At first Mr. Gould paid no attention to the communications, but when handwriting experts declared them to have been written by an insane man Mr. Gould decided it would be well to have some one to look out for the writer, who promised to shoot the millionaire on sight.

Superintendent Byrnes told Mr. Gould he needed some who wouldn't be afraid to "shoot up" Broadway, even during the busy hours of the day if necessary, and who would hit the man shot at and not some other individual. Superintendent Byrnes suggested Masterson, and Bat came on from Denver and moved with his wife and family here. For eight months the Westerner followed Mr. Gould like a shadow until the writer of the letters was finally apprehended at the residence of Miss Helen Gould, who he insisted had promised to marry him. Since that time Masterson has made his headquarters in New York, spending the greater portion of his time here. He has been employed at the race track by a number of bookmakers who thought it a good insurance to have Masterson handy in case some one attempted to "strong-arm" their bank rolls. He has also been doing some splendid work in writing sporting gossip, particularly of the prize fight kind, but has been at Hot Springs for a month or more.

Masterson is fifty years old, and, it is reported in the West, that he has killed twenty-seven white men, not counting the Indians and "greasers" he has laid low, as Bat did not consider them of any importance.

Years ago his brother, Ed, was killed by desperadoes, and Bat never rested until he had killed everyone of the men who had a hand in th killing of his brother. It is said that he killed six men in one room shortly after his brother's death.

LOUISVILLE BOY GETS A GOOD BERTH.



Manager Smith, of the Macon, Ga., team, in the South Atlantic League, has signed Arthur Piepho, the promising young ball player of this city, to play second base for his team in place of Blake, who goes to the Little Rock Club, in the Southern League.

$15 For Your Pick



Of Any Winter Weight Suit or Overcoat in Our House

(Except Blacks)

This is the time of all clothes-buying times when

$20, $22.50, $25, $28 and $30

hand-tailored garments can be had for a little old fifteen dollars. It's almost like giving them away; but we are willing to stand the loss, if we can make new friends for the "Loevenhart store" and turn merchandise into cash at the end of every season. Our After-Stock-Taking Sale offers great attractions in every department. Come see for yourself.

See Windows — Loevenhart's THIRD AND MARKET — Order By Mail.

HIGH SCHOOL TO ENTER THE MEET

Purple Boys to Take Part In the Big Manual Event.

BOTH TEAMS BEGIN TRAINING.

Crimson Athletes Fortunate In Securing Services of Nat Cartmell As Coach.

SPECIAL INVITATION RACE.

HIGH SCHOOL is going to take part in the big Manual indoor meet after all. High School, in spite of reports to the contrary, promised last spring to enter this meet because Manual entered a team in High School's field meet last May.

High School has begun training under the direction of Prof. Aydelotte and Capt. Washburn, and from present indications there seems to be a lot of promising material on the Purple team. Washburn, the Purple's captain, has already made quite a reputation as a shot putter, and it is expected this year he will put the sphere beyond any of the previous records.

The Manual athletes will begin training this week at the Horse Show building under the direction of Nat Cartmell. It was feared at first that Cartmell could not be secured to coach the Manual team, as he was attending college in the East, but arrangements have been completed whereby he will return here and coach the Crimson team. This is very fortunate for the Manual team, as Cartmell has had a great amount of experience on cinder tracks, both in the East and West, and it would be a hard thing to find a more competent trainer to put the Manual athletes into their old-time shape. It is supposed Manual will in a short while share training quarters at the Horse Show building with High School, and by this means each team will practice there a part of every afternoon.

This will be the first time High School has ever entered a team in the annual Manual indoor meet, and the events entered by teams from both schools will be looked forward to with much more pleasure and interest than some of the other events which will contain some of the best college and university athletes in the East and Middle West.

The list of events will be announced about the end of this week, when the entry blanks will be out. It might be mentioned here, though, that one of the events will be a special invitation race, which will probably be a fifty yards' dash. The prize for the winner of the event will be a large silver cup valued at about $75.

In this race it is being planned to bring together Cartmell and William Hunter, along with several of the well-known sprinters of the North and East. This will undoubtedly be one of the greatest events of its kind held since the Olympian games at St. Louis last year. In this race there have already been furnished entries from St. Louis, Chicago, Nashville and a good entry from the East that can not be divulged as yet. It will virtually be a race for supremacy between the best sprinters of the North, East and West.

Among the contestants that have already expressed their willingness to enter the meet are twenty-five from St. Louis and ten from Chicago. Several high schools in Indiana, including Manual and Shortridge, at Indianapolis, have positively stated they will send large teams. It is the intention of the management to have more different high schools represented in this meet than has ever been the case in any indoor or field meet held in the South or West, whether open or high school meet. At this early date about fifteen high schools have already accepted the invitation to enter.

THE HALLMANS WANT TO GET AWAY.

The two Billy Hallmans have made moves to get away from the control of Tebeau, says a Columbus paper.

The older Hallman, who has just been transferred from Denver to Kansas City, has signed a contract to manage the Williamsport, Pa., independent team.

He takes this view of Tebeau's treatment: "Last year I managed Denver and finished in second place. Now I am cast aside for another, Bill Everitt.

"I understand that I am wanted in Kansas City as a player. I shall not stay in the minor leagues unless I can be a manager. Hence I have done business with Williamsport."

The younger Hallman, the one which Columbus fans know as the left fielder of last year's Louisville team, is sore on his "cover up" by the St. Louis National team.

Billy claims that he had chances of getting on with several major teams last fall if Tebeau had not blocked the deal. He says: "I will play with some major league team or else go with my uncle to Williamsport. This is final, and I want Tebeau to understand it so."

No Attempts At Speed.

Havana, Feb. 11.—There were no attempts made to-day at fast speeding over the course for the automobile contest of to-morrow, which will be witnessed from various points by large crowds. The racing machine of E. R. Thomas, of New York, which was damaged in Friday's accident, has not been repaired. The Prado this afternoon was transformed into a gay scene of merriment by a battle of flowers given in connection with the automobile meet. Throngs gathered in the avenue and sea front terminus to watch the turnouts and automobiles, which were elaborately decorated, and whose occupants for hours pelted one another with confetti serpentines. There were few visiting American machines in the parade.

The first prize was awarded to the four-horse brake owned by a son of Vice President Estevez. To-night the Prado is decorated with myriads of colored electric lights.

DREYFUSS IS A VERY SICK MAN.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 11.—Barney Dreyfuss, of the Pittsburg Club, is pronounced a very sick man by his physicians, and it is likely that he will not be allowed to leave his room for some time. Mr. Dreyfuss is suffering from a bad case of grip and is also threatened with pneumonia. He practically collapsed in his office some days ago, while at work.

DESCRIPTION OF JACK JOHNSON.

His name is John James Arthur Johnson, of color. He stands over six feet tall, rather well built, with a heavy pair of shoulders set beneath a shiny head that is shaped like a chocolate drop. When he smiles he shows a clean set of ivories and a lot of good nature. On his head sits a broad-brimmed hat not quite on the Buffalo Bill order, but much broader than it is long. His arms hang down something on the order of the spindle-shaped battering rams carried by Bob Fitzsimmons, and his movement is somewhat the same. His legs are long and his feet very big. A No. 15 shoe would not be any too roomy for him, and from other indications they pain him according to the change in the weather. In his manners he is quite gentlemanly, like Peter Jackson, and he knows that his color entitles him to a back seat when everything shows white in front of him. He never fights outside the ring.

He likes money and spends much of it for clothes. Sometimes he wears a long coat, but more often a cutaway. He generally keeps the mixed colors for his inner garments, which almost defy description. His ties are red, white and blue and yellow and green, with a touch of pink in the center. This combination is set off at advantage by a green vest, with white pearl buttons. His shirts look like they were made in a checker-board factory and patterned after a rainbow. He carries a big watch chain, but little watch. Sometimes he handles a cane, but more frequently he is without it. Then come his diamonds. They, too, baffle description. The one in his tie of many colors looks like the front of an automobile lamp. The one on his shirt front is built like the top of a hothouse and reflects in many different directions. His middle finger on his right hand is the resting point for a bundle of starlight that resembles a ten-cent cake of ice and has all the ear-marks of a cut-glass punch bowl. That's Jack Johnson as he is to-day. What would he look like should he become the champion?

NO SUNDAY GAMES IN COTTON STATES LEAGUE.

Jackson, Miss., Feb. 11.—It has been decided that there shall be no Sunday baseball games in the Cotton States League this season. Exhibition games can be arranged in cities which allow Sunday baseball, but the games will not count in the league averages.

Oxford Wins At Football.

London, Feb. 11.—Oxford won the thirty-second annual inter-university association football match at the Queen's Club here this afternoon, beating Cambridge by two goals to one. There was a large attendance, but the game was not very exciting, the defense being better than the attack.

After Minor League Players.

Ball players wishing positions in the K. I. T., Cotton States or New York State leagues can get placed by calling on or addressing Jack Sheridan, 227 Seventh street. Sheridan says the players must be first-class and that no others need apply.

CLEVELAND has two Jacksons to try out. The best known is Outfielder Jim Jackson, of St. Paul; the other is Pitcher Jackson, of the Ft. Worth (Tex.) team, a native of California.

PITCHER ED KENNA SIGNS A CONTRACT.

WORD was received by Attorney Thomas A. Barker from George Tebeau yesterday to the effect that Pitcher Ed Kenna had signed a Louisville contract. Kenna, it will be remembered, was secured from Denver in exchange for Pat Bohannon. He is a big, husky twirler, and much is expected of him during the coming season. He will go South with the other Louisville pitchers to get in shape before the opening of the season.

FINE OPENING IN SPITE OF THE RAIN.

Large Crowd Attends the First Day's Racing At Panama Park Track.

NEW ORLEANS SOCIETY IS OUT IN FORCE

Starter Brown Wins Crowd By Giving Splendid Starts.

GARNISH WINS HANDICAP.

TOM M'DOWELL LEASES AHUMADA FOR THE DAY AND SHE WINS AN EASY RACE.

MATT WINN IN THE STAND.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 11.—[Special.]—The City Park track, New Orleans' splendid contribution to the list of the swell race courses of America, was formally dedicated this afternoon to the uses for which it was designed.

It was a dedication that had a twofold significance, for with the opening of the new plant the new American Turf Association assumed active, tangible existence. As the New Orleans Jockey Club has from its inception found its path beset with obstacles, so the opening of its plant was under most adverse conditions. The afternoon was one of the most disagreeable of the present season.

From the small hours of the morning it rained almost incessantly throughout the day, and between the hours of noon and 2 o'clock the rain came down in torrents. Still a large crowd, with not a few of the "four hundred" of local society, braved the inclement weather to lend their presence to the opening of the track, the big steel grandstand being comfortably filled before the horses went to the post for the feature event of the day.

The transportation facilities were even more satisfactory than the crowd anticipated, trolley cars on the Canal and Esplanade belt line being met at the point at which they cross the tracks of the Frisco road by shuttle trains, which ran at very short intervals and landed passengers at the grand stand.

Once the machinery was set in motion everything worked smoothly. About the only hitch in the proceedings was due to the fact that the barrier at the starting point for the first race did not work satisfactorily, and a delay was occasioned, but with two bands of music at hand to enliven the occasion the delay was scarcely noted.

The crowd showed early that it was entirely in accord with the new racing association, for the appearance of the horses on the track for the first race was greeted with vociferous cheers and hand-clapping. Starter Brown won the crowd at the very first chance, making as pretty a start for the introductory scramble as has ever been seen here, and his work throughout the afternoon was first class. Fourteen books, most of which had been in line at the Fair Grounds, cut in and were given a lively play, the betting on the handicap being especially heavy. Garnish, with top weight up, was the choice, and he justified the play on him by making a runaway race of it.

Tom McDowell, in order to participate in the first meeting under the auspices of the new turf body, leased Ahumada for the day, and, racing in the name of the high-class Kentucky turfman, she made a show of her field, after being backed from 4 to 5 down to 1 to 2. McDowell's associate on the Board of Control was not so fortunate. Reuben, carrying his colors, threatened to make a runaway of the race for two-year-olds, but he again ran out on the turn and got nothing, Kyle's Dr. McClure winning easily from the Hayman colt, Judge Parker.

Tom Hayes got into the outlaw list for the second time in the mile and a sixteenth, in which Jordan, the well-played second choice, was never in trouble after the first quarter. Rome Respess got into the game with Copperfield in the closing event, which went to the odds-on favorite, Poseur.

M. F. Winn, president of the American Turf Association, viewed the races from the judges' stand, as did Joseph A. Murphy, presiding judge at the recent Essex Park meeting. Summaries:

First Race—Five furlongs:
Ahumada, 106 (Gannon), 1 to 2 1
Sid Silver, 105 (Young), 7 to 1 2
Ad High, 102 (Jost), 20 to 1 3
Time, 1:06 3-5. Padre, Armoror, Pirate, Paul Whaley, Jim Ferrin, Saladdin, Light Ship and The Schwitzer also ran.

Second Race—Three-eights mile, two-year-olds:
Dr. McCluer, 107 (Gannon), 5 to 1 1
Judge Parker, 115 (Romanelli), 10 to 1 ... 2
Carthage, 110 (Troxler), 10 to 1 3
Time, :38 4-5. Mint Boy, Reuben, Lady Tarascon, Frankie Armstrong and Parvo also ran.

Third Race—Three-year-olds, fillies and geldings, seven furlongs:
John Garner, 104 (Jost), 2 to 1 1
Sharp Boy, 107 (B. Miller), 3 to 1 2
Girl From Dixie, 102 (Nicol), 8 to 5 3
Time, 1:40. Lou M., Chancy and Bear Hunter also ran.

Fourth Race—Handicap, one mile:
Garnish, 114 (Nicol), even 1
Luralighter, 102 (Stille), 6 to 1 2
Lady Charlot, 99 (Romanelli), 8 to 1 3
Time, 1:53 1-5. Bar Le Duc, Florizel, W. B. Gates and Ben Heywood also ran.

Fifth Race—Mile and sixteenth, four-year-olds and upward:
Jordan, 106 (D. Austin), 7 to 2 1
Pierce J., 112 (Young), 10 to 1 2
Tootsy Mack, 105 (Romanelli), 2 to 1 3
Time, 1:03. Second Light, Justice, Princess Atheling, Swiftwing, Benson Caldwell, Seashark and Elghor also ran.

Sixth Race—Six furlongs, three-year-olds and upwards:
Poseur, 104 (Gannon), 7 to 10 1
Brazil, 90 (Wishard), 50 to 1 2
Rightful, 100 (Schoen), 50 to 1 3
Time, 1:23. Bishop Poole, Copperfield, Viona, Ed Tierney, Lida Lieb, Duelist, Equity and Tom Lowe also ran.

Judge Murphy To Officiate.

New Orleans, La., Feb. 11.—[Special.]—Judge Joseph A. Murphy will, in all probability, be officially connected with the American Turf Association after the meeting of the new turf body Monday. Negotiations are now pending between Edward Corrigan, as representative of the American Turf Association, and Judge Murphy, with a view to having the St. Louis official act in the capacity of presiding judge or presiding steward at various tracks of the new organization. As far as possible, Trevelyan and Murphy will work together. At a meeting at which Trevelyan is presiding judge, Murphy will be presiding steward, and vice versa. They will be paid by the American Turf Association instead of by the individual tracks at which they may serve. The matter will be acted upon at Monday's meeting.

NEW ORLEANS JOCKEY CLUB ENTRIES.

First Race—Mile, purse: Lightship, Spring Fox, 100; Sharp Boy, 105; Chanley, Padre, Yellow Hammer, Lucius, 108.

Second Race—Six furlongs: Princess Orna, Pinkie, Abelard, Mrs. Bob, Niberad, 101; Cincinnati Enquirer, 103; Bear Hunter, 93; Togo, Omealca, 106; Weberfields, Bishop Poole, 108.

Third Race—One and one-eighth miles, purse: Tootsy Mack, 92; Ben Heywood, 97; Jordan, 99; Bar Le Duc, 102; *Satin Coat, 99; *W. B. Gates, 104.

Fourth Race—Three and one-half furlongs, purse: Prince Glenn, Carthage, 108; Colonial Lady 115; Judge Park, 117; Carewe, Chief Archibald, 118.

Fifth Race—Five furlongs, purse: Brushton, 96; Walter Gun, Mr. Barnaby, 98; Julia M., 107; Miss Gould, Poseur, Peppermint, 111; Armorer, Ad High, 112; Sid Silver, **Duelist, **Gus Lanke, 113; Boomerack, Moderator, Nervator, 116.

Sixth Race—Mile, selling: Lou M., 84; Norwood Ohio, 89; Saladin, 93; Cheney, The Hebrew, 101; Springbrook, 104; Pierce J., 109.

Both Rice's entries—* and **.

CURATE WINS BUSH CUP.

Martin Picks the Best Going At New Orleans and Rides a Fine Race.

New Orleans, Feb. 11.—Under Jack Martin's masterly ride, C. Hack & Son's old gelding, Curate, raced home an easy winner in the Bush Cup, one of the events of the Crescent City Jockey Club's meeting, a handicap at two and one-quarter miles and worth $1,705 to the winner. Formaster was a decided favorite in the betting at 7 to 5, with Curate an equally strong second choice at 3s. These two carried the money. McIntyre, who had the mount on Formaster, allowed him to run all over the track and wore him out in his efforts to hold his own. Martin, on the other hand, picked the best of the going for his mount, rated him along for a mile and a half, went to the front when ready and went off by himself and eased up.

Rain fell all day and the track was very muddy. Brush Up, who tired badly and quit early, was the only other beaten favorite. Dapplegold and Flying Charcoal were easily the best in their respective races and both won easily. Pawtucket caught the leaders tiring in his race and won with plenty to spare. In the fifth race all but Dick Bernard and Fannette ran the full distance to a false start. Jake Sanders finished first easily. In the race Dick Bernard, off in front, was never headed and won easily. Bell Indian was much the best in his race and won easily. Summaries:

First Race—Selling; five and one-half furlongs:
Dapplegold, 107 (J. McIntyre), even 1
Echinate, 97 (Baird), 30 to 1 2
W. L. George, 103 (J. Martin), 11 to 2 3
Time, 1:14. Ogontz, Whorler, Matt Wadleigh, Belle of Milford, Mrs. Frank Foster, Annie Max and Diplomatic also ran.

Second Race—Six furlongs:
Flying Charcoal, 105½ (J. Martin), 13 to 10 1
Anti-trust, 102 (C. Harris), 100 to 1 2
Gisbock, 102 (James Hennessy), 40 to 1 .. 3
Time, 1:22 3-5. Baggerly, Hakim, Charlie Fisher, Ghato, Torio, Lemoyne, Esperance and Hanzie also ran.

Third Race—Selling; six furlongs:
Pawtucket, 94 (Baird), 13 to 1 1
Rankin, 104 (J. McIntyre), 16 to 1 2
Contentious, 98 (J. Hennessy), 5 to 2 3
Time, 1:21 1-5. Frank Rice, Jerry Hunt, Brush Up and Heritage also ran.

Fourth Race—The Bush Cup; two and one-quarter miles:
Curate, 105 (J. Martin), 3 to 1 1
Handspinner, 95 (Baird), 11 to 1 2
Lee King, 99 (C. Howell), 5 to 1 3
Time, 4:25. Formaster, Lou Woods, Semper Vivax, Bourke Cockran and Male Hanlon also ran.

Fifth Race—Handicap; six furlongs:
Dick Bernard, 114 (J. Martin), 2 to 1 1
Joe Lesser, 108 (Aubuchon), 9 to 1 2
Fannette, 93 (J. Hennessy), 15 to 1 3
Time, 1:21 2-5. Jake Sanders, Malster, Lord of the Valley and Lucy Young also ran.

Sixth Race—Selling; one mile:
Bell Indian, 104 (J. Hennessy), 11 to 10 .. 1
Evaskill, 84 (J. Hennessy), 7 to 1 2
Tristam Shandy, 105 (J. Martin), 7 to 1 .. 3
Time, 1:51 1-5. Rachael Ward, Beau, Lockout, Lamplight, Decoration and Garrett Wilson also ran.

CRESCENT CITY JOCKEY CLUB ENTRIES.

First Race—Three-fifths mile, selling: Bride, 97; Radium, Ogontz, Oriskany, Hoceo, Miss Greek, Esperance, St. Merry Legs, 102; Birch Rod, Stalker, St. Blue, Mat Wadleigh, 104.

Second Race—Three-fourths mile, selling: Bannock Belle, 86; Charlie Cella, 92; Diplomat, 94; Fitzbriar, Emma A. M., 95; Signal Light, 96; George Perry, 97; Glendon, 100; Lady Free Knight, 100; Malster, 100; Safeguard, 101; Hakim, 103.

Third Race—One-half mile: Pearl Russell, Hasu No Hanna, My Lady Peggy, Mrs. Frank De Boque, Mrs. Sharp, 97; Yittle Rose, 100; Blue Grass Lad, 103; Bertha E., 110; Filatory, Verdant, 113.

Fourth Race—Three-fourths mile, selling: Ralbert, 84; Musselman, 85; Bountiful, 89; Charlie Dickson, 91; Jungle Imp, 94; Brush Up, 95; Lord French, 96; Miss Gomez, Contentious, 100; Lord of the Valley, 102; Kleinwood, 105; Extol, 109.

Fifth Race—One and one-sixteenth miles, selling: Merry Acrobat, 102; Favonius, 107; Rachel Ward, 94; Decoration, 97; Sarah Maxim, Plautus, 100; Little Boy, Conundrum, Hickory Corners, 102; Barkelmore, Goldaga, 105; Joe Lesser, 115.

Sixth Race—Thirteen-sixteenths mile: Fair Reveler, 83; Lockout, Terns Rod, 85; Darius, 88; Song and Wine, Matador, 95; Knowledge, Redman, 97; Jerry Hunt, 107; Mainspring, 104.

PALACE HOTEL HANDICAP.

Horatius Beats Dainty and Honiton In Feature Race At Oakland.

San Francisco, Feb. 11.—Horatius won the Palace Hotel Handicap from Dainty to-day in a nose and nose finish. The old veteran was right on edge, and after Honiton and Ananias had raced themselves out in front, Dainty and Horatius took the race and fought it out to the wire. Honiton was third. Dainty was the public's choice, Horatius being second choice and Ananias third choice. The horses were not long at the post, and got away to a perfect start. Around the first turn Honiton and Ananias raced like a team, with the favorite third, Horatius fourth, and the others showing sings of distress. Honiton still kept up the sizzling pace, but as they swung into the stretch Dainty looked the winner.

Horatius, vigorously ridden by Minder, responded, fighting out every inch of ground with Dainty, getting up just in time to finish in front. It was a popular victory, and both horse and rider was cheered vigorously. Honiton had to be content with the small end of the purse, with Ananias and Foncasta and Veterano in the order named. Summaries:

First Race—Half mile; for two-year-olds:
Daruma, 107 (Bonner), 3 to 5 1
George A. Knight, 102 (Jones), 15 to 1 2
Southern Lady, 107 (Knapp), 6 to 1 3
Time, :48¾. Cazazza, Queen Rec, Isabeau and Chief Wittman also ran.

Second Race—Six furlongs:
Belle Reed, 107 (Jones), 4 to 1 1
Sol Lichtenstein, 101 (Bonner), 8 to 1 2
Judge Denton, 107 (Otis), 3 to 1 3
Time, 1:14. Cigarette, Sunny Shore, Claupus, Ebony, Bud Wade and Best Man also ran.

Third Race—Futurity course:
San Nicholas, 117 (Minder), 3 to 1 1
Sad Sam, 114 (Sherwood), 8 to 5 2
Rector, 103 (Birkenruth), 8 to 1 3
Time, 1:10¼. M. A. Powell, Lindsey Gordon, Tramator and Tim Hurst also ran.

Fourth Race—Mile and an eighth; handicap:
Horatius, 106 (Minder), 3 to 1 1
Dainty, 124 (W. Knapp), 7 to 5 2
Honiton, 119 (Jones), 7 to 1 3
Time, 1:53¾. Ananias, Veterano and Foncasta also ran.

Fifth Race—Mile and one-sixteenth; selling:
Stilicho, 106 (Wright), 6 to 1 1
Esherin, 102 (Jones), 6 to 1 2
Cincinnatus, 105 (Alaire), 10 to 1 3
Time, 1:48. Col. Anderson, Hainault, Major Tenny and G. W. Trahern also ran.

Sixth Race—One mile:
Dr. Leggo, 112 (Bonner), 1 to 2 1
A Muskoday, 105 (Alaire), 8 to 1 2
Yada, 105 (Greenfield), 8 to 1 3
Time, 1:41. Hooligan, Big Beach, Gallop Off, Piatt, Tenny Burn, Down Patrick and Arisbe also ran.

OAKLAND ENTRIES.

First Race—Futurity course: San Jose, Can't Tell, 105; Lily Golding, 100; Fay Templeton, 105; Andvari, 100; Mabel Bates, 105; Saccharate, 100; Grenore, Herthus, 97; Alone, Princess Zula, Miller's Daughter, 105; Julia South, 95; Harvester II., 105.

Second Race—Three-quarters of a mile: Cousin Carrie, 100; Fort Wayne, 110; Cloche d'Or, 115; Sterling Towers, 105; Flaunt, Marello, My Surprise, War Times, 102; Revolt, 105; Adirondack, 107; Suburban Queen, 105; Toto Grattot, 110; Oscar Tolle, 105; Instrument, Hulford, 104.

Third Race—Mile and fifty yards: The Stewardess, 107; Tannhauser, 99; Hugh McGowan, 104; The Fretter, Mr. Dingle, 112; Vigoroso, 109; Mordente, 107; Dundreary, 104; Isabellita, 107; Mt. Diablo, 99; Silicate, 102; Flaneur, 109; Homage, 102; Lone Fisherman, 112.

Fourth Race—Mile: Whoa Bill, 107; Scherzo, 103; Byronerdale, 109; Northwest, 93; Maud Muller, 90; Budd Wade, Sol Lichtenstein, 101; Frangible, 97; Meistersinger, 108.

Fifth Race—Five-eighths of a mile; purse: Mark Lichtenstein, 102; Mistl's Pride, 112; Ferryman, 102; Venator, 114; Miss Hunter, 107; Andrew B. Cook, 112; Sad Sam, 114; Indicate, 102.

Sixth Race—Thirteen-sixteenths of a mile; purse: Rockaway, Judge, 102; Freckman, 99; Capt. Forsee, 102; Gateway, 104.

ALL FAVORITES BEATEN.

Witch Hazel Defeats Gold Rose, Morris' Crack Filly In the Ascot Oaks.

Los Angeles, Cal., Feb. 11.—Gold Rose, Morris' fine three-year-old filly, met her first defeat in California at Ascot to-day, running second to Witch Hazel in the Ascot Oaks. Favorites fared badly, not a single one finishing first, and the talent suffered the severest shock of the season. Every winner was as good as 5 to 1 and none over 10 to 1. Summaries:

First Race—One mile, selling:
Ding Dong II, 95 (Miller), 8 to 1 1
Bailey, 92 (Moriarity), 5 to 1 2
Rose of Hilo, 99 (Herbert), 4 to 1 3
Time, 1:43. Dr. Long, Crosby, Sugden, Ed Guinsberg, Landseer, Flora Bright, Pygmalion and Evermore also ran.

Second Race—One mile, purse:
Kehalian, 100 (Miller), 6 to 1 1
Girdlestone, 100 (McDaniel), 9 to 5 2
Salable, 104 (J. McBride), 8 to 1 3
Time, 1:41¼. Ralph Reese, Head Dance, Robador, Retador and Hersain also ran.

Third Race—One mile, the Ascot Oaks:
Witch Hazel, 110 (Dugan), 4 to 1 1
Gold Rose, 115 (Miller), 1 to 2 2
Loretta M., 120 (E. Walsh), 8 to 1 3
Time, 1:41½. La Londe and Hilona also ran.

Fourth Race—One mile, selling:
Dutiful, 97 (McDaniel), 5 to 1 1
McGrathiana Prince, 108 (Dugan), 4 to 1. 2
Padua, 106 (Lynch), 2 to 1 3
Time, 1:41¼. Chub, The Lady Rohesia and Mammon also ran.

Fifth Race—Seven furlongs:
Glennevis, 110 (E. Walsh), 8 to 1 1
Ishtar, 105 (McBride), 2 to 1 2
Oro Viva, 110 (Kuntz), 2 to 1 3
Time, 1:28½. Orchan and El Chihuahua also ran.

Sixth Race—One mile, selling:
Eleven Bells, 102 (J. Kelly), 4 to 1 1
Gentle Harry, 97 (Clark), 20 to 1 2
El Veracco, 102 (Truebel), 5 to 1 3
Time, 1:42¼. Anrad, Exapo, Bandillo, Lauretta Phillips and Jardin de Paris also ran.

ASCOT ENTRIES.

First Race—Five and a half furlongs; purse: Sir Brillar, 112; Westbrookfield, 107; George P. McNear, One Way, Confessor, 102; Sincerity Belle, 100.

Second Race—Half a mile; purse: Silver Wedding, 115; Necromance, Sunfire, Eldinero, Search Me, 108; Expressing, Sizz, 105; That's What, 100; Sandstorm, Silver Sue, Raincloud, Ila, Daisy Brouck, 97.

Third Race—Mile and a sixteenth: Water Cure, 105; Freestas, 102; Potrero Grande, Huapula, 100; George Berry, Chub, Needful, 95.

Fourth Race—Six furlongs; handicap: Princess Titania, 110; Delagoa, Tim Payne, 108; Arabo, Fustian, 104; Americano, 100; Glennevis, 98; Salable, Borghesi, 95.

Fifth Race—One mile; purse: Martinmas, 107; William Wright, 106; Delagoa, 105; Ishtar, 97; Panique, Cigarlighter, 95; Hilona, 86.

Sixth Race—One mile and seventy yards: Capable, 113; El Verraco, 109; Pastmaster, Exapo, 108; Gentle Harry, 104; Palmist, Prestolus, Lauretta Phillips, 103; Straggler, Albert Enright, 98; Carlisle, Miss May Bowdish, 97; Elora Bridget, 96; Mammon, 94.

FAVORITE WINS DERBY.

Meeting Closes At Essex Park and Opens At Oaklawn To-morrow.

Hot Springs, Ark., Feb. 11.—The racing at Essex Park came to a close to-day, that track having gone over to the American Turf Association. The feature event of the day, the Vapor City Derby, went to the favorite, Asterisk. Racing begins at Oaklawn, the Western Jockey Club track, next Monday. To-day's summaries:

First Race—Eleven-sixteenths mile, selling:
Pancreatis, 90 (Hoffman), 7 to 5 1
Jake Ward, 109 (Gisbourne), 4 to 1 2
Col. Simpson, 106 (Wenrick), 6 to 1 3
Time, 1:15¼. Amorous, Doty and All Scarlet also ran.

Second Race—Eleven-sixteenth mile:
Aden, 111 (Sperling), 7 to 5 1
Platoon, 84 (Wenrick), 6 to 1 2
Joe Goss, 107 (Henry), 5 to 1 3
Time, 1:13¼. Tribes, Our Lillie, Supreme Court, Emma and Bensonhurst also ran.

Third Race—Six furlongs:
Clifton Boy, 102 (Wenrick), 9 to 5 1
Kingraine, 110 (O'Brien), 4 to 1 2
Velasquez, 107 (Henry), 4 to 1 3
Time, 1:22. Erste Platz, Essayer and Benton also ran.

Fourth Race—One mile, Vapor City Derby, $2,500:
Asterisk, 122 (Redfern), even 1
Pancreatis, 110 (Higgins), 10 to 1 2
Col. Preston, 107 (Henry), 10 to 1 3
Time, 1:53. Juvenaga and Applaud also ran.

Fifth Race—One mile, gentlemen riders:
Marachino, 155 (Mr. Shendal), 6 to 1 1
Loone, 155 (Mr. Walker), 6 to 1 2
Collegian, 155 (Mr. Collyer), 5 to 1 3
Time, 2:00. Rathbride, The Rival and Give All also ran.

Sixth Race—One mile, selling:
Memphis, 115 (Higgins), 2¼ to 1 1
Proceeds, 100 (Hoffman), 3 to 1 2
Nameoki, 100 (J. Steele), 6 to 1 3
Time, 1:51½. Maverick, Cornwall and Martius also ran.

FOR THE BIG HANDICAP.

Future Book Prices Made By New Yorkers On the Brooklyn and Suburban.

The first betting on the Brooklyn and Suburban handicaps has been sent out by New York commissioners. The prices, weights, ages and owners are given here for the Suburban, which has the greater number of entries. The race is at a mile and a quarter; guaranteed value $20,000:

15—Hermis, 6 (E. R. Thomas) 129
20—Irish Lad, 5 (H. B. Duryea) 127
20—Ort Wells, 4 (J. A. Drake) 124
20—Delhi, 4 (James R. Keene) 123
20—Stalwart, 4 (E. R. Thomas) 123
25—The Picket, 5 (Waldeck Stable) 123
15—Beldame, 4 (August Belmont) 122
30—McChesney, 6 (E. E. Smathers) 120
20—Brookstick, 4 (S. S. Brown) 119
20—Bryn Mawr, 4 (Goughacres Stable) .. 119
25—Lord of the Vale, 5 (A. Belmont) .. 118
30—Africander, 5 (Sydney Paget) 118
25—First Mason, 5 (C. E. Rowe) 118
30—Goldsmith, 6 (Sydney Paget) 118
25—English Lad, 4 (Fred Cook) 117
20—Bad News, 5 (E. R. Bradley) 115
40—Runnels, 6 (J. A. Drake) 115
25—Dainty, 5 (W. B. Jennings) 114
30—Mai Daingerfield, 6 (W. B. Leeds) .114
25—Dolly Spanker, 4 (R. T. Wilson, Jr.) 112
30—Alan-a-Dale, 6 (T. C. McDowell) .. 112
30—Dalvay, 4 (M. H. Tichenor) 111
25—Colonial Girl, 6 (C. E. Rowe) 111
30—Moharib, 4 (John W. Schorr) 110
25—Grazialio, 4 (Columbia Stable) 110
60—Martinet, 5 (J. L. Holland) 110
25—Proper, 5 (W. B. Jennings) 109
60—Burleigh, 4 (E. E. Smathers) 109
100—Adbell, 4 (J. E. Madden) 109
20—Oiseau, 3 (J. B. Brady) 106
20—Sysonby, 6 (James R. Keene) 103
40—Knight Errant, 4 (P. J. Dwyer) 105
50—Conjurer, 4 (S. S. Brown) 105
50—Leonidas, 4 (J. C. Yeager) 104
40—Jocund, 4 (J. A. Drake) 102
20—Artful, 3 (H. P. Whitney) 100
150—Jacquin, 4 (D. C. Johnson) 100
25—Royal Blue, 3 (S. S. Brown) 100
50—Wirfull, 5 (E. E. Smathers) 100
25—Miss Crawford, 5 (W. W. Daden) .. 100
20—Tanya, 3 (H. P. Whitney) 99
100—Jason, 4 (Waldeck Stable) 99
25—Dreamer, 3 (H. B. Duryea) 98
40—The Cricket, 4 (Chelsea Stable) 97
20—Sandria, 3 (H. P. Whitney) 97
50—Water Light, 3 (J. B. Brady) 97
150—May M., 3 (Jacob Worth) 97
30—Wild Mint, 3 (James R. Keene) 96
30—Bedouin, 3 (E. W. Jewitt) 95
25—Rose of Dawn, 3 (H. B. Duryea) 93
100—Sightght, 3 (J. E. Madden) 93
100—Ostrich, 4 (Boston Stable) 92
100—Chieftain, 3 (H. B. Duryea) 90

The New York Racing Law.

Every now and then we have inquiries as to whether an "outlaw" meeting may be conducted in this State, says the New York Telegraph. There can be no "outlaw" meeting in New York State. Running race meetings here are conducted under license issued by the State Racing Commission or they are not conducted at all. This license is a necessity to all running meetings. It is its possession which gives a meeting validity, not merely among horsemen, but in the eye of the law. Therefore, whether a meeting is or is not held depends exclusively upon the license. Associations regularly incorporated have the right to prefer applications, and with the commission resides the power to pass upon these applications. An "outlaw" meeting is an impossibility, the statute declaring any such meeting a public nuisance. Therefore all speculation concerning any such thing as an "outlaw" meeting is absurd. The law, as passed in 1895, regulates racing and prescribes specific conditions under which it may be held. It rehearses what are the conditions precedent to even an application for the same. It gives the commission the right to issue a license and the right to cancel the same, even after the issuance, upon satisfactory cause. The commission governs all running race meetings and all steeplechase meetings held in this State.

OAKLAWN ENTRIES.

First Race—Five furlongs: Major Daniels, 100; Little Red, 91; Ontonagon, 103; Toscan, 111; Emergency, 99; Dewey, 103; Rose Ben, 96; Pocomah, Ike, 100; Massa, 93.

Second Race—Three and one-half furlongs: Evea Jean, 102; Calabash, 103; Charaltan, 105; Gary, 105; Dr. Gardner, Quint Brady, 105; Port Worth, 109; Massum, 102; George Shell, 100.

Third Race—Mile and sixteenth, Oaklawn handicap: Proceeds, Harfang, 98; Bill Curtis, 108; Toscan, 107; Jack Young, 104; Far West, 96; Little Elkin, 96; Gus Heldorn, 107; Mirthless, 92.

Fourth Race—Six furlongs, purse: Miss Gunn, 90; Wild Irishman, 104; Pete Dailey, 93; Silver Skin, Far West, 100; Voltage, 95; Incense, 101; Ralph Delmore, 92.

Fifth Race—Six furlongs: Mutual Benefit, 103; Henry Lyons, 105; Maggie Leeber, 95; Pentaur, 108; Albertola, 100; I. Samelson, 108; Van Ness, 106; Arden, 115; Juvenal Maxim, 105; Joe Goss, 105; Mexicanna, 99; Little Wally, 106; Shady Lad, 102; Golden Age, 105.

Sixth Race—One mile: Never Such, 107; Annie Chapman, 86; King Raine, 114; Hucena, 105; Falkland, 104; Dromio, 94; Loone, 102; Celebration, 106; Colonsay, 107; Nameoki, 106; O'Reilly, 112.

Mares Sent To Lexington.

Lexington, Ky., Feb. 11.—[Special.]—The following brood mares have been sent here from Hot Springs to be bred to Hugh McCarren's horse Hapsburg, the son of Hanover, located in Woodford county: Ethel Wheat, ch. m., by Pursebearer; dam Martha Burch, by Panique. Nellie Bawn, ch. m., by Tammany; dam, Wood Violet, by Imp. The Ill Used. Mrs. Jack, ch. m., by Imp. Easher; dam, Lindenette, by Linden. Miss Eon, b. m., by Eon; dam, Eonette, by Eoten.

Takes Hand In Racing Game.

Milwaukee, Feb. 11.—A man giving the name of N. C. Collins, aged thirty-two, was arrested at a local hotel to-night by a United States Deputy Marshal, charged with unlawful use of the mails. The specific charge against Collins is said to have been a transgression of the law at New Orleans on January 15 in connection with the horse races.

First Aid to Legislators

THE custom of introducing fresh bills has become so prevalent in State Legislatures that The Monocle has drawn up a few that have been overlooked. Any legislator who is shy on prominence can get a paragraph in the news columns any day by helping himself to any one or all of the following:

I.

An act to abolish the spit ball: It shall be unlawful for any baseball player to expectorate, moisten, dampen or otherwise juicify a baseball before throwing, with the object of deceiving, misleading or confusing an opposing player. This act is to supplement city or village laws on spitting. Violation shall be punishable by a term of three months on the Philadelphia team of the National League or the Washington team of the American League.

II.

A general act for the public weal: It shall be unlawful to burn up a betting ring or commit any other form of arson; sharpshooting and the use of firearms in general shall be prevented on race tracks; railbirds and other pests are hereby condemned as a public nuisance. Violation of this measure shall be punished by four days' compulsory attendance at racing in St. Louis or Little Rock, Ark., if preferred.

III.

An act to equalize college football contests: It shall be unlawful for the Universities of Michigan, Minnesota or Chicago to make touchdowns, drop kicks, place kicks or other scores on Northwestern University or the Universities of Wisconsin or Illinois for two months beginning October 1, 1905, and ending November 30, 1905. Any violation of this act will be considered unprofessional and the offender shall be punished with suspension by the Amateur Athletic Union.

IV.

An act to enforce truthfulness: It shall be unlawful for any bowler to circulate or cause to be published any report that he has rolled a score of 300 unless he has actually done so. Any bowler violating this act shall be sentenced to the State Fish Commission; any alley keeper assisting such an act shall be compelled to take the gutters out of his alleys and put them on the sides; any sporting editor publishing such reports shall be forwarded by express to the nearest insane asylum.

V.

An act to lessen profanity: It shall be unlawful for any player of golf to sclaff, pull, slice, top, miss, drive into long grass, fall into a bunker, make a short approach or commit any other act that would encourage or compel profanity or near-profanity. Violation of this law shall be punishable by forty days and forty nights on the water wagon.—[Chicago Record-Herald.

Jeffries Talks Some.

"I have the greatest respect in the world for a good woman and aged men. I have never mistreated an old person with disrespect in my life and the story that I snubbed my great uncle when he called on me in London is a malicious lie scattered by some one evidently with the idea that the public might form the opinion that I was built on other moral lines than the ones I think I stand on."

This was the statement made by Jeffries in the presence of a crowd of boxing enthusiasts at Memphis. Jeffries said that he had received the visit of his uncle, who, like his father, is a clergyman, and that he intended looking up additional relatives at random times when the opportunity presented itself. He said that he numbered many kinfolks scattered out from Ohio towns.

Jeffries then drifted into a general conversation with a bunch of Memphis sporting men, which included Robert Tucker, trainer of Capt. S. S. Brown's racing stables; John W. May, trainer of Highball, winner of the American Derby last year; W. M. Wallace, a Kentucky horseman; Billy Delaney, the champion trainer, and others.

Some one in the crowd asked the Los Angeles giant if he had ever smashed into anyone with all the power he could muster.

"I don't believe that I ever hit an opponent with all my might in my ring career," declared Jeffries. "Tommy Ryan was first to warn me against smashing too hard. I may have been conceited enough in those days to think Ryan was afraid I might kill the man I hit, but I've since found out that he was only keeping me from leaving myself open to attack. He also argued, and I believed him, that the terrific puncher leaves more openings than the jabber, the short range fighter and the fighter with the jolts, hooks and half swings."

Jeffries further declared that he had never been in what he regarded as an angry mood in any ring encounter. He said he expected to lose his temper in his fight with Jack Munroe, but that he found such a helpless object before him he soon forgot his hard feelings against the Montana miner.

Jeffries has replied to a letter received from the promoters of the new boxing club to be launched on the Isthmus of Panama, regretting that he cannot accept an invitation to visit that country and take part in the opening bout.

MANAGER HANLON announces that he has definitely declined a St. Louis offer for Jimmy Sheckard.

15th Semi-Annual Remnant Trouser Sale.



Trousers made to measure for less than you must pay for ready-made guessfits, and correspondingly less than you must pay for equally good tailoring elsewhere—aren't you going to take advantage of the chance? Say half a dozen pairs at

"99c a leg"

($1.98 a pair)

and the better ones at $2.60 a pair

You'll find styles for dress and business wear for now, for spring and for next summer — good woolens and worsteds, nearly all remnant lengths, of course, and mostly but one to three pairs to a length.

Every pair made to measure, to fit and to please—can't help but please. Better order while the assortment is good—for now the end is in sight.

Business Suit, Topcoat or Overcoat—Over 500 Styles to choose from— $15. $17.50, $20, $22.50 made to order—made to measure—made to fit—made to satisfy—made in a week.

Orders for suits and overcoats are entitled to a pair of these trousers with our compliments—free. Or, if preferred, a substantial, good-looking suit case, 24-inch size, with solid brass and sole leather trimmings; choice of either alligator or walrus finish.

Uncalled for garments—A few on hand, including suits and overcoats, that will be sold at considerable reductions.

English Woolen Mills Co.

Tailors and Woolen Merchants.

KENTUCKY HEADQUARTERS, 352 Fourth ave., Louisville.

MAIL ORDERS—Satisfaction and promptness guaranteed. Full instructions, making it simple for you, easy for us, with samples, self-measuring blank and style-book, sent on request.

Agents Wanted in every good town. Excellent opportunity for established merchants to add a business-bringing side line. Reputable young men who control trade can make a very satisfactory income without investment—we furnish free sample outfits, stationery, advertising matter, etc. Exclusive territory. Write to-day for particulars.

EVEN THE UMPIRE IS SAFE IN JAPAN

ONE of Uncle Sam's naval officers, just returned from a cruise in the East, has this to say of the Japs as ball players:

"The Japanese are great ball players, and they are true sportsmen. Even the umpire is safe over there. They never dispute decisions and when the game is over they treat their opponents with great hospitality. Teachers in their schools, at least many of them, have been educated in the universities over here, and probably introduced the sport over there. And the people have taken to it readily.

"They are not good at football, being too light, but they are much better than would be expected on the diamond. At fielding they are fine. If ever a fly is batted out the player might as well go to the bench. They are fairly good at the bat, and the great weakness is in their pitching. Somehow they haven't caught the trick.

"When the Japs play they don't wear shoes and their headgear is a long Japanese towel, worn like an old negro mammy wears a bandanna. Their masks and their gloves are made in Japan. At Tokio I have seen 10,000 people at a game, and every time a good play was made, no matter by whom, they would all applaud. After a game we would be invited to join in a regular feast, at which the American and Japanese flags would be crossed, and everybody would be made to feel like a hero.

"The Japanese are good ball players, but they are not as good as the Hawaiians. When our fleet put in at Honolulu a picked team from all the fleet went ashore and played the natives, losing the game, though there were some good players in the naval club, particularly those coming from the Kentucky and Wisconsin."

MAGIC WITH A BILLIARD CUE.

John Roberts, At Glasgow, Breaks All Records With a Run of 821.

THE veteran John Roberts gave a marvelous exhibition of billiards and made a world's record at Glasgow yesterday, says a European exchange. Playing against J. Duncan, to whom he is conceding a start of 3,500 in 10,000, he had made an unfinished break of 647 the night before.

Resuming the break yesterday afternoon he continued scoring in splendid style until he had made 821, beating his previous best by thirty-three.

The previous high scores were:

Stevenson	788	Cook	476
Dawson	729	Mitchell	435
Bateman	545	Harverson	424

Diggle had made 791, but the table was not passed as a standard one.

When the veteran finally broke down at an easy shot there was a scene of tremendous enthusiasm, the audience rising and cheering him wildly for several minutes. The makers of the billiard table showed their appreciation by presenting him £100.

Though now in his fifty-fourth year Roberts has never shown better form. That says volumes, for to one who has never before seen him play Roberts' command of the balls seems little short of miraculous.

He is a marvel of dexterity. The balls under his touch seem alive, endowed with intelligence, and obeying the will of some master magician.

For minutes on end they barely move, tap, tap, tapping each other so faintly and lightly that the sound can hardly be heard, and only the rapidly mounting score gives evidence that the master is so busy.

Then, rebellious, they run a little awkwardly. The ordinary professional would hesitate, but this master does not. There is instantaneously an imperious stroke from the cue—his magician's wand—and a sharp crack. The stricken ball, as though drawn by an invisible hand, comes slowly back to the white and rests as though lovingly by it. The red flits all round the table and comes back again as if by instinct into position for the next shot.

Sometimes when he is playing for a pocket the delicacy of touch makes even an experienced watcher hold his breath. Slowly, slowly the ball comes along as if drawn by a fairy cord towards its goal. It hesitates as it nears it, trembles on the brink, and then just falls gently to rest in the pocket.

And the added marvel to this almost uncanny skill is the pace at which the scoring is done. Roberts completed his record break in fifty minutes. Think what that means. Nearly seventeen points a minute.

The average amateur, even in playing without an opponent, would probably take two and a half hours to make that number. Playing in the ordinary way he would take five hours and walk many miles, while Roberts probably only walks about 500 yards.

FIGHTER IS TAKEN FOR A PREACHER.

How Jimmy Gardner, the Scrapper, Ministered To the Injured In a Railroad Wreck.

JIMMY GARDNER, the clever lightweight of Lowell, Mass., was mistaken for a clergyman a few weeks ago, when he was en route from Denver to Butte to fight Jack O'Keefe, the pugilist-musician.

When Jimmy left Denver he wore a sober, close-fitting black Prince Albert, which hung down to his knees. From the conductor down to the porter every Pullman employe was exceedingly deferential to the slightly built, reverend appearing young gentleman.

But it came to pass that while Jimmy was on the train it was wrecked, going at a fast clip, near Carson City, injuring several people. One of the injured men, a big, strapping fellow, was examined, but it was found that no bones were broken.

No doctor could be found on the train, and, failing to get medical aid, the injured man asked for a clergyman.

"You're a minister, are you not?" asked a stranger, rushing up to Jimmy.

"Not a very good one," Jimmy managed to gasp; "but if I can help any I will."

"This man thinks he is dying; brace him up," said the conductor.

"What's the trouble, my good man?" asked Gardner in a kindly tone.

"I'm afraid the end is coming," said the injured man weakly.

"Rats!" said the supposed preacher. "A fellow couldn't kill you with an ax. You're a little groggy, but you've got a bunch of uppercuts in you yet. You're good for a twenty-round go right now. Don't be a quitter, and throw up the sponge because a bum railroad poked you in the solar plexus."

Just then Gardner remembered seeing a man with a bottle in the Pullman, and brought it to the injured man.

"Have you ever tried soothing syrup, my good man? It's got every other kind of dope whipsawed. Throw a gob of this under your belt and you'll be able to lick your weight in wildcats in two shakes of a ram's tail. That ain't no kid, either."

The dying passenger changed his mind about shuffling off this mortal coil after the second dose of the soothing syrup, and after the fifth drink got up and declared that he could lick the man who left the switch open. When the train reached the next junction the man who thought he was all in got up and stretched out his hand, which clutched a wad, to the clerical-looking youth.

"I get off here," he said, "but before you go I would like to donate something to your church."

"Oh, that's all right," said Gardner; "we don't need it. Give it to the poor old socks."

As the stranger walked away Ga[illegible] heard him remark to his compa[illegible] "That preacher is a whirlwin[illegible] a team of mules to hear [illegible] sermon."

THE Phillies will [illegible] game with Clevel[illegible] March 11.

FINANCIAL AND COMERMCIAL

MONETARY.

Saturday Evening, Feb. 11.—With all the gold exports and all the calling of Government deposits by the Secretary of the Treasury there appears to be still a surplus of money, which business activity and investment and speculative demand up to the present time have failed to absorb. One chief reason for the good investment demand for bonds is the ease of money. Of course, some great European crisis might change the situation in a twinkling, but at present we are supplying Paris with more gold than she really needs, and the situation in this country promises low rates for money for some time to come. Howard Frothingham, who makes most of the loans on call in Wall street for financial interests, was quoted the other day as saying that it looks like this country has entered upon a long period of monetary ease. The calling of Government deposits has had only a slight effect, as those banks in a position to do so changed their bonds over into circulation, thus reimbursing themselves. This probably would not have been done to such an extent had there been a profit in the sale of United States bonds, but most banks owning bonds which had been put up as security for Government deposits purchased them at considerably higher prices than those now prevailing. Nor is there anything in the immediate future to indicate an advance in such bonds. In fact, the trend of events would favor a further decline in some Government issues, and bankers generally prefer to await developments rather than take their losses. The bank statement to-day was poor, as had been anticipated, the showing being due to gold exports and one or two large transactions in outside money markets. Surplus reserve decreased $8,805,000, and there was an increase in loans of $14,019,300, only partly offset by the gain of $5,992,000 in deposits. There was a decrease in specie of $4,742,500 and in legal tenders of $2,564,500, making a total decline in cash of $7,307,000. The movement of money, however, is still in the direction of New York, as shown by the rates for New York exchange at various centers.

In the local market exchange on the metropolis is quoted at 25 cents premium, and it has ranged during the week between 25 and 50 cents. Reserves of Louisville banks are ample, and the borrowing inquiry is only moderate. Rates for money are quoted at 5 and 6 per cent. Counter business was active to-day.

The report of the Clearing-house to-day was as follows:

Day's clearing	$2,213,287
Balance	521,145
Week's clearing	11,734,539
Corresponding week last year	11,285,965
Balances for week	1,920,610

Business in the market for local securities was of fair volume during the week, and prices generally held firm, with advances noted in several bond and stock issues. Columbia Trust stock is a shade higher, but there has been no activity in any of the bank and trust company issues. Louisville and Nashville collateral trust 4s jumped a point and broke through par, with a sale to-day at 100⅝, and the unified 4s have held their advance. Chesapeake and Ohio general mortgage 4½s are also somewhat stronger. In the list of miscellaneous bonds Springfield Railway and Light 5s and Rochester Railway and Light 5s have probably been in better request than other issues. Springfield sold up to 96 and interest and is now quoted at 95¾ bid. The Rochester Railway and Light 5s, however, did still better, at one time selling slightly above par. They are quoted to-day at 99¼ to 100, which represents a point advance. Home Telephone 5s have shown little change; East St. Louis and Suburban 5s are somewhat firmer, also St. Louis United Railway 4s, while New Orleans Railways 4½s show an advance of about two points, the latter being due to the publication of the plan of reorganization, which inures to the enhancement and standing of the bonds. The stocks of this company have worked lower, as might naturally be expected, for they get nothing under the proposed plan. Louisville Traction common has sagged for lack of buying orders. As generally known, the stock only has a home market, and when a buying movement is started everybody wants to buy, and then when it ceases there is stock for sale and few bidders. The range for the week was between 85¾ and 86½. There was no great pressure of offerings on the market at any time. Rochester Railway and Light common was stronger and scored an advance of about five points, with offerings well absorbed. The preferred stock of this company is also up a point. Detroit United Railway sold at 78 in New York to-day, an d this security may do a little better for a time, in view of the favorable showing the system is making at present. The jump of five points in St. Louis United Railways preferred to-day was due to the belief that the North American Company was absorbing the floating supply of this security preparatory to taking over the street railway system of St. Louis. Some time ago the North American Company purchased all the preferred stock that had been acquired by the Brown Bros. underwriting syndicate, and it now begins to look as though the St. Louis reorganization was engineered for the purpose of placing the control of the corporation with this gigantic holding company. There was a movement in the common stock during the week, but it has reacted since, and it would not be surprising if the new interests are desirous of securing the floating supply as low as possible. Ultimately this stock should have a further advance. Brown Bros. underwriting subscriptions rallied sharply and sold at one time as high as 114½. They are now quoted at 113 to 113½. As subscribers had to pay in only 84 per cent. of their subscriptions, it will be seen that present market quotations represent a profit of 29 points, and, allowing for expenses, the underwriters should realize as much as 20 to 25 per cent. for subscribers. The movement in Springfield Railway and Light stock has gone somewhat further this week, and the San Francisco Railways issues have attained new high levels. The common stock touched 33¼ at one time and the preferred got above 79. There was a reaction in the common to 32¾ to-day and the preferred is quoted nominally at 118 to 122. St. Louis rumors say that the North American Company is after this property to round out its holdings in St. Louis and the contiguous territory, but it is not believed that negotiations are pending, nor is it thought that the Clarks would care to part with East St. Louis even for a very stiff price. International Traction common and preferred are both a little heavy, and round lots have been offered during the week, with no trading. Toledo Railways and Light stock is easier, the last sale in New York being at 22¼.

Louisville having no exchange where daily prices for securities are established, the following sales reported to-day are published for what they may be worth:

$5,000 Louisiana State 4s	104½
$4,000 L. and N. unified 4s	102
$10,000 Rochester Ry. and Light 5s	*100
$2,000 Springfield Ry. and Light 5s	*96
$7,000 L. and N. collateral trust 4s	100⅝
$3,000 Springfield Ry. and Light 5s	95¾
$10,000 Rochester Ry. and Light 5s	99¾
$1,000 St. Joe R., L., H. & P. 5s	*101½
$5,000 Rochester Ry. and Light 5s	*99¾
120 shares Rochester Ry. & Lt. pfd.	90¼
100 shares St. Joseph Ry. and Light	50¼
195 shares Rochester Ry. & Lt. com.	71¼
16 shares Rochester Ry. pfd.	107¾
100 shares Rochester Ry. & Lt. pfd.	90¼
10 shares Third National Bank	107⅝
25 shares San Francisco Rys. com.	32¼
100 shares San Francisco Rys. com.	33
20 shares St. Louis United Ry. pfd.	70½
10 shares St. Louis United Ry. pfd.	71¼
50 shares St. Louis United Ry. pfd.	75

*And interest.

Some misleading statements are heard at times relative to the capitalization of the Rochester Railway and Light Company. For example, several Louisville brokers in their monthly circulars place the preferred stock of the company at $4,500,000. As a matter of fact the preferred stock authorized amounts to $3,000,000, and at this time there is outstanding $3,000,000 [illegible] this stock. The common stock of the com[illegible] $6,500,000. The present issue of con[illegible] mortgage bonds amounts to $5,697,000 [illegible] issue of $16,000,000 authorized, $6,- [illegible] erved to retire an equal amount [illegible] and $4,073,100 for future ex[illegible] ents.

[illegible] board of governors of [illegible] hange matters of de[illegible] to carrying into ef[illegible] no definite date [illegible] ent of business.

It is expected that the exchange will be in full operation before a great while.

The percentage of legal reserves held by Louisville national banks at the date of the last call by the Controller of the Currency—January 11—was 26.83, against 24.79 November 10, 1904, and 25.80 January 22, 1904.

The annual statement of the Detroit United Railway shows that $772,516.31 was spent the past year for additions and betterments to the property, as follows:

Organization expenditures, $9,983.28; tracks, $150,983.82; electric line construction, $30,919.36; fifty modern double-truck closed cars, with motors, and ten additional new car trucks, $211,955.20; ten new construction cars and additional snow equipment, $8,610.45; motor equipment, $22,268.60; the installment of 473 airbrade equipments, twelve compressor stations and two storage tank stations for the storage of compressed air, $128,369.73; power station, $42,379.92; Monroe avenue shops $9,790.97; Harper avenue property, $3,974.37; the purchase price of fifteen lots adjacent to Warren avenue car house, $6,450; for the purchase of twenty acres of property in Fairview village and the erection thereon of modern car houses and terminal buildings, $63,328.79, $60,000 of this expenditure coming from the sale of the Jefferson avenue car house and shop property, which was sold on account of its being inadequate for the company's business; Baker, Warren and Gratiot car houses, $5,735.87; electric line station, $23,353.51; completion of the separation of grades of the Michigan Central and Grand Trunk Railways, $17,578.53; Grand River-Warren subway, $16,241.67; the erection of a passenger and freight station in Wyandotte and additional trolley wire, $5,550.17; Orchard Lake division, $1,020.33; Pontiac division, $2,264.57; Flint division, $11,757.17.

In addition to the above there has been expended on the Rapid Railway System and on the Sandwich, Windsor and Amherstburg railway as follows:

Rapid Railway System—The building of 1.423 miles of main and side tracks, paving in Port Huron, St. Clair and Mt. Clemens, roundhouse at Marine City and additional line construction, $44,582.65.

Sandwich, Windsor and Amherstburg Railway—Extension of lighting and power plant, paving on Ouellette and Wyandotte avenues and in Walkerville, and lengthening switch at Sandwich, $27,530.84.

Well-known railroad companies operating in the South showed handsome gains in both gross and net, reflecting the prosperity of this section of the country. Of all the roads the Southern railway displays the heaviest increase in gross earnings and the Illinois Central has the largest gain in net. These two companies approximate each other in the size of their earnings for the last half of 1904, the gross of the Southern being $24,929,834 and that of the Illinois Central $25,870,693. The increase of the first was $1,850,744 and of the latter $1,838,221. In net earnings, while the Southern, out of $7,610,546, gained $732,761 in comparison with the same period of 1903, the Illinois Central, out of $8,784,703, gained $2,422,868; but with the latter company, although business was larger, its expenses were considerably lighter than in the previous year, and this in part accounted for the great profit. The Illinois Central is also among the number of companies considered, one of two which show a larger gain in net earnings than they do in gross, the other road being the Kansas City Southern, the gross earnings of which were $3,375,496, an increase of $89,185, and the net earnings were $1,017,784, an increase of $116,465. The Yazoo and Mississippi Valley railroad is a line displaying particularly large growth. Out of its gross earnings, amounting to $4,629,323, there was $690,612 increase while out of $1,489,346 net earnings the increase was $510,383. The Central of Georgia is also conspicuous for progress, in that its gross earnings of $5,484,000 sare n increase of $561,064, and its net earnings of $1,701,085 show that $418,756 is growth.

The other roads report as follows Atlantic Coast Line, gross $10,504,820, increase $827,712; net $3,768,322, increase $258,627. Chesapeake and Ohio, gross $10,458,404, increase $808,841; net $3,945,547, increase $611,571. Louisville and Nashville, gross $19,470,531, increase $617,301; net $6,549,048, increase $514,139. Norfolk and Western, gross $11,811,440, increase $428,110; net $4,799,322, increase $130,437. Mobile and Ohio, gross $4,224,418, increase $181,708. Cincinnati, New Orleans and Texas Pacific, gross $3,719,710, increase $289,780; net $859,407, increase $93,254. Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis, gross $5,183,606, increase $172,487; net $1,435,302, increase $74,073. Alabama Great Southern, gross $1,680,561, increase $116,359; net $362,993, decrease $39,571.

The following, taken from the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, is given for what is may be worth:

"A well-defined rumor has been prevalent in the financial district for the past two days that the North American Company after completing its consolidation of the local street railways, electric lighting, heating and power plants will extend its scope still further and take in the lines of the East St. Louis and Suburban Railway Company.

"Well-posted financiers point out the fact that this would give the North American Company not only a complete mastery in the local field, but also a practical monopoly of the street railway situation in East St. Louis and the territory contingent thereto. The East St. Louis and Suburban Railway Company has the exclusive right to operate cars over the Eads bridge for a period of fifty years, and it is pointed out that through the agency of this valuable franchise the lines on the east side could be operated in connection with and in perfect harmony with the lines controlled by the North American Company in this city.

"The growth and financial success of the East St. Louis and Suburban Railway has been remarkable since its organization in 1902. And the rise in the securities of this property on the local stock exchange in the past week, while the negotiations have been pending between the North American Company and the United Railways Company has added considerable weight to the rumor in circulation. And local brokers generally believe that eventually the control of this property will also pass to the North American Company.

"The stock of the East St. Louis and Suburban Company was originally given as a bonus to the extent of fifty shares to the subscribers of each $10,000 in the 5 per cent. bonds of the company, and sold on the local stock exchange at $35 per share shortly after the listing. Since that time it has advanced steadily until a dividend of 1 per cent. quarterly was declared last November. And at the time of the announcement of this payment the price had reached $80.

"In the last week price has been advanced rapidly without any stock being traded in until at the Stock Exchange Monday $120 per share was bid and no stock offered at less than $125. Philadelphia dispatches state that it also sold at $121 in that city on Monday.

"The East St. Louis and Suburban Railway Company was organized under the laws of New Jersey in 1902 by E. W. Clark & Co., of Philadelphia, and controls the stock and bonds of the East St. Louis Railway Company, the St. Louis and East St. Louis Electric Railway Company, the O'Fallon and Lebanon Electric Railway Company and the Citizens' Electric Light and Power Company, of East St. Louis, and also the bonds of the East St. Louis and Belleville Electric Railway Company. The franchises held extend from forty-six to fifty years, with the exception of the Belleville franchise, which expires in 1920.

"The capital stock of the company is $5,000,000, of a par value of $100 per share. The company also has outstanding bonds to the extent of $6,109,000."

The reorganization plan of the Detroit Southern provides an unusually large amount of new capital for a small property. It is officially stated that this is due to the fact that the new interests which have recently purchased a controlling interest, through acquisition of the preferred stock, are in a position to throw a very large volume of traffic, both north and southbound, over the property, and desire to use this money for additional equipment, terminals, etc. The physical condition of the Detroit Southern is said to be very good. What the property was especially in need of was affiliations which could give it additional business. Its gross earnings have only been about $4,000 per mile, as against $10,000 and upward of that of neighboring lines. The new interests seem confident that they can more than double the present tonnage of the Detroit Southern by developing the terminals at Toledo acquired by the old management, and by perhaps extending the line to coal fields. They are also in a position to throw at once a large tonnage over the line. The Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton is not interested whatsoever in the property, but the two lines will be operated in harmony. The Detroit Southern will use the track of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton into Toledo in consideration of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton being allowed to use the track of the Detroit Southern into Ironton. This exchange of tracks will avoid duplication of lines and an expenditure between the two properties of a large amount.

MODERATE CROP OF MILD COFFEES PREDICTED.

The season is now at hand when the mild coffee crops come to market freely. It will be recalled that last season the calculations of the bull interests in coffee were upset by a record breaking yield of mild coffees. This year it is the general belief that the outturn of the mild crops will prove to be very moderate. Arnold Schramm, a prominent member of the coffee trade, is quoted on this matter as follows:

"From all I can find now I feel that the volume of mild coffee will be very much smaller this year than in ordinary times. It must be borne in mind that owing to their smallness (which makes them easy to handle) the mild crops will come forward earlier this year, and so in the beginning will appear to be as great as in former times, but receipts will end or run out the more suddenly.

"From the information that I have collected I assume that we will receive probably 1,000,000 bags less than in normal years, or 1,500,000 less than last year. The best information that I can get concerning the Haytian crop, which, as is well known, goes largely to France, is that probably 225,000 bags or a shade more will be this year's outturn, as against about 500,000 bags in good crop years. This information comes from Havre, where they know more about Haytian conditions than anywhere else.

"It is stated tht Porto Rico is only a half crop. All the various crops that grow in Venezuela, and are know nhere as Maracaibos and Laguayras, are small, and in many districts (for instance, Tachira and Trujillo), are less than one-half of other years. The Porto Cabello crop, which in good years runs as high as 250,000 bags, will this year not be over 80,000 bags, while the Caracas crop is also very small, say, about one-half a crop, thus making this year's Venezuelan production far below that of other years.

"Similar conditions obtain in Colombia, from which country the vast accumulations have now mostly come forward, and the new crop that is coming in is exceedingly light. Bucaramanga, which varies according to years from 50,000 to 80,000 bags, will this year, it is stated, be only about 10,000 bags, and the Bogotas and Medellins, etc., are also stated to be very small.

"The Central American crops were earlier in the year reported as a fair average quantity, but now it is stated they are scant normal (like Costa Rica and Nicaragua) or actually small. The Guatemala crop, which had first been reported as exceedingly large, is now said to be far below usual quantity, and Salvador, which had likewise been stated to be large, will, at last accounts, run from 100,000 to 125,000 bags smaller than last year. In reference to Mexican I cannot give any positivet statement, but am told, owing to excessive rain, the crop has suffered considerably, so, taking it all in all, a material shortage must be looked for this year in milds."

MARKET LETTERS.

New York.—The heavy exports of gold last week were reflected in to-day's bank statement. Bankers say to-day that exports of the yellow metal will greatly diminish from now on. Stocks were well taken on to-day's decline, and, with the strength in all the steel and iron securities which is on the prosperous outlook for this trade for a long period, we are of the belief that a much higher range of figures will be seen in the railway list ere long. The important factor in the present market is that the railway rate bill recently passed by the lower house of Congress will not get through the Senate, and it is now said that Mr. Roosevelt favors this position to await further discussion on this great subject. With the adjournment of Congress March 3 a feeling of relief will exist which will give bankers an opportunity to go forward with many business deals and operations. We look for better values the coming week.—(Hutton & Co. to John L. Dunlap.

New York.—There was a firm start, the steel industrials being heavily bought, Tennessee Coal and Iron and Colorado Fuel and Iron especially. Western rails and the coalers were somewhat neglected, the market presenting a holiday appearance. Soo common, however, rose a point, but lost it. Advances in the steel group proved altogether too tempting and created realizing sales, followed by declines that extended all through the market, largely in the way of evening up over the holidays. Transactions were limited during the last half hour, although reflecting recoveries from early declines. We look for decided activity in the steel group, and are also of the belief that more public interest will be manifested in the general market during the coming week.—(Ware & Leland.

New York.—The market has been very erratic to-day, with the iron and steel shares and some specialties strong, but with the railroad issues distinctly heavy. Colorado Fuel and Iron made a sharp spurt, and Tennessee Coal and Iron was strong at times, although it closed with a loss. The same was true of the steel stocks, of which there was very heavy selling at 32 and 95. Of the railroads Union Pacific, St. Paul, etc., were quite heavy. The closing was irregular.—(Goldsmith, Wolf & Lyons.

New York.—It was a preholiday market, so far as the general list was concerned, but prices closed very well, indeed, considering the poor bank statement. We should have a better market next week, when the exchange reopens Tuesday. The further running up of the steel group, with Tennessee Coal and Iron and Colorado Fuel and Iron the strongest features, represented further driving in of shorts. After this was accomplished these stocks eased off somewhat. Nothing new developed in connection with any of these issues, but the fine condition of the steel trade will help to keep them up.—(C. I. Hudson & Co. to S. C. Henning & Co.

New York.—There was some selling on account of the bank statement and the fact that we have two holidays. At the close prices rallied. In our judgment we will have higher prices next week.—(Kelley, Miller & Co. to Almstedt Bros.

New York.—In spite of the liquidation usually preceding holidays and an unfavorable bank statement the market to-day held firm. Small recessions were noted in some stocks, but only for the moment. The industrial stocks in particular gave evidence of strength by advancing quotations, which held good to the close. The steel stocks showed an upward tendency. Tractions were quiet and apparently neglected. All indications point to a rising market during the coming week. A substantial change of feeling by market operators recently favoring a decline is daily becoming more evident, and with the possibility of the cessation of gold exports and war news tending toward peace it is fair to presume that the bull side is the profitable position to assume.—(A. O. Brown & Co. to Hunt, Bridgeford & Co.

STOCK MARKET REVIEW.

New York, Feb. 11.—Money on call nominal; no loans. Time loans steady; sixty and ninety days 3 per cent.; six months 3¼. Prime mercantile paper 3¾@4¼ per cent. Sterling exchange steady, with actual business in bankers' bills at $4.8795@4.88 for demand and at $4.8560 for sixty-day bills; posted rates $4.85½ and $4.89; commercial bills $4.85@4.85¼. Bar silver 61⅛c. Mexican dollars 47½c. Government bonds steady; railroad bonds firm.

The interest in the United States Steel stocks which was newly revived yesterday in response to the activity of the minor steel stocks was carried over into the early dealings to-day. After some heavy transactions the realizing in all of the steel stocks outweighed the demand, and their prices were carried backward. Colorado Fuel and Iron made the conspicuous rise in the group, with an advance to 52, and held better than the others. The attendance at the exchange was rather small on account of the departures to anticipate the Monday holiday, and the trading was lacking in animation. The selling movement seemed to be to close up contracts for the holiday. But some effect on sentiment was produced by the circulation of reports that information had been received from Washington of a determination reached by the President to call an extra session of Congress for the consideration of the question of freight rate control, unless some legislation was secured at the present session of Congress. The first reports of railroad gross earnings for the first week of February showed some declines from the Southwestern region of the country, which were supposed to be due to the export grain rate war, and officials of Western railroads were reported as complaining that the reduced rates were bringing little increase in the shipments of grain. Prices hardened again during the latter part of the session, apparently on account of covering of shorts put out earlier, and the day's net changes were unimportant. The closing tone was irregular.

The bank return, although weak, was no worse than expected, and the great ease of the money market detracts from its serious consideration.

The week's stock market has given an impression of strength that is not entirely borne out by a close analysis of the price changes, which shows a large proportion of small declines, mixed with striking gains in the active issues. The deduction to be drawn is that there has been extensive realizing under cover of the sustaining effect of sudden advances in special stocks. Movements have been fitful and uneven, and sentiment amongst operators a good deal mixed. General conditions have been good, according to reports from day to day, and some important developments have been announced, while the easy and abundant state of credits has been undisturbed. The moderate response of stocks to these conditions has given occasion for question about future conditions in the securities market.

Within two weeks past the United States Steel Corporation has published its report of earnings for the December quarter showing an excess of the most optimistic previous estimates which had been used to stimulate the demand for those securities. This week the statistics of January iron production show a rate of output at the record level and indicating a yearly production of 21,000,000 tons, while consumption is so well maintained as to have reduced the amount of stocks on hand on February 1 as compared with January 1. Such a showing for the midwinter period, and with cold weather obstacles to production and transportation to be reckoned with, leaves no room for any but a cheerful opinion of iron trade conditions. Yet the United States Steel stocks have been almost immovable since these announcements were made.

On Tuesday there were admitted to the Atchison directorate two new representatives, who are regarded as testifying to an influential interest in that property by the Union Pacific, thus verifying the rumors of such extension of interest which became current many months ago. New life was thus given to many rumors of other plans for extension and combination in the railroad world in contemplation by the same influential group of capitalists, which have been potent in the market for many months past. New representation on the Colorado and Southern board on behalf of the Rock Island interests has given color to suppositions of new projects by another financial party. Yet the various securities most directly affected by this news have been conspicuously sluggish in the price movement of the week.

Operators for higher prices are inclined to argue from this that the numerous developments in railroad affairs which are expected have already exerted a large part of the influence on prices which may be looked for from them. Caution about operations based on hopes of higher prices is thus enjoined by the action of the market, but confidence is induced by its absorptive power. Where advances have halted or prices have turned backward the reaction has been moderate. Demand has fallen off from the rush of the period of the speculative rise, but no precipitate unloading of long stock has been in evidence, such as comes from weak and timid holders doubtful of their resources on the culmination of a rise. This technical condition of the market caused it to be described as firm in undertone, even in the occasional periods of reaction.

The ease of the money market has defied all modifying influences in the way of withdrawals of gold for export and expansion of loans. The active trade reported from the interior has not checked the heavy flow of currency to this center except as it was affectd by the Chicago street railway operation. The pressure for employment of bank reserves has kept alive the investment demand for stocks and bonds and has buttressed the whole market. The plethoric condition of the money market does not pass without some discussion as a possible index of faults in the currency system. The heavy current redemption of bank notes show the reflux tendency of the circulation, but there is no movement toward retirement of this circulation. The withdrawals of Government deposits at the national banks and the release of Government bonds which were held as security makes them available for note circulation and so tends to keep up the bank note issues.

Complaint is heard of the losses involved in the war of freight rates for the export grain traffic as between the gulf and Atlantic ports, but the effect on stocks is moderate. Rumors of peace in the Far East have caused some foreign buying of our stocks.

Rumors of railroad deals have played their part in the special advances of the week. The movement for legislation to give the Government control of freight rates remains in active discussion.

Bank Clearings.

Chicago, Feb. 11.—(Special.)—Local clearings show an increase of almost $50,000,000 over the corresponding period last year, but this is largely due to the financing of the railway. To-day's clearings $28,297,337; balances $4,243,387. Total clearings for the week $195,260,480; total balances $28,311,022. New York exchange 15c premium. Local money rates 3½@4½ per cent.

Cincinnati, Feb. 11.—(Special.)—Clearings $3,120,500; clearings for week $20,882,150. Collateral loans 3@3½ per cent. New York exchange 30c premium.

St. Louis, Feb. 11.—(Special.)—Clearings $6,960,543; balances $794,832. New York exchange 45c bid, 50c asked. Call money 4½@6 per cent.

Memphis, Feb. 11.—(Special.)—Clearings $696,821.56. New York exchange $1 discount selling, $1 premium buying.

New Orleans, Feb. 11.—Clearings $2,783,270. New York exchange: Bank $1 premium; commercial 25c premium.

Weekly Bank Statement.

New York, Feb. 11.—The statement of averages of the clearing-house banks of this city for the week shows:

		Increase.
Loans	$1,142,106,100	$14,019,300
Deposits	1,202,072,300	5,992,000
Circulation	43,025,100	126,400
Legal tenders	89,209,000	*2,564,500
Specie	222,571,000	*4,742,500
Reserve	311,780,000	*7,307,000
Reserve required	300,743,075	1,498,000
Surplus	11,036,925	*8,805,000
Ex-U. S. deposits	16,253,450	*8,833,050

*Decrease.

The Financier this week says: "The striking feature of the official statement of the New York associated banks last week was the reduction in the surplus reserve against general deposits to the lowest point this year and to within two and two-thirds millions of the lowest record in 1904. It seems unnecessary to say that this decrease in surplus was due not only to the loss of cash, chiefly through gold exports, which loss has amounted within the last fortnight to twelve and two-third millions, but also to the concurrent expansion of twenty-six and two-fifth millions in loans during this interval. The decrease of $7,307,000 in cash last week closely corresponds with the average amount of the total shipments to Paris, Cuba and Argentina during the bank week and the average for one day of the three millions which were withdrawn on Friday for export to Cuba on the following day. Moreover there was a close correspondence between the average amount of cash loss as officially reported and that which was estimated upon the basis of the traceable movements of money during the week. The gain of two and two-thirds millions, which resulted from the inter-bank changes, and that of one and one-fourth millions new gold, was much more than offset by the loss through gold exports, and also that which was caused by Subtreasury operations, leaving the net estimated loss of cash $7,032,800. The loans were increased last week by $14,019,300, probably reflecting borrowings incident to the placing of the Southern Pacific bonds, as was the case in the previous week. Deposits were increased $5,992,000, which amount was only $720,300 below the sum of the increase in loans, less the loss of cash; therefore the statement made a good balance. The required reserve of 25 per cent. against general deposits was increased $1,498,000, which amount, added to the loss of cash, made $8,805,000 as the decrease in surplus reserve to $11,036,925; this compares with $11,608,250 January 7, the lowest this year, and with $8,831,375 November 26, 1904, which was the minimum last year. Computed upon the basis of deposits, less those of $20,806,100 public funds, the surplus is $16,253,450. It may be noted that the statement was made on declining averages for cash, there having been $2,500,000 of the five days average of exports to Cuba on Saturday to be carried over into this week. But with the prevailing local monetary congestion probably this fact will have little influence upon the money market, though should gold shipments be large in the current week a sentimental effect may be produced upon the market. The daily average of bank clearings during the week was $296,000,000, against $325,000,000 in the previous week. The clearings on Saturday, reflecting Friday's business, were $308,282,792. Comparisons show that eight banks expanded loans by thirteen and one-third millions; six banks lost eight and one-third millions net cash."

STOCK QUOTATIONS.

	Sales.	High-est.	Low-est.	Cls'g Bid.
Atchison	2,100	88½	88	88⅝
Do preferred	500	102½	102½	102
Atl. Coast Line	....	....	....	121
B. and O.	4,400	106⅝	106¼	106½
Do preferred	....	....	....	97½
Brooklyn Rapid T.	1,900	62⅝	62¼	62⅜
Canadian Pacific	3,600	134⅝	134	134⅝
Central of N. J.	....	....	....	198
C. and O.	3,900	51¼	50⅞	51
C. and A.	....	....	....	41½
Do preferred	....	....	....	80
Chicago Gt. West.	11,400	22⅝	22	22¼
C. and N. W.	100	240	240	239
C., M. and St. P.	5,700	176½	175½	175⅝
Chicago T. and T.	300	17	17	17
Do preferred	100	30	30	30
C.,C.,C. and St. L.	200	94¾	94⅜	93¾
Colorado Southern	400	26¼	26⅛	26
Do 1st pref	....	....	....	61
Do 2d pref	....	....	....	37¾
Del. and Hudson	400	193	192½	192½
D., L. and W.	....	....	....	352
D. and R. G.	....	....	....	32
Do preferred	....	....	....	87
Erie	14,800	43⅞	43⅜	43⅜
Do 1st pref	900	80¼	79⅞	79⅞
Do 2d pref	300	65	65	65
Hocking Valley	100	92½	92½	91½
Do preferred	300	91⅝	91⅝	91½
Illinois Central	500	157⅞	157⅜	157¼
Iowa Central	....	....	....	30¼
Do preferred	100	56¼	56½	56½
K. C. Southern	1,200	31⅝	30⅞	31½
Do preferred	9,200	69	68	68½
L. and N.	600	137⅝	137	137
Manhattan L.	3,500	174⅞	174¼	174½
Met. Securities	1,100	83	81½	82
Met. St. Ry.	7,300	122⅞	121⅞	122¼
Mexican Central	500	22⅝	22⅜	22⅝
Minn. and St. L.	100	60	60	60
M., St. P. & Sault Ste. Marie	1,400	104	103	103
Do preferred	....	....	....	160
Missouri Pacific	3,100	107¼	106⅝	106⅝
M., K. and T.	200	32¼	32	32⅝
Do preferred	....	....	....	65⅝
Nat. Ry. Mex. pf.	100	42¼	42¼	42⅜
N. Y. Central	4,100	147⅞	147	147⅝
N. Y., O. and W.	1,100	48⅞	47⅞	48⅜
Norfolk and West.	2,700	83¼	83	83⅜
Do preferred	....	....	....	91
Pennsylvania	22,100	140¼	140	140
P.,C.,C. and St.L.	300	83¼	83	82⅜
Reading	20,600	95⅜	94½	95⅜
Do 1st pref	....	....	....	93
Do 2d pref	....	....	....	90
Rock Island Co.	4,400	35	34⅜	34½
Do preferred	....	....	....	81
St.L. & S.F. 2d pf.	100	72⅝	72⅝	72⅝
St. L. Southwest	....	....	....	26
Do preferred	400	63½	63¼	63¼
Southern Pacific	2,300	66⅝	66¼	66⅝
Do preferred	100	97⅝	97⅝	97¼
Texas and Pacific	100	36¼	36¼	36
T., St. L. and W.	200	36⅝	36¼	36
Do preferred	600	55⅝	55	54½
Union Pacific	14,200	122⅝	121⅞	122⅛
Do preferred	100	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝
Wabash	....	....	....	22½
Do preferred	300	45	44⅝	44⅝
W. and L. E.	....	....	....	18
Wisconsin Central	100	22⅝	22⅜	22⅝
Do preferred	800	50	49½	50¼

Express Companies.

	Sales.	High-est.	Low-est.	Cls'g Bid.
Adams	....	....	....	244
American	....	....	....	230
United States	....	....	....	130
Wells-Fargo	....	....	....	240

Industrials.

	Sales.	High-est.	Low-est.	Cls'g Bid.
Amal. Copper	12,000	74½	73⅝	74
Am. Car & F'dry	3,100	34½	34	34
Do preferred	800	93¾	93¾	93¾
Am'n Cotton Oil	100	34⅞	34⅞	34¾
Do preferred	....	....	....	92
American Ice	1,200	6⅛	6	6
Do preferred	2,000	40	39½	39¼
Am'n Linseed Oil	100	16½	16½	16
Do preferred	....	....	....	39
Am'n Locomotive	400	37½	37¼	37¼
Do preferred	....	....	....	110½
Am. Smelt. & Ref.	3,500	86¼	85⅞	85⅞
Do preferred	200	118¼	118⅛	118
Am. Sugar Ref'g	3,500	144½	143½	143¾
Am. Tob. pf. ctfs.	400	99	98⅞	98¾
Ana. Mining Co.	400	107¼	107	106⅝
Col. Fuel and I.	43,300	52	49½	51
Consolidated Gas	1,900	208½	207½	208
Corn Products	1,400	22	21½	21⅞
Do preferred	300	78¼	78	78
Dist. Securities	1,300	37¼	37	37¼
Gen. Electric	....	....	....	180½
Internat'l Paper	100	21¾	21¾	21¾
Do preferred	400	77⅜	77	77
Internat'l Pump	700	38⅝	38¼	38⅝
Do preferred	....	....	....	86
National Lead	1,300	32	31⅝	31¾
North American	1,800	105	104⅜	104½
Pacific Mail	4,200	47	45½	46⅝
People's Gas	3,300	108⅞	108¼	108½
Pressed Steel Car	1,800	38½	37¾	38¼
Do preferred	600	90⅝	90½	90¾
Pullman Pal. Car	....	....	....	243
Republic Steel	10,000	18⅝	18	18¼
Do preferred	18,200	76⅝	74⅝	75½
Rubber Goods	200	25½	25¼	25½
Do preferred	....	....	....	95½
Tenn. Coal and I.	54,800	82½	80⅞	81¼
U. S. Leather	2,600	13⅜	13¼	13½
Do preferred	2,900	104⅜	104½	104¾
U. S. Realty	1,400	89⅝	89½	89
U. S. Rubber	2,600	39¼	38½	39¼
Do preferred	400	108½	107⅝	108¼
U. S. Steel	99,000	32	31⅜	31⅝
Do preferred	40,200	95¼	94⅝	94½
Va.-Car. Chemical	1,000	37⅝	37¼	37
Do preferred	....	....	....	108¼
Westin'house Elec.	....	....	....	178
Western Union	200	93¼	93¼	93¼

Total sales for the day, 542,400 shares.

BOND QUOTATIONS.

New York, Feb. 11.—Total sales of bonds today (par value) $3,020,000. The bond market has benefited by a good investment demand this week, but some of the active speculative issues have moved irregularly. U. S. 4s advanced ½ per cent. on call on the week.

The following are the closing bid prices on Government bonds:

U. S. Bonds.

Refunding 2s, registered	104½
Do coupon	104½
3s, registered	103¾
Do coupon	103¾
New 4s, registered	131
Do coupon	131
Old 4s, registered	105½
Do coupon	105½

Miscellaneous Bonds.

American Tobacco 4s, certificates	76⅝
American Tobacco 6s, certificates	117¼
Atchison general 4s	104½
Do adjustment 4s	97½
Atlantic Coast Line 4s	103¼
Baltimore and Ohio 4s	105¼
Do 3½s	95½
Central of Georgia 5s	115
Do first income	91
Do second income	70
Chesapeake and Ohio 4½s	109⅝
Chicago and Alton 3½s	82
Chicago, Burlington and Quincy new 4s	100
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific 4s	83
Do collateral 5s	96⅝
C., C., C. and St. Louis general 4s	103¼
Chicago Terminal 4s	97
Colorado Midland 4s	75⅞
Colorado and Southern 4s	93
Cuba 5s, certificates	107⅜
Denver and Rio Grande 4s	101⅝
Distillers' Securities 5s	79⅝
Erie prior lien 4s	101⅝
Do general 4s	92⅜
Fort Worth and Denver City firsts	110½
Hocking Valley 4½s	111¼
Japan 6s, certificates	99½
Louisville and Nashville unified 4s	102⅝
Manhattan consolidated gold 4s	106⅞
Mexican Central 4s	74¼
Do first income	23
Minneapolis and St. Louis 4s	97⅝
Missouri, Kansas and Texas 4s	100⅝
Do seconds	85⅜
National Railway of Mexico consol. 4s	82½
New York Central general 3½s	100
New Jersey Central general 5s	135
Northern Pacific 4s	105¾
Do 3s	77
Norfolk and Western consol. 4s	104¼
Oregon Short Line refunding 4s	97¼
Pennsylvania convertible 3½s	104¼
Reading general 4s	102½
St. Louis and Iron Mountain consol. 5s	118
St. Louis and San Francisco fdg. 4s	92½
St. Louis Southwestern con. 4s	82½
Seaboard Air Line 4s	88½
Southern Pacific 4s	96½
Southern Railway 5s	119¼
Texas and Pacific firsts	122
Toledo, St. Louis and Western 4s	84
Union Pacific 4s	106
Do convertible 4s	121⅝
United States Steel second 5s	94⅝
Wabash firsts	119
Do debenture Bs	69⅝
Western Maryland 4s	94½
Wheeling and Lake Erie 4s	95
Wisconsin Central 4s	94

CHICAGO GRAIN.

Chicago, Feb. 11.—Alleged poor condition of the French wheat crop was largely the basis for firmness in the wheat market here to-day. At the close wheat prices were up ⅜@½c. Corn also shows a gain of ⅜@½c. Oats are up ⅛@¼c. Provisions are practically unchanged.

Strength in the wheat market was manifested from the start, opening quotations on May being up ⅛@¼c at $1.16⅝@1.16¾. July was unchanged to ⅛c higher at $1.00⅝@1.00¾. The firmness was due to higher cables and to small receipts in the Northwest. The main feature of cable reports was an advance of ⅝d at Liverpool. This advance was said to be the result of a bullish report on French wheat, the condition of the crop being represented as decidedly poor. Offerings in the pit were extremely light throughout the entire day. In consequence the volume of business was very small. Primary receipts to-day were less than half the number that arrived the corresponding day a year ago. The decrease in movement from the farms had considerable to do with an improved demand from shorts late in the day. In response to this buying the market became quite stringent, May advancing to $1.11 and July to $1.01¼. Strength of corn had also some influence on traders in the wheat pit. The market closed almost at the highest point of the day, with May at $1.16¾. Final quotations on July were at $1.00¾@1.00¼. Clearances of wheat and flour were equal to 66,400 bushels. Primary receipts were 319,400 bushels, compared with 683,700 a year ago. Minneapolis, Duluth and Chicago reported receipts of 185 cars, against 239 last week and 494 a year ago.

Considerable activity centered in the corn pit and prices made god gains. Notwithstanding the big reduction in freight rates receipts were very light, with no promise of enlargement in the near future. The small arrivals were the chief source of strength. Shorts were active bidders throughout the entire day. The market closed almost at the highest point of the session. May opened a shade to ⅛@¼c higher at 45⅝@45¾c, sold between 45⅝@45¾c and 46⅛@46¼c and closed at 46¼c. Local receipts were 242 cars—none of contract grade.

Strength of wheat and corn had a bullish effect on the oats market. Shorts were moderate buyers. May opened unchanged at 30⅝c, sold up to 30⅞c and closed at 30¾@30⅞c. Local receipts were 88 cars.

Provisions were benefited to some extent by the strength of corn and by a 5c rise in the price of live hogs. The volume of business, however, was very small. At the close May pork and ribs were unchanged at $12.87½@12.90 and $6.87½@6.90 respectively. Lard was up 2½c at $6.95.

Estimated receipts for Monday: Wheat 10 cars; corn 267; oats 122; hogs 50,000 head.

The leading futures ranged as follows:

Articles.	Open-ing.	High-est.	Low-est.	Clos-ing.
WHEAT—				
May	$1 16⅝	$1 17	$1 16½	$1 16¾
July	1 00⅝	1 01¼	1 00⅝	1 01¼
Sept.	92⅝	92⅞	92⅝	92⅝
CORN—				
Feb.	....	....	....	43⅝
May	45¾	46¼	45⅝	46¼
July	45⅞	47	46⅞	46⅞
OATS—				
Feb.	....	....	....	30⅝
May	30⅝	30⅞	30⅝	30¾
July	30½	30¾	30½	30⅝
Sept.	29⅛	29½	29⅛	29⅜
PORK—				
Feb.	....	....	.....	12 70
May	12 87½	12 92½	12 85	12 90
July	12 97½	13 00	12 97½	13 00
LARD—				
Feb.	....	....	....	6 75
May	6 92½	6 95	6 92½	6 95
July	7 05	7 07½	7 05	7 07½
RIBS—				
Feb.	....	.....	....	6 70
May	6 87½	6 90	6 85	6 90
July	7 00	7 02½	7 00	7 02½

Cash quotations were as follows:

Flour—Winter patents $5.10@5.20; straights $4.80@5; spring patents $5@5.50; straights $4.50@4.90; bakers' $2.60@3.80. Market easy.

Grain—No. 2 spring wheat $1.12@1.16; No. 3 do $1.05@1.16; No. 2 red $1.18¼@1.20; No. 2 corn 44c; No. 2 yellow do 44¾c; No. 2 oats 30⅜@30⅝c; No. 3 white do 31⅝@32c; No. 2 rye 75½c; good feeding barley 38c; fair to choice malting do 42@46c; No. 1 flax seed $1.16; No. 1 Northwestern do $1.23½; prime timothy seed $2.82½; clover, contract grade $12.50.

Provisions—Mess pork $12.70@12.75 per bbl.; lard $6.72½@6.75 per 100 lbs.; short rib sides, loose $6.62½@6.75; short clear sides, boxed $6.75@6.87½.

Whisky—On basis of high wines, $1.23.

On the Produce Exchange to-day the butter market was steady; creamery 21@31c; dairy 21@26c. Eggs steady at mark; cases included 23@28c; firsts 28c; prime firsts 30c; extras 32c. Cheese firm at 11@12c.

Receipts—Flour 15,600 bbls.; wheat 21,000 bu.; corn 215,100; oats 110,200; rye 2,000; barley 73,000. Shipments—Flour 16,300 bbls.; wheat 35,800 bu.; corn 162,000; oats 121,900; rye 1,700; barley 30,400.

MOVEMENT LEADING ARTICLES

Louisville Board of Trade, Feb. 11, 1905.—Movement of leading articles by rail and river during the past twenty-four hours and corresponding time last year:

ARTICLES.	Rec'd 1905.	Ship'd 1905.	Rec'd 1904.	Ship'd 1904.
Ag'l impl'ts, lbs.	......	272,060	62,770	517,864
Bagging, lbs.	30,000	3,650	....	400
Boots and shoes, cases	200	299	536	463
Coffee, lbs.	......	47,820	3,685	40,115
Flour, bbls.	754	2,578	651	3,180
Furniture, lbs.	10,740	263,600	12,750	88,305
Barley, bush.	1,800	....	14,000	....
Corn, bush.	74,060	46,200	51,536	35,330
Malt, bush.	1,500	865	1,600	135
Oats, bush.	8,200	5,100	18,000	7,810
Rye, bush.	18,000	7,000	2,500	4,000
Wheat, bush.	21,765	3,000	32,085	9,300
Hardware, pkgs.	671	3,136	214	4,126
Hay, tons	153	20	217	14
Bacon, lbs.	81,450	113,960	84,069	93,660
Hams, lbs.	......	6,850	7,550	....
Lard, lbs.	9,375	51,995	33,485	77,647
Pig iron, tons	373	....	247	....
Leather, lbs.	......	17,614	515	20,238
Nails, kegs	600	363	4	588
Apples, gr., bbls.	......	574	10	479
Onions, bbls.	......	205	....	104
Potatoes, bbls.	800	825	1,300	600
Seed, grass and clover, lbs.	8,400	47,794	57,170	51,524
Soap, lbs.	8,875	51,970	....	36,430
Sugar, bbls.	100	601	110	444
Tobacco, leaf, hds.	282	436	864	541
Tobacco, mfd., lbs	1,075	163,870	1,616	152,676
Whisky, bbls.	470	1,549	408	1,038
Wool, lbs.	......	598	1,200	14,467

GENERAL MARKETS.

New York.

New York, Feb. 11.—Butter strong; street price, extra creamery 31@31½c; official prices, creamery, common to extra 24@31c; do held, common to extra 23@29½c; State dairy, common to extra 20@28c; renovated, common to extra 17@25c; Western factory, common to extra 18@25c; Western imitation creamery, common to extra 22@28c. Cheese firm; State full cream, small colored and white fancy 12¾c; do fine 12¼c; do late-made colored and white choice 11½c; do fair to good 10¾@11¼c; do poor 9¼@10¼c; do large colored and white fancy 12½c; do fine 11¾@12c; do late-made colored and white choice 11⅝c; do fair to good 9¾@10¼c; do poor 8¾@9½c; skims, full to light 4@10½c. Eggs easy; State, Penn. and near-by fancy, selected white 34@35c; do choice 32@33c; do mixed fancy 32c; Western firsts 30c; do seconds 28@29c; Southerns 25@30c; refrigerators 22@27c. Sugar—Holiday. 38c; mixed white 36@41c.

Flour—Receipts 11,550 bbls.; exports 13,848; market dull, but firmly held; Minnesota patents $5.80@6.20; do bakers' $4.30@4.65; winter patents $5.50@5.85; winter straights $5.25@5.35; winter extras $3.65@4.30; winter low grades $3.45@4.10. Rye flour quiet; fair to good $4.35@4.70; choice to fancy $4.75@5. Buckwheat flour dull at $2@2.10 per 100 lbs. Corn meal firm; fine white and yellow $1.25; coarse new $1.05@1.07½; kiln-dried $2.90@3.10. Rye nominal. Barley slow; feeding 43¼c c. i. f. New York; malting 46@52c c. i. f. Buffalo.

Wheat—Receipts 10,725 bu.; sales 2,200,000 bu. futures; spot market firm; No. 2 red nominal in elevator and $1.22¼ f. o. b. afloat; No. 1 Northern Duluth $1.27¼ f. o. b. afloat; No. 1 hard Manitoba $1.11¼ f. o. b. afloat. Corn—Receipts 43,000 bu.; exports 141,386; sales 125,000 bu. futures and 15,000 bu. spot; spot market firm; No. 2 54¼c in elevator and 52c f. o. b. afloat; No. 2 yellow 52⅝c; No. 2 white 52½c. Oats—Receipts 24,000 bu.; exports 1,820; spot market steady; mixed oats, 26@32 lbs., 36½@37½c; natural white, 30@32 lbs., 37@[illegible]

Hay dull; shipping 65@70c; good to choice 80@82½c. Hops quiet; State, common to choice 1904 crop 29@33c; 1903 crop 28@31c; olds 12@14c; Pacific coast 1904 crop 29@32c; 1903 crop 27@30c; olds 12@14c. Hides quiet; Galveston, 20@25 lbs., 18c; California, 21@25 lbs., 19c; Texas dry, 24@30 lbs., 14½c. Leather firm; acid 24@26c. Wool steady; domestic fleece 32@35c. Coal nominal. Beef steady; family $11@12; mess $9@9.10; beef hams $22@23.50; packet $10.50@11; city extra India mess $15@17. Cut meats quiet; pickled bellies 7@7½c; pickled shoulders 6c; pickled hams 8¾@9c. Lard steady; Western steamed $7.15; refined quiet; continent $7.25; South American $7.75; compound $4.75@5.12½. Pork steady; family $14@14.50; short clear $15@15.50; mess $13.25@13.75. Tallow steady; city ($2 per package) 4½c; country (packages free) 4⅝@4¾c. Cotton-seed oil was more active and firmer; prime crude f. o. b. mills 18c; prime summer yellow 25⅛@26c; off summer yellow nominal; prime white 28@28½c ½rime winter yellow 29@30c. Petroleum quiet; refined New York $7.25; Philadelphia and Baltimore $7.20; do in bulk $4.30. Rosin steady; strained, common to good $2.87½. Turpentine quiet at 55½@56c. Rice firm; domestic, fair to extra 2¾@5¼c; Japan nominal. Molasses firm; New Orleans open kettle, good to choice 29@35c.

Metals—The metal market showed the usual Saturday inactivity in the absence of London cables, with no quotable change in prices. Tin is quoted at $29.25@29.50. Copper—Lake 15¼c; electrolytic 15⅛@15¼c casting 15@15⅛c. Lead remained firm at $4.45@4.60 and spelter was quiet at $6.10@6.20. Iron remains firm at recent prices.

New Orleans.

New Orleans, Feb. 11.—Hog products steady. Pork—Standard mess $13. Lard—Refined tierce 4¾c; pure lard 7¼c. Boxed Meats—Dry salt shoulders 6¼c; sides 7¼c. Bacon—Clear rib sides 8¼c. Hams—Choice sugar-cured 11½@13½c. Coffee firm; Rio, 8s to 4s 8⅜@9⅜c. Rice steady; head 2@5¼c; straight 1½@3c; screenings 1¼@1½c; No. 2 1⅛@1¾c. Flour steady; extra fancy $5.40@5.50; patent $5.80@5.90. Corn meal steady at $2.50. Bran quiet at $1. Hay—No. 2 $13.50; No. 1 $14.50; choice $16. Corn—No. 2 bulk white 50c; mixed 49c; yellow 50c. Oats—No. 2 bulk 33c. Sugar quiet; open kettle 3⅜@4¼c; open kettle centrifugal 4¼@5c; centrifugal whites 5½c; yellows 4⅜@5⅛c; seconds 3⅜@4½c. Molasses quiet; open kettle 13@26c; centrifugal 7@16c. Syrup steady at 21@26c.

Cincinnati.

Cincinnati, Feb. 11.—Flour dull. Wheat nominal at $1.18@1.20. Corn easier at 45½@46c. Oats firm at 30c. Rye strong at 85@86c. Provisions steady. Whisky—Distillers' finished goods quiet on basis of $1.23. Eggs unchanged at 27c. Butter quiet. Poultry firm; hens 11½c; springs 12½c; turkeys 14@15c. Cheese steady. Flour dull. Wheat nominal; No. 2 red $1.18@1.20. Corn firm; No. 3 mixed 45½@46c. Oats firm; No. 2 mixed 33c. Rye firmer; No. 2 85@86c. Lard steady at $6.40. Bulk meats quiet at $6.50. Bacon easy at $7.75. Sugar firm.

Kansas City.

Kansas City, Feb. 11.—Wheat—May $1.06¾; July 90@90¼c; cash: No. 2 hard $1.11@1.13; No. 3 $1.07@1.10; November 98c@$1.06; No. 2 red $1.12@1.15; No. 3 $1.07@1.12; No. 4 $1@1.08. Corn—May 44¼@44⅝c; July 44¼@44¾c; cash: No. 2 mixed 44½c; No. 3 44¾c; No. 2 white 45c; No. 3 44½c. Oats—No. 2 white 31@32c; No. 2 mixed 31c. Eggs firm; Missouri and Kansas new No. 2 whitewood cases included 28c; case count 27c; cases returned ½c less. Hay steady; choice timothy $9.50@10; prairie $7.50@8. Rye steady at 78@79c.

St. Louis.

St. Louis, Feb. 11.—Flour—No changes; red winter patents $5.35@5.55; special brands $5.65@5.85; extra fancy and straight $4.85@5.35; clear $4.40@4.60. Timothy seed steady at $2.25. Corn meal steady at $2.40. Bran dull and unchanged; sacked on east track 80@83c. Hay quiet and unchanged; timothy $6@12; prairie $5@9.50. Whisky steady at $1.26. Iron cotton ties 93c. Bagging 7½c. Hemp twine 6¼c. Pork unchanged at $12.15. Lard firmer at $6.40. Bacon steady; boxed, extra shorts $7.50; clear ribs $7.50; short clear $7.75.

Duluth.

Duluth, Feb. 11.—Wheat—To arrive: No. 1 Northern $1.12⅝; No. 2 Northern $1.05⅝; on track: No. 1 Northern $1.12⅝; No. 2 Northern $1.05⅝; May $1.14⅝; July $1.14¼; September 94½c. Oats—To arrive and on track 29¼c.

Toledo.

Toledo, Feb. 11.—Clover-seed—Cash and February $7.57½; March $7.60; April $7.47½; October $5.87½; prime alsike $7.80; prime timothy $1.35; March timothy $1.37½.

Minneapolis.

Minneapolis, Feb. 11.—Wheat—May $1.15⅛@1.15⅛; July $1.14; September 95c; No. 1 hard $1.16⅝; No. 1 Northern $1.14⅝; No. 2 Northern $1.11⅝.

Milwaukee.

Milwaukee, Feb. 11.—Barley dull; No. 2 52c; sample 37@50c.

COFFEE MARKET.

New York, Feb. 11.—The Coffee Exchange was closed to-day in observance of Lincoln's birthday.

New York Dry Goods.

New York, Feb. 11.—In dry goods the week ends with improvement in many quarters and sellers are encouraged to believe that next week would show a marked increase in buyers' operations. Advices from the West unite in declaring that trading for spring is commencing to open and it is well recognized that the jobbing trade at least has abnormally low stocks.

Naval Stores.

Wilmington, Feb. 11.—Spirits of turpentine, nothing doing. Rosin firm at $2.50. Tar firm at $1.60. Crude turpentine firm at $2.30 and $3.70.

Imports and Exports.

New York, Feb. 11.—Exports of dry goods and merchandise at the port of New York for the week ending to-day were valued at $17,046,459. Imports of specie at the port of New York for the week ending to-day were $63,422 gold and $41,120 silver. Exports of specie from the port of New York for the week ending today were $3,648,982 gold and $624,980 silver.

St. Louis Wool.

St. Louis, Feb. 11.—Wool steady; medium, combing and clothing 23@28½c; light fine 18@22c; heavy fine 14@17c; tub-washed 27@41c.

Oil Quotations.

Oil City, Feb. 11.—Credit balances $1.39; certificates, no bid; shipments (Pennsylvania) 70,712 bbls., average 69,024; runs 52,518, average 56,480; shipments (Lima) 71,247, average 69,095; runs (Lima) 64,495, average 48,426.

London Wool.

London, Feb. 11.—The arrivals of wool for the second series of auction sales amount to 191,612 bales, including 108,500 forwarded direct to spinners. The imports of wool this week were: New South Wales 3,191 bales; Queensland 3,641; Victoria 3,473; South Australia 2,568; New Zealand 23,805; Cape of Good Hope and Natal 1,661; Singapore 6,650; Punta Arenas 2,072; elsewhere 1,623.

Liverpool Grain.

Liverpool, Feb. 11.—Wheat—Spot nominal; futures quiet; March 7s ⅝d; May 6s 11½d; July 6s 11⅜d. Corn—Spot firm; American mixed, new 4s 1½d; do old 4s 11½d; futures quiet; March 4s 1⅜d; May 4s 2⅛d.

COTTON MARKETS.

New Orleans, Feb. 11.—Spot cotton very quiet. Cloudy and rainy weather restricts movement. Sales 450 bales, including 200 to arrive. Quotations unchanged; ordinary 5 1-16c; good ordinary 6⅛c; low middling 7c; middling 7 9-16c; good middling 7 15-16c; middling fair 8⅜c; receipts 3,924 bales; stock 333,820. Futures opened firm, with prices 8@9 points up. The weather map showed rain and snow all over the cotton belt. This was considered a decidedly bullish element, as no land has yet been prepared for next season's crop. In the trading March opened at 7.25c, sold up to 7.30c, down to 7.20c and finally improved to 7.26c. The market closed steady, the list showing net gains of 10@12 points.

Liverpool, Feb. 11.—Spot cotton quiet; prices 3 points lower; American middling fair 4.48d; good middling 4.18d; middling 4.06d; low middling 3.94d; good ordinary 3.88d; ordinary 3.64d. The sales of the day were 7,000 bales, of which 1,000 were for speculation and export and included 6,900 American; receipts 11,000 bales, including 4,500 American. Futures opened easier and closed quiet.

Savannah, Feb. 11.—Cotton quiet; middling 7⅜c; net and gross receipts 2,393 bales; sales 188; stock 58,758; exports to the continent 24,179; shipments coastwise 593.

Galveston, Feb. 11.—Cotton quiet; middling 7 9-16c; net and gross receipts 1,450 bales; sales 512; stock 143,914; shipments coastwise 815.

Memphis, Feb. 11.—Cotton quiet; middling 7⅛c; net receipts 223 bales; gross receipts 388; shipments 1,422; sales 600; stock 106,150.

St. Louis, Feb. 11.—Cotton quiet; middling 7⅛c; gross receipts 1,462 bales; shipments 1,537; stock 43,561.

Boston, Feb. 11.—Cotton quiet; middling 7.70c; net receipts 300 bales; gross receipts 625.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Kansas City.

Kansas City, Feb. 11.—Cattle—Receipts 400, including 300 Southerns; market unchanged; choice export and dressed beef steers $5@5.70; fair to good $3.70@4.75; Western fed steers $3.75@4.35; Southern cows $2.25@3.25; native cows $1.75@4; native heifers $2@4.40; bulls $2.25@3.75; calves $3@7. Receipts for the week 22,900. Hogs—Receipts 3,000; market strong to 5c higher; tops $5.07½; bulk of sales at $4.85@5.05; heavy $5@5.05; packers $4.90@5.05; pigs and lights $4@4.90; receipts for the week 52,700. Sheep—Receipts 800; market nominally steady; native lambs $6.50@7.75; native wethers $5@5.65; fed ewes $4.85@5.25; Western lambs $6.50@7.75; Western yearlings $6@6.75; Western sheep $4.75@5.65; stockers and feeders $3.50@5.50; receipts for the week 29,200.

Chicago.

Chicago, Feb. 11.—Cattle—Receipts 200 head; market steady; good to prime steers $5.65@6.45; poor to medium $3.90@5.60; stockers and feeders $2.40@4.40; cows $1.25@4.35; heifers $2@4.90; canners $1.25@2.55; bulls $2@3.90; calves $3@7.35. Hogs—Estimated receipts for to-day 10,000 head, Monday 45,000; market steady to weak; mixed and butchers $4.70@5; good to choice heavy $4.90@5; rough heavy $4.65@4.80; light $4.65@4.87½; bulk of sales at $4.75@4.90. Sheep—Receipts 2,000 head; sheep and lambs steady; good to choice wethers $5.60@6; fair to choice mixed $4.50@5.35; Western sheep $4.50@5.90; native lambs $5.75@7.90; Western lambs $5.75@7.90.

New York.

New York, Feb. 11.—Beeves—No receipts; nothing doing; dressed beef slow at 8½@9c; exports 700 beeves, 42 sheep and 6,900 quarters of beef. Calves—Receipts 66; no trading; feeling weak; city dressed veals dull at 7½@12c. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts 1,878; sheep steady; common and medium lambs slow but steady; prime lambs firm to 10c higher; no sales of sheep; prime lambs sold at $8.40; dressed muttons steady at 7½@9c; dressed lambs slow at 11@13c. Hogs—Receipts 3,397; feeling firm to 5c higher on Buffalo and Western advices.

Cincinnati.

Cincinnati, Feb. 11.—Hogs—Market active and 10@15c higher; butchers $5.25@5.27½; common $4.25@5. Cattle—Market steady and slow; fair to good shippers $4.25@4.85; common $2@2.50. Sheep—Market strong at $2.50@5.25. Lambs—Market strong at $4.75@7.75.

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HANGED IN MISSISSIPPI.

White Man Who Murdered Father and Daughter Pays the Penalty.

Water Valley, Miss., Feb. 11.—Edward Gammons, a young white man, was hanged here this afternoon for the murder of Lake Kinsey, a well-known farmer, and his daughter, Miss Fannie Kinsey, in April, 1904. Kinsey objected to Gammon's attentions to his daughter and the double tragedy resulted.

AT THE THEATERS



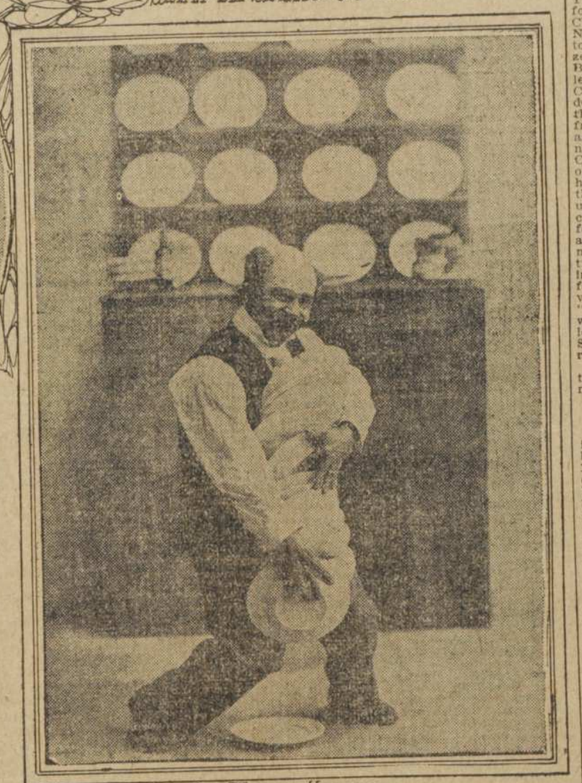
MAXINE ELLIOTT IN "HER OWN WAY," MACAULEY'S



SCENE IN "THE SEMINARY GIRL," MASONIC



DARNEY GILMORE IN "KIDNAPPED IN NEW YORK," AVENUE



SAM ELTON, HOPKINS

IT is related that the beggars and poor folks of London and New York, hearing of the softening influence of "A Message from Mars" upon the audiences, acquired the habit of flocking about the theater doors after each performance. The people, fresh from a lesson in benevolence, dropped coins into the opened palms, and the supplicants reaped a rich harvest.

That story may have been exaggerated somewhat to suit the needs of the press agent of the play, but those who saw Mr. Hawtrey in this piece at Macauley's Theater the past week can understand readily why an audience is apt to leave the theater in a generous mood. The hideousness of selfishness is impressed deeply. This lesson in altruism is the very essence of the play, and Richard Ganthony has presented it very ingeniously. The whole play is ingenious. It is a dramatic curiosity. Here you see a comedy that sparkles with wit and that keeps you laughing, but notwithstanding its lightness and brightness, drives home a serious moral. It has none of the usual elements of a play—it has not dramatic conflict and very little movement of any kind—in fact, it is almost a monologue, but it holds the attention of the spectator all the same.

It was on the whole a delightful little play delightfully acted by Mr. Hawtrey.

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However, the dramatic treat of the week and of the season so far was the appearance at Macauley's Monday evening of William Gillette in "The Admirable Crichton." Barrie's whimsical humor bubbled up throughout the performance, and Gillette's quiet and effective portrayal of the intellectual butler was a joy forever.

Mr. Gillette was a member of a stock company in Louisville years ago. He must have been struck with the changes that have taken place in the city since those days.

***

The new Bernard Shaw comedy in which Miss Ada Rehan will be seen next season has been completed and the manuscript is now in Miss Rehan's hands. It is entitled "Captain Brassbond's Conversion" and is in four acts. It tells the story of a party of Englishmen who are captured by the Greeks and held for ransom. Capt. Brassbond, who is an English army officer of the blustering kind, tries to overawe the Greek bandits and frighten them into giving the English party their freedom. He is unsuccessful in his efforts and is sentenced to death. Mary, the heroine, adopts just the opposite tactics and wins over the bandits by her charm of manner and her refusal to take the matter as anything but a huge joke. While she wins over the bandits, Capt. Brassbond falls in love with her and has hopes of winning her heart, but when the rescuing party finally appears and the captives are liberated Mary suddenly turns to a serious mood and decides to stay in the mountains as a missionary, to the disappointment not only of Capt. Brassbond but to the rest of the party.

The play was originally written for the use of Henry Irving and Ellen Terry about twelve years ago. However, Mr. Irving rejected it on the ground that it did not afford him enough opportunity. Just before Augustin Daly died Mr. Shaw showed the book to him. Mr. Daly made some suggestions as to how it might be changed for the use of Miss Rehan. Mr. Shaw has rewritten it and Miss Rehan herself thinks that it will prove a splendid vehicle for her. Mr. Shaw is very anxious that the premier production should be made in London, and it is very likely that this will be done. The manuscript in its completed form was received by Miss Rehan about ten days ago.

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The Messrs. Shubert are negotiating with Mrs. Fiske for the English rights of "Leah Kleschna," in which they desire to present Mrs. Patrick Campbell at the new Waldorf Theater, London. They say they originally sold the play in which Mrs. Fiske has scored her greatest success since "Tess," to Mrs. Fiske for a few hundred dollars.

***

An important presentation of Goldsmith's sterling comedy, "She Stoops to Conquer," under direction of Liebler & Co. and Messrs. Klaw & Erlanger, will be made in April. The character of the presentation will perhaps be best indicated by the somewhat remarkable cast. The principals will include:

Miss Eleanor Robson as Kate Hardcastle; Miss Clara Bloodgood as Miss Neville; Mrs. Charles Calvert as Mrs. Hardcastle; Kyrle Bellew as Young Marlow; Arnold Daly or Henry E. Dixey as Tony Lumpkin; Louis James as Hardcastle; Frank Mills as Hastings and J. E. Dodson as Diggory.

To the intelligent reader it need not be explained that this cast has been made up with a supreme regard for fitness alone. The names are all familiar to American theatergoers, excepting perhaps that of Mrs. Charles Calvert, who has long been recognized as the most noted actress in all England in roles of that character, and is especially famous as Mrs. Hardcastle. Her engagements for twenty years have only been with organizations of the highest grade, and she is now playing at the Haymarket in "The Beauty and the Barge." She will be brought here for this production alone, and will remain with it throughout the spring tour.

The entire undertaking is with the view of giving a presentation of genuine excellence of a comedy which has for over a century been recognized as among the very foremost of the standard plays.

Maude Adams and E. S. Willard Are Seen In New Plays.

Franklin Fyles Tells of Dramatic Affairs In the Metropolis.

[Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

NEW YORK, Feb. 10.—Maude Adams and Edward S. Willard give us a new play and a half, and that is all the novelty we get in Broadway this week. In the fractional piece, which is fifty minutes brief, Miss Adams is a London girl of the slavey type, although not a household drudge, but a worker in a laundry. This sketch is called "'Op o' Me Thumb)," because its poor little creature is insignificant, but it might as well have been named "Cinderella Without a Change of Luck," because the Prince she dreams of never comes, or "The Shirt He Left Behind Him," because her dreaming is about a fellow who leaves his shirt a long while uncalled for at the laundry. The writing by Frederick Fenn and Richard Royce is pathetic, and still more tearful is the acting by Miss Adams. The waif from a workhouse, Amanda, is as ugly a slattern as the actress can contrive to make her by putting on a bad complexion, a shapeless frock, an awkward manner and a cockney speech. There isn't a whit of concession to comeliness. Even when not disfigured Miss Adams isn't beautiful by Venus rules, but she is lovely with her piquant face, graceful form and personal charm. She has the courage of her art thus to hide all that is sightly and show not so much as a curled lock on her frowsy head or a scrap of ribbon on her shabby breast.

***

Amanda has kept herself from being utterly miserable by pretending that she isn't a nameless foundling, but of good parentage, and that the chap who left his shirt behind him is her sweetheart, who sends tokens of his love to her and will come soon to marry her, after which she will lead a life of luxury. This fiction of her imagination is so persistently stuck to, with new details at every telling, that her laundry mates half believe while ridiculing her, and she herself is almost convinced that her lies are truths. When the hero of her senseless head and sensitive heart at length calls at the laundry for his linen we see that he is an uncouth cockney of the coster variety, but in her visionary eyes he is the handsome gallant of her romance. But he sees her only for what she is, a girl unattractive to even such a rough loafer as he, and he will have none of her as a sweetheart. His cruel contempt leaves her more forlorn at our last sight of her than she was at the first. Miss Adams' acting of this dear little wretch of homely sentiment, with her fond pretending, her make-believe romance and her anguished disenchantment—this Cinderella who is left hopeless in the ashes of her girlish desires—is as exquisite a genre a depiction as I know of.

There was no business necessity for bringing out "'Op o' Me Thumb." It seems to have been done solely to break for Maude Adams the monotony of "The Little Minister," in which she had acted a thousand times, lacking but three. She had expected to enjoy a Shakespearean change to "As You Like It" this season, and all the outfit was ready, but Boss Frohman saw no sense in denying the demand for more of the Barrie comedy. He promised a brief relief for the actress, however, in a transitory recourse to "The Masked Ball," the piece in which she accompanied John Drew in his emergence to starlight. It was then thought that, while Drew might get along without Ada Rehan as a stage mate, he surely would miss her badly, but Maude not merely was as good an aid as Ada, but at once became a sharing partner in his success. Possibly she is reconciled to an unbroken continuance of "The Little Minister" by the nightly sight of a houseful of two-dollar people, and perhaps less sordidly by the jams of women at the matinees, for actresses like to be liked by their own sex. Anyway, the announcement of "The Masked Ball" was withdrawn. But "'Op o' Me Thumb," which was to have been introduced with it, becomes instead a preface to "The Little Minister."

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In this exceptional week of but one full-length new play in Broadway I may take the space to digress from the professional to the personal affairs of Maude Adams. Is she the wife of Charles Frohman? No impertinent question is asked oftener among people who see her on the stage. I answer no. Yet I can't prove my denial positively. But I argue that if they were husband and wife they wouldn't want to keep it a secret, and couldn't if they would. Any effort by them to conceal wedlock would result in scandal, from which both are absolutely free. They are alike in a disposition to be known publicly by their theatrical works alone. I have seen him show himself on the stage at three first performances only, and each time he was hauled on by main strength. I have never seen her show herself off the stage at any of the places of actresses' resort. He lives in bachelor apartments at Sherry's, in New York, at the Carleton, in London and has a fine country seat in Westchester, where his privacy is impenetrable to other than his cronies. She has a fashionable residence in town, a summer villa on Long Island, and the seclusion of neither home is ever invaded by biographers. Now, if these two were married how could they, and why should they, keep so apart?

We Americans are given to reckoning up professional success in dollars, and "What's her income?" is asked about Miss Adams as it is other stage leaders. All I can tell you on that point is that she draws more money than any other actress on earth, with either Mrs. Carter or Julia Marlowe second. Sarah Bernhardt probably, and Eleonora Duse surely, are exceeded by our Mrs. Fiske in pecuniary value, if not also by Ethel Barrymore and Blanche Bates. It is noteworthy that seven of these eight actresses were born and bred on the stage, while the one exception, Mrs. Carter, was so thoroughly done over by David Belasco that she was practically made in the theater. The point I make is that cash and check are not sufficient for the transfer of novices from society to the celebrity of stageland, and that managers can't with all their resources, force mediocrity into theatrical success. No doubt a great deal of genius is obscured by a lack of luck with which to make itself known, but no tricks of exploitation ever yet made a public favorite of a performer who hadn't the ability, of one kind or another, to entertain audiences. Charles Frohman has put Maude Adams foremost among our actresses, but what I hold is that all the Frohman facilities couldn't have fixed her where she is if she hadn't deserved the place by natural charm and acquired skill. Even if you make dramatic purses of sows' ears the public knows they are not silk and won't put money into them.

***

Ada Rehan's tour of pleasure for herself and others brings her back to town. She is too wealthy to need to earn an income, and she has sufficient fame and age to justify a retirement from the stage, but she likes to act, and many people like to see her do it. So she is now repeating for us her red-tempered and red-headed Katherine in "The Taming of the Shrew," using the arrangement of manuscript and the originally elaborate mounting which the late Augustin Daly bequeathed to her. You may have seen her splendid performance, and thought that none of it escaped your observation, but were you aware that Katherine changed her hair with her disposition? In the height of her wrath at Petruchio her head-top is a scarlet blaze that threatens a holocaust, but when he has won his fight for dominance the hirsute flame is dulled to crimson, and at the conclusion, when the conflagration of her rage has been subdued entirely by his prairie trick of setting a counter fire, her hair is hardly redder than embers. Miss Rehan always did wear wigs of art on the stage, from the pale yellow of her beautiful Lady Teazle, to the jet black of her ugly Meg Merrilles. In private life she never took much pains with her toilet, and Daly was the slouchiest of men, so that my recollection of them at a rehearsal is that of about as frowsy a pair as ever I saw a bunchlight shine upon. The actress' own hair is almost white now, for she scorns to dye it, and she has the aspect of an oldish woman in poor health as she passes from her carriage to the stage door. But an hour later she is the same brilliant Katherine as of yore, with chin up, chest out, limbs firm and every inch a dramatic artist. The metamorphosis is wonderful.

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Not because I take kindly to the money gauge of dramatic worth, and surely not to belittle Ada Rehan just after writing about Maude Adams, but in order to prove that New York is almost regardless of Shakespeare unless he is presented under extraneously interesting conditions, I will tell you that Miss Rehan's loyal and admiring audiences are very small. Up to this time in her tour she has been tremendously prosperous. She has visited seventy-two one-night towns, where her fame, but not herself, had reached, and in the way of receipts her progress was circus-like. In most of the big cities, too, her business was satisfactory. If she hadn't owned a dollar's worth of property, instead of about a third of the Daly estate, at the outset of this season she still would be a rich woman now. It is plain that she expected no acclaiming welcome home, for she arranged to divide the fortnight of her engagement between her best two roles, Katherine and Lady Teazle, but she could hardly have dreaded such neglect as she is suffering from her townsmen. They have lost no appreciation of her, nor any respect for Shakespeare or Sheridan, but there are so many theatrical new things to see that they won't spend much time or money on old ones.

Near by the half-empty theater in which Ada Rehan is making no profit is a crowded one in which she is making a great deal. On the stage where once she reigned a princess of the Daly province of Histrionia the Duchess of Dantzig is now enthroned in the comic opera version of "Madame Sans Gene," and the exiled lady is a sharer in the revenue of her successor. That comes about through the partnership of Augustin Daly and George Edwardes in the London Daly's Theater, where the two managers were to divide time, profits and losses. The Edwardes productions of musical plays fared well, and the Daly company's performances of classical pieces badly. Edwardes quoted Daly illegally and the courts awarded to Daly's heirs, of whom Miss Rehan was one, a quarter million ot the theater's accumulations, which had been held to await the decision. Besides that cash the Daly estate sustained its claim of half the American rights in all the Edwardes plays brought from the house in London which still bears the Daly name. Thus it is that Ada Rehan is th's week gaining more money in the theater of her absence than she is loeing in the theater of her presence.

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It seems odd at first thought that, in these days of international exchange of dramatic successes, almost the most popular of Paris playwrights has had nothing but failures in our land. Alfred Capus is in great vogue in the gay capital. Three of the four pieces on which his popularity rests especially are "La Maris de Leontine" and "Les Deux Ecoles," which were flascos when presented here in translations, and this week "La Chateline," introduced by E. S. Willard under the title of "The Brighter Side," faces scarcely better. Mr. Willard tried this third Capus comedy in Washington and Philadelphia several years ago, and then called it "The Optimist," and but for the quick withdrawal of "Unlucky Durham" New York would not witness a new experiment which can't have been made very hopefully. As the admirable actor is to return at once to good plays in his repertory it isn't cruel to write candidly of his present mishap.

The case of Alfred Capus isn't inexplicable. He is a Parisian, who writes for Parisians; he is the Clyde Fitch of France. Even so exceptional a play as Fitch's "The Climbers" was rejected in London, where all of its satire on New Yorkers was as Greek. But when one translates wit into another tongue, as with Capus' genial flow of it, the undertaking becomes hopeless. "La Chateleine" is narrowly local in its incidents, thoroughly French if not absolutely Parisian in its motives, and brilliant above all else in the sparkle of its conversations. In the English of "The Brighter Side" the sparkle is like that of champagne uncorked yesterday. Mr. Willard presents himself to us as a reformed rake, the "optimist," who finds out what happiness money can mean to the needy when he gives to a beggar woman the few sous that reckless gambling has left of his fortune. A consequent and larger instance of his charity is his purchase, at a extravagant price, of an old chateau from an unhappy "chatelaine" on the brink of financial ruin. He learns to love the helpless woman, and the impediment of her husband, opposed to divorce, is the only complication in the sluggish story. What in the original may have been a strong scene comes in the last act. The husband in Gallic anger challenges the optimist to a duel, and scorns him when he refuses to fight. Then our hero, in a veritable burst water main of words, tells how honor may be maintained without sword or pistol. An American audience can hardly be blamed for slumbering serenely through that passage.

In the dregs of what has been sparkling wit we find this allusion to Americans—from a Paris Clyde Fitch's point of view. The optimist explains his haste in buying the ancient castle by saying that, at any moment, some Yankee millionaire may "come along in an automobile, with a few of his daughters and the rest following on bicycles, and buy the place for a ridiculous sum just for the pleasure of spending his money." The endless talk, unrelieved by verbal gleams, gives to Willard no opportunity for acting.

Realizing this, he indulges in an unseemly exercise of hands and feet, to no purpose of enlightenment, and to no avail in lifting the monotony.

FRANKLIN FYLES.

THIS WEEK'S BILLS AT LOCAL THEATERS

Macauley's—Maxine Elliott In "Her Own Way."

Miss Maxine Elliott in Clyde Fitch's comedy, "Her Own Way," appears at Macauley's Theater Monday night for three nights and a Wednesday matinee.

"Her Own Way" is described as a typical Fitch comedy in that it depicts the doings of certain types of social climbers found in the smart set, while at the same time carrying along a strong and well-sustained love interest. The love story of "Her Own Way" predominates even over the social satire of which Fitch is so fond. The play takes its name from the determination of a self-reliant and independent American girl to have her own way in her own love affair. Americans are always willing that a woman shall have her own way if she be young and beautiful and magnetic. But in this case, while these adjectives cannot be applied to better purpose than when bestowed upon Maxine Elliott, the dramatist makes her have a hard time having her own way. Miss Elliott appears as Georgiana Carley, with whom two men are in love. One is a Lieutenant who has been ordered to the Philippines, and the other is a vigorous and unscrupulous millionaire. The Lieutenant goes away, broken hearted, not knowing Georgiana loves him, and the millionaire then deliberately brings her entire family to financial ruin in the belief that when she is penniless she will marry him for the sake of his millions. But here again Georgiana shows that she is determined to have her own way, and even when news comes that the Lieutenant has been killed in the Philippines she still insists upon having her own way. How this way leads to happiness after all is set forth in the last act.

The play contains an unusual scene, showing four children at a birthday party in the nursery. These little children of the rich discuss their elders in smart language that savors of Mr. Fitch, and otherwise proves very amusing and entertaining.

Manager Charles B. Dillingham will present Miss Elliott here with the same strong cast seen in New York. In the list of principals are included Charles Cherry, James Carew, R. C. Herz, Georgie Lawrence, Nellie Thorne, Fanny Addison Pitt and Little Donald Gallaher.

Masonic—"The Seminary Girl."

Lovers of the light and more or less frivolous in the amusement line will have a chance in Melville B. Raymond's "The Seminary Girl," which will be this week's attraction at the Masonic Theater, opening with to-morrow evening's performance.

The piece is said to be a medley of clean comedy, catchy music, pretty women and gay costumes. There are seventeen musical numbers. The opening chorus, "Over Hill and Dale," is said to be a rollicking hunting number. Ruth Peebles, who created the role of Nellie in the "Prince of Pilsen," has the title role in "The Seminary Girl," and her entrance song, "Things We Learned at School," is said to be decidedly fetching. Emalyn Lackey, formerly in the "King Dodo" company, has two numbers, "The Zingaloo" and "Sweetheart Sue," both of which have become favorites. One of the ensemble numbers, and a distinct departure from the usual finale, is the "Marcia Romona," by "Raymond's Roman Gladiators," sixteen pretty girls led by Miss Peebles. In the second act the Five Musical Nosses introduce their specialty, which is followed by Newt. Ericson's song "I'm Crazy and I Know It." The coon song is the piece, "Honey, I'm Waitin'," is said to be unique of its kind. The most elaborate ensemble number is "The Haughty Butterfly," in which twenty of the chorus wear gowns fashioned from a mass of columbine flowers shading from deep red to delicate pink, with here and there a dash of green leaves. The remaining ten girls of the chorus are dressed as ruby-throated hummingbirds, wearing bodices of glittering green spangles with a broad strip of ruby-colored scales down the front and feathered caps with long bills to complete the hummingbird illusion.

The engagement of "The Seminary Girl" is for the entire week, with the usual matinees on Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday.

Hopkins—Vaudeville.

If the amusement enthusiasts who visit the Hopkins this week laugh at the odd antics of Sam Elton and company, they

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SUNDAY IN WASHINGTON MADE GAY BY SOCIETY.

Round of Dinners, Teas and Theater Parties Now Marks the Sabbath Day.

The social season has seen a marked broadening of the manner in which Sunday is observed in the national capital, says a Washington telegram to the Chicago Record-Herald. The puritanical restrictions thrown about the day in bygone years have been loosened, despite the warnings of the clergy against the tendency toward the continental Sunday.

Among the social events to-day were the afternoon tea given by Miss Pauline Morton, daughter of the Secretary of the Navy, for Miss Nelson, of Kansas City, and that of Miss Frank Ellis, her guest, for Miss Holmes, an American girl who has spent all her life abroad. Several representative people in the evening entertained guests at one of the regular De Koven symphony concerts.

Society's progress toward the more liberal Sunday has been gradual, but the broader regimen has come steadily on. The capital on Sunday now has its round of dinners, informal "at homes," theater parties for the evening concerts, which are the only attractions at the local playhouses on this day, with gay little suppers afterward at the hotels and restaurants or at the homes of the hosts and hostesses.

It was three weeks ago to-day that Mrs. W. S. Cowles, President Roosevelt's sister, gave a tea following a luncheon for Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, who were her house guests.

There is the important social influence of the diplomatic corps, to whom a Sunday marked by important social affairs is a mere matter of course. Thus far the White House neither has followed nor set the example of having entertainments on Sunday, although Miss Roosevelt accepts invitations for that day, dining out and attending popular concerts.

MAT EARLES GETS LIFE SENTENCE FOR MURDER.

WILLIAMSBURG, Ky., Feb. 11.—The jury returned a verdict of "guilty and life sentence" against Mat. Earles for the murder of George Curd last November. Curd was shot from a log cabin and Emma Durham was killed on the inside and the house burned. The evidence was entirely circumstantial.

THE SIMPLE LIFE DOWN IN KENTUCKY.

HEARTY young black Julia, stepping in from the kitchen of the little city flat, said: "We-alls is outen m'lasses, Mrs. Blank."

"Dear me—are we? We bought such a quantity a few days ago," the matron replied.

"Yessum, we sholy had a big heap o' dem m'lasses, but them's all done went," answered big black Julia. "I reckon I et about half o' dat m'lasses. I'se pow'ful fond o' m'lasses. I wuz des done brought up on m'lasses. When pappy he had er big fahm place down in ol' Kaintuck, an' he growed so'ghum—umph, umph—we chillens des had all de m'lasses we-alls could swoller; we wuz des sticky wid it fum mornin' till ebenin', and we-alls went ter bed pow'ful sticky, too, yessum, we did."

"Pappy, he would des grind up de so'ghum cane, an' den he bilt (boiled) off de cane, just fer de m'lasses, an' pappy he guv dat bar'l ov foam th us chillens. An' we-alls'd bile dat foam down inter candy—umph, umph—dat wus sho' nuff good so'ghum candy."

"An' mammy, she nevah bought no meat fer a yeah, no'm, she didn't, not whilst dat so'ghum m'lasses wuz dar—niggah chillens dey don' tech no meat if dey kin git co'n bread and m'lasses. We-alls wuz such wild little niggah chillens, too; an' we des' wouldn' let mammy nevah set de table, no'm, we wouldn't. We des' walk roun' an' set in-do-hs, out do'hs, ev'ywhah. Mammy she couldn' give we-alls chiny cups, cause w'en we-alls gits mad we th'owed 'em at each oddah; so mammy she des guv we-alls tin cups, an' dis wuz de way us chillens et. E'vy chile had er tink cup half full o' so'ghum m'lasses—dey wuz fo'h ov us—an' mammy she melt de bes' buttah evah wuz—we-alls had er fine cow down dah—in er pan on de hot stove, an' she po' some hot buttah inter each chile's cup o' m'lasses, an we-alls stir dat m'lasses an' buttah roun' an' roun' an' roun.' Den each chile git er big thick hunk er co'n bread, an' den we-alls des walk all roun' de kitchen en out o' do'hs, drippin' dat co'n bread in dat tink cup o' m'lasses an' buttah, an' bite er off, dip er in an' bite er off. An' den ev'y little niggah chile wuz 'bleege ter wash er own tink-cup, soze mammy she wouldn' have s' much housew'k ter do.

"Umph, umph, dem wuz sho' good ol' times—dem ol' so'ghum m'lasses times on pappy's ol' fahm-place down in ol' Kaintuck."

NEWPORT FAMILY POISONED BY EATING CANNED GOODS.

Newport, Ky., Feb. 11.—Ptomaine poison in canned goods nearly caused the death of Fred Nichols, his wife and five-year-old son at their home on Monmouth street. After eating the food all three became violently ill. Dr. George Brown was summoned and the parents soon yielded to the treatment of the physician. The child, however, was not so fortunate and the doctor labored for seven hours, when the treatment brought relief. The little victim's condition, however, is still dangerous.

Students' Dormitory Burned.

Lansing, Mich., Feb. 11.—Wells Hall, used as a dormitory for the students of the Michigan Agricultural College here, burned to the ground early today. There were 110 students rooming in the building, and all escaped safely.

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GEO. AUSTIN, Comedy Wire Artist.

COMEDY

SABEL JOHNSON, World's Highest Soprano.

CAPRICE, In Electrical Novelty and Fire Dance.

THE BIOGRAPH, Always Something New in Pictures.

XTRA! SHERMAN & DE FORES IN "THE FALL OF POOR ARTHUR."

Matinee Phone Orders Held Till 1:45; Night 7:45. PRICES—Evening 10c, 15c, 25c, 50c and 75c. Matinee cluding Boxes, 25c; Balcony 15c; Gallery

NEW SPRING SUITS

SPECIAL SALE MONDAY

Regular $17 New Spring Suits at $12.50

Just received new advance styles of Women's Nobby Spring Suits in latest mixtures, also pretty shades of Tan Covert Cloth. These elegant Suits are the latest spring fashions, elegantly tailored and faultlessly finished. The regular price of these handsome Suits is $17.00. As an extra inducement for early selection we offer them Monday at..... $12.50

Nobby Covert Cloth Tan Jackets, $7.50 values,

$4.75

The most stylish Coat shown in Louisville for the price. Tailor-made Covert Cloth Tan Jackets, neatly stitched, elegantly fashioned; just the thing for a nobby street coat; real value $7.50; special Monday price $4.75.

Ladies' Walking Skirts, $5 values, for

$2.95

Newest spring styles Walking Skirts, made of fine novelty materials; plaited effects in dark and light shades; actual value $5.00; special price for Monday $2.95.

Lorch & Levi Co.
318 FOURTH AVE.
LOUISVILLE, KY.

"BAD MAN"

To Be Deputy Marshal In New York.

NOTCHES ON HIS PISTOL.

"BAT" MASTERSON A TERROR OF THE WEST.

HIS MEETING WITH "JOHN L."

Bat Masterson, bad man, champion gun fighter, scout and buffalo hunter, is coming to New York as a United States Deputy Marshal, says the New York Sun. After a lifetime passed in tracking the buffalo to his lair and fanning the trigger of a single-action Colt .44 at drunken cow punchers and tin-horns, Bat is going to cap a strenuous life by running down counterfeiters and wiping out the Mafia. He's on his way from Hot Springs post haste to be sworn in. To-day Marshal Henkel will probably induct him into office and pin on the official badge. Window insurance will go up 90 per cent in the Italian quarter, for although Bat shoots straight his gun is so all-fired powerful that the bullet may go straight through the chief of the Black Hand and do a lot of damage.

If you're a counterfeiter, you want to be good after to-day. Bat Masterson, the Bloodstained Avenger of Butte, is on your trail. Not that Bat comes from Butte. His fame is tied up with the fame of Deadwood, one of the 1,676 Western towns known as the "toughest town on earth." But Butte is the right word in this place. It sounds as if it belonged there, sort of rhymes inside, and that's the essence of real literature.

What Bat Masterson didn't do in the old West wasn't worth doing. He began as a ranger, a buffalo hunter, a dead shot with his rifle and his side arms. The late '70s and early '80s found him in Deadwood as United States Deputy Marshal. It is a matter of record that he cleaned up the camp in jig time.

"Faro goes, poker goes, studhorse goes, even Monte goes, though it's a damned Greaser game. But it goes on the level. Price games stop. Savvy?" These were the historic words of Bat's inaugural. It is recorded in Deadwood's history that brace games did stop. So did several hearts pulsing with warm, bright Western blood.

* * *

His Looks Deceived.

The great point about Bat Masterson was that he didn't look as though he could fight. Like Slade, the plains terror whom Mark Twain immortalized, he was meek and mild in all his ways. Even his manner of fluttering his left palm over the hammer of a triggerless .44 had something of gentlemanly refinement about it.

After the gambling of Deadwood was made pure as the driven snow Bat did many things. He turned up in Denver as proprietor of a prosperous dance hall. The old love claimed him for a time and he became a deputy marshal in Colorado. His footsteps led him to Leadville, another "toughest camp on earth." There he fell in with Bat Morfarity, another Trojan of the unwritten epic of the West. History pauses to make mention of Bat Morfarity.

This Bat was long on diamonds, fur overcoats and eighteen-carat watch chains, and short on early education. He struck it immensely rich and used to run his mines on a system of his own. When he wanted to find the time on one of his gold watches he'd stroll into a saloon and say:

"It's a that coold an' the snow's that bright I can't ayther git out me watch or see it. Wud ye mind takin' it out an' tellin' me the time?"

Once he shouted down the shaft of his mine:

"Hello, there! How many of yez is below?"

"Five," came up the answer.

"Well, the half of yez come up!"

Well, Bat Masterson met Bat Morfarity, and the two Bats flitted forth to the night. At Wyman's dance hall [illegible] himself—he called himself the [illegible]can on earth, this Wyman—in- [illegible] these two leading citizens to [illegible]ivan. John L., then at the [illegible] greatness, was in town [illegible]r. The 10,000-foot al- [illegible] had already affected [illegible]ose days the champ [illegible]ititude. Even the sea level of New York had been known to go to his head.

John L. said something unpleasant and almost profane about the climate of Colorado. Every one was charmed to hear the champion even notice the climate—all but Bat Masterson. In his tantalizing, courteous way he asked John L. to repeat the remark.

John L. said something which, being expurgated, was to the effect that he didn't chaw his cabbage twice. To emphasize his remark and show that he was really John L. he swung at Bat Masterson the celebrated Sullivan swing.

But Bat wasn't there. He had ducked. And as John L. came back to his fighting pose Bat countered in the solar plexus with the nozzle of his 44. Clicking the hammer suggestively with his thumb, Bat inquired:

"How about the climate of Colorado?"

"Fine!" said John L.

And Bat Moriarity was moved to buy all the altitude in Wyman's place.

* * *

Career As a Gambler.

The old West rather drifted past Bat Masterson. He got the prize fighting hunch and managed fighters a little, he played faro a good deal, he made book, he wrote sporting items for a newspaper. Along in 1902 a man from Utah charged him with a swindle in a brace faro game, which hurt Bat, who declared that he had never played foul in his life. The charge did not stick.

And now he's bound for New York to clean it up. He cleaned up Deadwood. Well, times have changed. The West has got so quiet and respectable that Bat Masterson isn't needed any more and the effete East sends a hurry call for him!

Since Inspector Byrnes got into the papers a lot there hasn't been such a chance for half-dime novel writers. Of course, Bat has been in the magazines a good deal, thanks to Alfred Henry Lewis and others; but here's the chance of a real thriller: "Bat Masterson in New York; or, Marshal Henkel's Last Stand Against the Mafia."

Imagination runs forward about three weeks and lights on page 3 of "Bat Masterson Library, No. 1."

"Yet the old apple man was not to be denied.

"Quickly springing into the room, he struck down Vito Leduca with one blow of his powerful arm, strangled the guard and had aimed a swift blow at the solar plexus of the cowering Bull, when the Madman of the Mafia was upon him, hurling the shrieking Bull into the passage, the old apple man swiftly drew a revolver and pressed it against the breast of the madman.

"'Who are you?' cried the astonished Italian.

"'Bat Masterson, the Blood Stained Avenger of Butte!' cried the latter—for it was he—quickly tearing away his disguise and wrestling away the dagger from the frightened Mafian.

"At that moment a hurtling body leaped through space; the lights were dashed down and, as a terrible shriek tore the blackness, all was still."

"Chapter IV."

Imagination travels on to page 21.

"But Bat Masterson was not yet foiled.

"He was bound and helpless and the clock ticked the moments to his doom, but his steady nerve was with him.

"'In two minutes you will be dead!' hissed the Madman of the Mafia.

"'Ha! not yet!' cried Bat Masterson. An imperceptible motion of his right hand toward his coat pocket, a shot, another, and the Madman of the Mafia and the Bull lay weltering in gore.

"The shots, which Bat Masterson had fired from his coat pocket, had severed the cords which bound him.

"Quickly leaping up, he rushed to the window, out of which three of the gang had thrown themselves, hoping thus to escape.

"Three times the pistol of Bat Masterson barked, shooting three counterfeiters on the fly, and three corpses groveled in Hester street.

"The fourth was the leader of the band. Marshal Henkel captured him on the sidewalk by hooking an umbrella handle into his suspenders.

"He was sent to the electric chair.

"(The next instalment of this thrilling series, entitled 'Bat Masterson in Bermuda; or, Marshal Henkel's Long Chase,' will be issued next week. At all news stands, 5 cents.)"

Oh, there'll be something doing in New York!

TO DISLODGE LOGS IN RIVER WITH DYNAMITE.

Jackson, Ky., Feb. 11.—[Special.]—An immense log jam is reported from Irvine, where it is said the logs completely fill the river for a distance of ten miles above lock No. 11. The entire output of two years' logging on the three forks of the Kentucky river by the Swann-Day Lumber Company, Burt & Brabb Lumber Company, the Kentucky Poplar Company and numerous other small dealers are lying wedged against the buttress of lock No. 11. An effort will be made to dislodge the logs by means of dynamite.

Bennett Resigns As County Judge.

Greenup, Ky., Feb. 11.—[Special.]—Congressman-elect J. B. Bennett has forwarded his resignation as County Judge to Gov. Beckham, to take effect March 1, 1905. He has also announced the appointment of his son, Chester Arthur Bennett, as his private secretary

AMERICAN

Women Are the Champion Bridge Whist Players

OF THE LONDON SMART SET.

MUCH RIVALRY EXISTS AMONG THE FAIR CHAUFFEURS

TO POSSESS BEST MOTOR CAR.

Mrs. Clayton Glyn Will Supervise the Purchase and Arrangement of Van Alen Art Collection.

ODD WAY TO GET GAMING TIP.

[Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

LONDON, Feb. 2.—It is being remarked of two prominent American women in London society that they can fairly claim to be champions at bridge. Not only have they yet to meet defeat, but they have several times expressed their willingness to try conclusions with any other two players—male or female—and found no takers. These two bridge experts are Mrs. Frank Mackey and Lady Lister-Kaye. It was considered at one time that the Duchess of Devonshire could give points to any player in England, but at a bridge party at Devonshire House one evening not long ago Mrs. Frank Mackey easily established her superiority over the Duchess. It was the first time that her grace met defeat since she commenced to be recognized as a star performer. Since Queen Alexandra expressed her disapproval of bridge playing for high stakes the Duchess of Devonshire's enthusiasm for the game has waned, and her friends say that she is not now the brilliant player she once was.

Mrs. Frank Mackey is expected to have some brilliant bridge parties when she comes to town for the season. Lady Lister-Kaye is a fine, steady player, who keeps a cool head even amidst the greatest excitement, but in spite of her devotion to the game she will not be induced to play for high stakes. She maintains that playing for high stakes involves such a nervous strain that the pleasure derived from the game is entirely lost.

The colossal preparations that are being made for the conversion of the West End under the leadership of the American revivalists, have not diminished the popularity of bridge among the social elect. Classes for instruction in the fascinating game are far better attended than the prayer-meetings which a few evangelical aristocratic folk have started in Mayfair to pave the way for the revival.

* * *

Rivalry Over Motor Cars.

As the London season approaches fashionable women are vieing with each other as to who shall have the smartest motor. The Countess of Egmont, formerly Miss Howell, of South Carolina, and hitherto by no means prominent in smart society, has now joined what is commonly called the motor brigade. She has bought a car of a French pattern which is said to have cost at least $10,000. In luxurious fittings it does not compare with such cars as those owned by the Duchess of Marlborough or the Countess of Craven, but in mechanism it is guaranteed to possess all the latest features. The makers supplied one of their best engineers to show the Countess how to handle the car, and she has shown a facility in acquiring a knowledge of the intricacies of its machinery that has astonished her teacher. She has only been a student for six weeks, and she now handles the steering gear and the brake as if she were a veteran driver. Sh has learned more in one lesson than any other woman has done in twelve. It is a matter of common talk in the automobile club that American women show greater boldness in handling motors than their English cousins, and are also much quicker in grasping the details of the mechanism of their cars. It took Queen Alexandra over two years before she acquired sufficient skill and confidence to handle her car, and several other English women have taken from three to four years.

The announcement has been made that persons who attend court functions and levees at Buckingham Palace in motor cars will hereafter have to see to it that while hanging around to take them away the vehicles remain at such distance from the Palace that no orders from the petrol can penetrate open doors or windows and offend the nostrils of royalty. A fortune surely awaits the inventor who can devise some method whereby the motor car can be made to consume its own unpleasant odor or supply a perfumed antidote to it.

* * *

Authority On Antiquities.

It is not generally known that Mrs. Clayton Glyn, the brilliant author of "The Visits of Elizabeth," is a great authority on antiquities. She has been acting as Mr. Van Alen's mentor in the purchase of the art treasures with which he intends to stock his country residence, Rushton Hall. This in itself constitutes a guarantee that the collection will be a valuable and genuine one. The expatriated millionaire has wisely entrusted its arrangement entirely to Mrs. Glyn, whose taste is not one whit inferior to her judgment as a connoisseur. She has long lived in England, but was born in Canada, and the benevolent fairy who presided at her birth added to the many gifts bestowed upon her that of beauty.

Mrs. Glyn's sister, Lady Duff-Gordon, is also a remarkably astute and clever woman, who makes a lot of money out of her artistic gifts. Under the name of "Lucile" she conducts a fashionable dressmaking establishment in Hanover Square. It was she who designed the much-discussed "emotional gowns" for Mrs. Brown Potter in "The Golden Light," that went out so ignominiously. But that did not prevent Lady Duff-Gordon from getting a good "ad" out of the idea and capturing many orders for similar gowns. It was Mrs. Glyn who supplied the names bestowed on them that did so much to excite public curiosity. Among them were "A Frenzied Song of Amorous Things," and "The Sighing Sound of Lips Unsatisfied." Mrs. Glyn's books have a large circulation, but Lady Duff-Gordon makes a heap more money out of her dressmaking business.

* * *

Croker's Gift To Charity.

Richard Croker's recent contribution of $125 to the fund for the relief of the victims of the big bog slide in Ireland is only one of many proofs which may be cited that here, as he did in New York when he was Tammany's "boss," he practices that virtue which covers a multitude of sins. It may also be put down to his credit that he never advertises his charities. English society has always ignored him, but among the poor he is undoubtedly popular. The inhabitants of the little Berkshire village of Wantage, where he resided for several years, deeply deplored the removal of his racing establishment to Ireland, and were loud in their expressions of indignation when it was announced that the Jockey Club had refused to allow his horses to be trained on Newmarket Heath. The poor around Stillogara, the pretty place in the vicinity of Dublin, are now the special objects of his beneficence, and it is hardly an exaggeration to say that none need go hungry who are fortunate enough to live in his neighborhood. No one can question his honesty on the race track. As a sportsman he is all right.

* * *

Gamblers Get Pious Tips.

Monte Carlo is fast filling up. English and American patrons of the gambling tables frequently resort to the little English church there, impelled by the notion that such manifestations of piety will insure them a spell of good luck. It is due to the attention which the church has received from the devotees of chance that no hymns is ever given out to be sung there below the number 87. Thereby hangs an interesting history. An English peer, after attending service there one morning, went to the rooms and put the maximum on 32, the number of the last hymn. It turned up. The nobleman did not keep to himself the source of his lucky inspiration. Next Sunday the little church was crowded, much to the gratification of the officiating clergyman. But the bulk of the congregation did not tarry for the sermon. After the last hymn, which again chanced to be a low number, had been given out, an unseemly rush for the doors took place and a helter skelter race for the Casino. The long arm of coincidence served again. Once more the number of the last hymn turned up and the bank was badly hit. On the following Sunday the church would not hold the crowd that flocked to it, and a large number of people waited patiently outside for the announcement of the number of the last hymn. But meanwhile, the pastor had "caught on." After bestowing a glance of withering scorn on the eager, upturned faces, he announced a number that was well up in the centuries, and the expression of glad expectancy was replaced by one of deep, penitential gloom. Since then no hymn whose number was "on the board" has been sung in the church.

LADY MARY.

ELECTRIC LIGHT PLANT

To Be Installed At Hartford In the Near Future.

Fordsville, Ky., Feb. 11.—[Special.]—Ike C. Adair has been elected president and J. D. Cooper vice president and general manager of the Kentucky Light and Power Company, a new corporation recently formed to install an electric light plant at Hartford, the county seat of Ohio county. They both reside in this city. J. W. Hale, also of Fordsvills, has been elected superintendent of the company, and will remove with his family to Hartford and take active management of the plant, which is now in course of construction. The plant will be modern and up-to-date in every way, and will have sufficient capacity to light Beaver Dam, which is four miles distant from Hartford. A wire will be strung along the new pike connecting the two towns and both towns will be lighted from the Hartford station. The plant will be in operation at Hartford by April 1, and the lights will be turned on at Beaver Dam by May 1. It is estimated that 1,000 lights will be installed in the residences and business houses of the two towns, and the streets of both towns will be thoroughly lighted.

INVITATIONS ISSUED.

Daughter of Ambassador Porter To Wed In Paris.

Paris, Feb. 11.—Invitations were issued to-day for the wedding of Miss Elsie Porter, daughter of Ambassador Porter, to Dr. Mende, of Zurich, Switzerland, which will take place at the Church of the Holy Trinity on March 4. A reception will follow at the American Embassy.

Wants Higher Differential.

New Orleans, Feb. 11.—Foreign Freight Agent H. G. Wilson, of the Frisco, who is here, is authority for the statement that when the Eastern lines finally ask for a conference on the readjustment of grain rates, the Frisco will insist upon the establishment of a new and much higher differential that the Gulf ports now enjoy over the Atlantic on wheat and corn.

Postal Clerk Arrested.

Montgomery, Ala., Feb. 11.—Eugene Hester, a railway mail clerk, was arrested here last night. He is accused specifically of obstructing $2,600 from a registered letter.

THE PERILS OF "THE CABBAGE PATCH."

Whar you libin' sense you hustled out an' quit de "Cabbage Patch?"
Needen' answer, fer I knows you'll neber fin' er place ter match
It fer welcum dat is printed on de do' an' on de latch.

Is you lookin' fer de grown-ups dat is good es dey is plain?
Is you lookin' fer de chillun dat's too busy ter be vain?
Settle down in dis heah hamlet, suh, an' settle ter remain.

Does you want ter fin' er corner whut de rich folks allus sees?
Does you want ter view dey presents on de po' folks' Christmus trees?
Lib right heah an' be es cu'ious an' es frisky es you please.

I is axin' you dese questions fer ter he'p de talk erlong.
You has skipped an' still is skippin' an' I don't know dat you's wrong.
You is skeered sum one's gwine put you in er book er in er song.

JOSEPH S. COTTER.
Principal Eighth-street Colored School, Louisville, Ky.

KEISKER'S FINE FURNITURE

AT COST AND LESS THAN COST.

SEE NEXT SUNDAY'S PAPER FOR FULL PARTICULARS,
AND THEN WAIT FOR THIS OPPORTUNITY.
SALE BEGINS MONDAY, FEB. 20; ENDS SATURDAY, 25th.

Questions and Answers.

Only questions of general interest will be answered in this department, and only one question from each correspondent.

No questions will be answered of a political or religious character; nor concerning the reliability of any firm; nor of the value of any coins or stamps; nor concerning the disease of any animals; nor concerning purely agricultural subjects; nor concerning riddles or puzzles.

All questions not in conflict with the above rules will be answered, either in this department or by mail, provided a postage stamp or stamped and addressed envelope be inclosed. In all cases full names and address must be given.

As diligent and laborious search will be given to each question, correspondents must have patience if answer does not appear at once. Names will not be published unless desired. The editor of this department will judge of all the above conditions.

Address all communications to "Question and Answer Editor," Courier-Journal, Louisville, Ky.

Louisville.—If a man pays room rent in advance for one month on January 29, when will his rent be due next time?

A SUBSCRIBER.

February 29, if it be leap year; otherwise March 1, unless otherwise stipulated.

Louisville.—Can merchandise inclosed in a wooden box be sent through the mail? Size of box 20x3½ inches, weight 2 pounds. Would box have to be wrapped in paper? What would be postage for same? Thanking you for information.

CONSTANT READER.

Yes; you can send merchandise up to four pounds in weight. The rate is one cent an ounce, except seeds, roots, bulbs, cuttings, scions and plants, which go for one cent for each two ounces or fraction. Any merchandise liable to deface the mails, such as glass, sugar, needles, nails, pens, etc., must be first wrapped in a bag or box or open envelope and then secured in another outside tube or box made of metal or hard wood without sharp corners or edges and having a sliding clasp or screw lid. Such articles as poisons, explosives or inflammable articles, live animals, insects, fruits or vegetable matter liable to decomposition, or substance exhaling a bad odor will not be forwarded in any case. The limit of liquids and oils must not exceed four ounces.

Arrington, Tenn.—Please print the following: Where are Sidney and Walter Beech Heithcock? They joined the regulars at Nashville, went to Cuba at the beginning of the Spanish-American War. When last heard from were in the Philippines, February 6, 1900. Any information concerning them will be thankfully received by their aged father, J. B. Heithcock, R. R. No. 1, Arrington, Williamson county, Tenn.

Birmingham, Ala.—To decide an argument please answer the following: What is the largest tobacco market in the United States? Where is the largest mule market?

R. M. W.

Louisville is the largest tobacco market. Atlanta the largest market for mules.

Sugar Grove, Ky.—Please tell me how many terms a President of the United States can be lawfully elected to office to succeed himself, and oblige.

J. S. GILLIAM.

As many times as the people choose to elect him, though former President have declined third terms.

Benton, Ky.—To settle a dispute between me and a friend please publish the correct date for "old Christmas day," and why so called. Also correct date for ground-hog day and oblige

A SUBSCRIBER.

Old Christmas day was January 6. When Gregory XIII. reformed the calendar in 1582 he omitted ten days, but when the New Style was adopted in England it was found desirable to cut off eleven days, which transferred January 6 to December 25 of the previous year. So what we now call January 6 in Old Style would be December 25 or Christmas day.

Ground-hog day is February 2.

Louisville, Ky.—In answer to "A Young Man" in former issue of your paper asking for "graces" and the words of hymn, I send copies of same, which you can use as you see fit.

Perhaps some of your readers can give me the words of a song which begins "Floating Down the Stream of Time."

Very respectfully. U. S. R.

[a]

"For what we are to receive at this time
Lord make us truly thankful and grant
us a blessing; for Christ's sake." Amen.

[b]

"This, and us, God bless." Amen.

[c]

"Some can eat, but ha'e nae meat;
Some ha'e meat, but canna eat;
We ha'e meat, and we can eat,
An' sae, the Lord be thanket. Amen."

[d]

"Praise God, from whom all blessings flow!
Praise Him, all creatures here below!
Praise Him above, ye heavenly host!
Praise Father, Son and Holy Ghost!
Amen."

[Sung, standing, at public feasts.]

GOD MOVES IN A MYSTERIOUS WAY.

God moves in a mysterious way
His wonders to perform;
He plants His footsteps in the sea,
And rides upon the storm.

Deep in unfathomable mines,
With never-failing skill,
He treasures up His bright designs
And works His sovereign will.

Ye fearful saints, fresh courage take;
The clouds ye so much dread,
Are big with mercy, and shall break
With blessing on your head.

Judge not the Lord by feeble sense,
But trust Him for His grace;
Behind a frowning Providence
He hides a smiling face.

His purposes will ripen fast,
Unfolding every hour;
The bud may have a bitter taste
But sweet will be the flower.

Blind unbelief is sure to err,
And scan His work in vain;
God is His own interpreter,
And He will make it plain.

—[Written by Cowper.

NEWS OF THE CHURCHES.

AN AWAKENING.

An unusual evidence of the evangelistic spirit in the religious bodies of America is the movement of the Universalist Church, which some call a "revival," but which leaders prefer to term an "awakening." That it is a movement common in a sense to other denominations is unquestioned, but among Universalists it takes a different form than in other bodies. Universalist leaders say the body has been too busy establishing their position in the face of bitter opposition to do the work among the people they felt called upon to do. But now, they say, the conclusions for which they struggled have been generally adopted in spirit if not in letter, and the theology of the ages has been in large part reformed. An advance is, therefore, to be made, "not an old-fashioned revival scheme made up of froth and fiction," as one leader puts it, but a concerted effort by the Universalist ministry to extend that faith. There is no effort to enlarge membership in Universalist churches, but so far as a system of work has been adopted, it begins with the ministry of the church, then reaches the people of the churches and through them is to reach the world. The Universalist Church has 54,000 members, and in most of its 869 churches the evangelistic spirit is rapidly developing. The leaders in this Universalist evangelistic movement are in large part the general and the State superintendents of the church. The superintendency is in itself a comparatively recent addition to the Universalist policy, dating back but seven or eight years. The general superintendent the Rev. I. M. Atwood, was selected by the trustees of the General Convention in 1897, after the convention of that year, and he has ever since held the position. In once sense he is primate of the Universalist Church, although he has not the authority of a bishop, and is but an advisory officer, subject to the convention trustees. The appointment of a general superintendent led naturally to the creation of State officers of similar power, and a system has grown up whereby practically every church and individual is kept in touch with the church and the church with them. There are now State superintendents in Georgia, South Carolina, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Massachusetts, Missouri, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Texas. It is these men who lead in the Universalist advance movement.

* * *

TEMPERANCE ADVANCE.

The Prohibition Committee report the most encouraging results everywhere, especially in the South. Alabama has twenty prohibition counties; Arkansas, forty-four prohibition counties; California, one hundred and seventy-five prohibition towns and cities; Colorado, fifty towns and cities for prohibition; Connecticut, ninety-four prohibition towns; in Delaware half the State is prohibition; Florida, forty-five counties prohibition; thirteen counties partial prohibition and only 125 saloons in the entire State; Georgia, 124 counties prohibition—Illinois, 650 towns and cities prohibition; Indiana, 140 towns prohibition; Iowa, all the State prohibition with the exception of twenty-five cities; Kansas, prohibition; Kentucky, forty-seven counties total prohibition, thirty-five counties with one license town each, nineteen counties with two license towns each; Louisiana, twenty counties prohibition; Maine, prohibition; Maryland, fifteen counties prohibition; Massachusetts, thirteen no-license cities and 237 no-license towns; Michigan, 400 towns and cities prohibition; Mississippi, sixty-five counties prohibition; Nebraska, 250 towns and cities prohibition; New Hampshire, 144 towns prohibition; New Jersey, 200 towns and cities prohibition; New York, cities have license by State law, and the 934 towns having the right of local option, 285 have total prohibition; North Carolina, local option bill passed in spring of 1903; North Dakota, prohibition; Ohio, 145 towns under Beal law, and several more under old law; Pennsylvania, twenty counties and 600 towns and cities prohibition; Rhode Island, twenty towns and cities prohibition; South Carolina, dispensary law covers the State; Tennessee, whole State prohibition, except eight cities; Texas, 141 counties prohibition and fifty-seven partial prohibition; Vermont, 138 towns prohibition and improving; Virginia, local option bill passed in spring of 1903, and Richmond, the only important city without prohibition; Washington, fifty towns and cities prohibition; Wisconsin, 300 towns and cities prohibition.

* * *

SUNDAY-SCHOOLS.

The International Sunday-school reports progress as follows:

In thirty-seven States and territories, and in Cuba, there are now at work 110 Sunday-school missionaries and eleven colporteurs, laboring within the bounds of twenty-seven synods and 108 presbyteries. Of these fifteen are synodical and 106 are presbyterial workers, being twelve more than in the previous year. They have organized 797 new Sunday-schools and reorganized 355 schools, a total of 1,152, into which have been gathered 3,880 officers and teachers, and 36,403 scholars, making at total membership of 40,283.

These missionaries have also cared for and nutured 2,346 Sunday-schools which they organized in previous years. The membership of these schools is 89,822. These missionaries have made 111,297 visits to families. The number of Presbyterian churches developed by the missionaries from their schools during the past year is 106. The number of Presbyterian buildings erected last year as the outgrowth of the labors of Sunday-school missionaries is 70. The cost of these buildings was $83,958. Thus over 55 per cent. of the cost of the Sunday-school and missionary work was returned to the Presbyterian Church in the money value of the buildings erected. In the last sixteen years 810 Presbyterian churches have grown from these missions, an average of fifty new churches each year. Other denominations have shared in the fruits of the work and have gathered from them 477 churches. The whole number of churches, therefore, thus organized since 1887 is 1,287, an average of over eighty churches ever year.

* * *

CUBAN MISSIONS.

Missionary Greer, who went from Kentucky to Cuba, gives this account of his work:

Ous statistic are as follows: Preachers, 14; members, 1,476; candidates, 1,008; adults baptized, 462; infants baptized, 169; Sunday-school scholars, 1,310; day schools, 5; day-school scholars, 691; Epworth Leagues, 9; league members, 216; collected in Cuba, $5,808.53. The Lord has heard our prayers and opened the doors; the harvest is ready; this is the time to evangelize the island. We all feel it, but the force is too small. We can't occupy more territory until we are re-enforced. We need more men. Will the church send them? We also need more native preachers. Seven new helpers were asked for this year; only five of these could be sent out, because we lack both men and money. There are several young men now in training, but the present need is not supplied, and these will be greatly needed when they are ready.

* * *

A SETTLEMENT.

The arrival at Manila of Mgr. Agius, the new Apostolic Delegate to the Philippines, will lead to a speedy settlement of some of the questions relating to the Catholic Church in the islands that have been awaiting attention. The delegate, it is understood, has definite instructions from Rome in all matters, and during his sojourn in Washington ascertained how far he may rely upon the aid of the Government. One of his early efforts will be to rid the church of the Aglipay schism, which has for many months kept large numbers in rebellion against the Catholic Church. An effort will be made to get the Government to turn over to the church the buildings and properties held by Aglipay and his followers. These properties, it is held, belong to the Catholic Church and are illegally held for the schism. The local courts of the islands are said to have authority from Washington to deal with the matter and decide it. Another matter requiring careful attention on the part of Mgr. Agius relates to the apportionment among the dioceses of the islands of the money to be received from the sale of the friars' lands. It is unlikely that the amount to be apportioned will be a large one, for the $5,000,000 on deposit in New York will be claimed for the most part by representatives of the Dominican, Franciscan and Jesuit orders. Some funds for the churches in the Islands may be secured through the claims for damages to church property at the time of the American occupation.

* * *

STRONG IMPETUS.

The religious revivals in England, which have now reached London, have given strong impetus to the Free Churches. In some sections the Established Church has, through its bishop, recognized and taken part in the awakening, but it is to be recorded for the majority of the established clergy that they have either held aloof or have openly criticised. Social questions enter into church questions in England, however. Statistics of free churches, just published, show a large increase in membership, great progress in chapel building, a big addition to the number of Sunday-school teachers and scholars, and a general deepening of the spiritual life. The English spirit has been, for half a dozen years, pessimistic, but the events of the winter have quite changed the feeling. Revivals have now become general throughout England and Wales, and are said to be extending into Scotland. The spirit is crossing the Atlantic and predictions are made that the spring season, with its increasing observance of Lent, will see conditions in England duplicated here. The head of the London movement, the Rev. R. A. Torrey, was long a friend of Mr. Moody and calls Chicago his home.

* * *

CHURCH EXTENSION.

Secretary Black, of the Kentucky conference, announces that the executive committee of the board of church extension of the Kentucky annual conference will meet on the 8th of March, 1905, at 11 o'clock a. m., at Scott-street church, Covington, to pass upon the grade of applications to the general board for aid by donation or loan. That board, at its annual meeting, will consider only such applications from this conference as shall have been approved by the conference board.

* * *

FIXING DATES.

Dates for summer conferences in the East are being fixed. The student conference at Northfield will be earlier this season than for some years. Its dates are June 23 to July 1. There will follow a young women's conference, and the general conference will cover, as usual, the first half of August. The young people's movement, with new quarters on Lake George, announces July 21 to 30 as the dates of its conference for leaders of young people. This movement is made up, in great part, of officials of the missionary societies, and the conference endeavors to recruit men in the churches who will co-operate with the national organizations. Churches are asked to send delegates. The list of speakers shows how largely the officials are represented. It includes the president of the American board, the head of the Student Volunteer, a secretary each of the Presbyterian foreign and home boards, and of the Presbyterian board South, the general secretary of the Christian Endeavor, the editor of the young people's Methodist periodical, and secretaries of Episcopal, Congregational, Methodist, Baptist, United Brethren and Reformed church missionary agencies. The aim of these conferences is, indeed, to bring those secretaries and their corps of workers together. Other conferences are to follow at Silver Bay, including a Y. M. C. A. and a Y. W. C. A. meeting.

* * *

EPISCOPAL CONFERENCES.

Dates for the Episcopal conferences at Richfield Springs have been fixed as follows: A Woman's Auxiliary Conference July 20 to 30; a Seabury Conference for Men, July 30 to August 6; a Vacation or General Conference, August 8 to 20, and a Sunday-school Conference August 20 to 27. The Brotherhood of St. Andrew will consider, at its meeting at the end of February, a Student Conference at Richfield during the first half of July. The aims of these conferences are the deepening of the spiritual life, Bible study, a study of missions, and discussion of Sunday-school methods. Richfield Springs is intended as a center for workers in New England and New York, Pennsylvania and south to Virginia. It had been proposed that a conference be planned for workers of the Middle West, to be held, perhaps, in the northern part of the lower peninsula of Michigan, but it was decided at the last moment to more firmly establish the conferences in the East, and possibly attempt the Middle West conferences later. Episcopalians say they are not being exclusive, when they set up separate conferences for themselves, but are following merely the pattern set up elsewhere, since most conferences have a denominational bias and that there are doing the only thing possible under the circumstances.

Suing For a Dividend.

Trenton, N. J., Feb. 11.—Charles D. Cramp and Harriet H. Cramp to-day filed in the Court of Chancery a bill to compel the American Pressed Steel Company to pay a dividend upon its common stock. The bill charges that the affairs of the company are being dictated by Robert, Joseph, Ralph and James Bailey, and that they have prevented a meeting of the directors since August, 1904.

Woman's Nightmare

No woman's happiness can be complete without children; it is her nature to love and want them as much so as it is to love the beautiful and pure. The critical ordeal through which the expectant mother must pass, however, is so fraught with dread, pain, suffering and danger, that the very thought of it fills her with apprehension and horror. There is no necessity for the reproduction of life to be either painful or dangerous. The use of Mother's Friend so prepares the system for the coming event that it is safely passed without any danger. This great and wonderful remedy is always applied externally, and has carried thousands of women through the trying crisis without suffering.

Mother's Friend

Send for free book containing information of priceless value to all expectant mothers.
The Bradfield Regulator Co., Atlanta, Ga.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

Advertisements under this head 12½c a line. Nothing taken for less than 30c

FOR SALE—BY JOHN A. STRATTON & CO.:

LOUISVILLE, IN 1914, WILL HAVE 500,000 INHABITANTS. THIS MEANS TRIPLE VALUES IN REAL ESTATE—DOUBLE THE NUMBER OF FACTORIES—PROSPERITY BEYOND ALL PRECEDENT. TO-DAY REAL ESTATE IN LOUISVILLE IS CHEAPER THAN IN ANY CITY HALF ITS SIZE IN THE COUNTRY, AND IT IS BOUND TO INCREASE. IT IS GOING TO INCREASE, AND THE MAN WHO BUYS NOW IS THE MAN WHO WILL MAKE THE MONEY.

"Mary bought some stocks and bonds,
She paid for them at par;
But the market, as it often does,
Went down, down, down so far,
That Mary lost one-half their cost,
And all the interest quite.
If she had purchased real estate
She'd have saved herself this plight."

You can't manipulate the market and control prices in real estate. It can't be stolen. You can't hide it, and it won't run away—but it is always there ready to yield the best possible interest of any safe investment.

We can sell you property that will pay from 8 to 10 per cent. net on the amount invested and as safe as Government bonds. We mention here a few of them:

The best central Fourth-st. business corner; growing more valuable every day. Better see us about it.

Walnut st., near Sixth, 2-story and basement brick; rents for $420 per annum; gas, bath; lot 30x150 ft. to alley; $4,200.

Near Eleventh and Chestnut, 2-story frame, 8 rooms, in good condition, renting for $312 per annum; price $2,250.

Market st., between Brook and Floyd, 2-story brick store with 2-story frame on rear; all renting for $780 per annum; price $8,500.

A nice modern flat building, two 5-room flats; up to date; on corner; 2-story frame on rear, fronting side street; all renting for $900 per annum; price $10,000. This will bear inspection.

A nice new cottage of 5 rooms, renting for $12 per month; on brick street; good renting locality; price $1,100.

A 4-room frame in the West End, in good condition, with 3-room frame on rear; brick street and alley made; all rents for $192 per annum; lot 25x200 ft.; price $1,500.

In the East End, 5-room frame cottage, cellar, cistern, stable; rents for $120 per annum; lot 30x140 ft.; price $950.

Another 5-room brick and frame, 2-story rear, renting for $90 per annum; price $750.

Another near Preston and Broadway, 4-room frame, cellar, cistern, stable; rents for $120 per annum; price $1,200.

We can sell you a bargain in residence property on Second st., near Ormsby, 8 rooms and bath; modern, $5,500.

Also on First, near Ormsby, lot 36x200 ft., with 2-story frame of 8 rooms on rear; a bargain at $2,600.

Now is the time to look for a summer home. We have a magnificent one about two miles back of New Albany on the Grant Line road, a little over a mile from the terminus of the Vincennes-st. railroad; eighteen acres, 2-story frame house, 8 rooms and kitchen; two barns and all necessary outbuildings; one barn has 28 box stalls for fine stock and cost $2,500; the place sold in May, 1896, for $10,000. We will sell it to-day for $5,000. The property has not gone down any, but it has gotten into the hands of a man who cannot use it for any purpose.

We have a splendid country home, about 7 acres, one of the handsomest houses in the county, 10 or 12 rooms; all necessary outbuildings; on the Brownsboro road, $15,000.

Another of 7 acres at $10,000; it is a gem.

College st., near Breckinridge, 2½-story brick, 10 rooms; water, gas, etc.; rents for $430 per annum; lot 30x190 ft.; price $3,600.

Ellwanger ave., splendid 2-story 7-room frame; water, gas, bath, stone foundation, metal roof; lot 33x100 ft.; price $2,100.

Edenside, near Baxter, 2-story frame, 7 rooms; gas, water, stable; lot 35x150 ft.; price $2,500.

We have cottages in all parts of the city at prices ranging from $900 to $2,000.

We have lots near the new shops of the L. and N. R. R., in the Lilly tract, near the Kentucky Wagon Works, new stock-yards, Louisville Cotton Oil Co., Globe Refining Co., Caldwell's machine shops, Washburn-Crosby mills, Chess & Wymond, Meehan's stave works and other large factories, that we can sell you at $8 per front ft.; $10 cash and $1 per week.

On the Fountain Ferry road we have a magnificent residence, nearly 24 acres of ground, fronting 662½ ft. on Market st.; electric cars in front, magnificent orchard, beautiful shade trees, all necessary outhouses, that we will sell you at $18,000 on easy terms. This property will be worth $1,500 per acre in less than five years. Belongs to a nonresident who wants to sell it.

If you want anything in real estate give us a call. We can show you the largest list and a better selected list than any office in the city. JOHN A. STRATTON & CO., 329 Fifth st.

FOR SALE—Handsome Highland cottage of 5 rooms and bath, modern in every respect.

Camp st.—6-room cottage, elegantly finished inside and out; nothing like it on the market at $2,100.

E. Washington St.—A well-built brick residence of 6 rooms at the low price of $1,600; $400 cash, balance on monthly payments.

Crescent Hill—New and very modern residence, hardwood floors, 8 rooms, bath, reception hall, cabinet mantels, large and well-shaded lot; convenient to car line and school, and located in the choicest residence neighborhood. Call for keys.

West End—$1,400; $300 cash, $15 per mo., will buy a handsome Parkland cottage; 6 rooms, gas and water; in the very best of condition inside and out; lot 37x150 ft. to alley; 2432 Hemlock. R. C. KERR, 509 Columbia.

FOR SALE—By H. R. MOORE, 203 Illinois Life building, phone 934. Central property is on the boom. See this:

A 3-story brick residence with lot 45x200 on Third st., bet. Chestnut and Broadway, $2,500 cash, balance like rent.

A 3-story brick residence on Brook st., bet. St. Catherine and Oak, lot 40x300, cash $1,500, balance easy terms. A sure bargain.

A small new cottage, lot 30x150 ft., southern part of city, $300 cash and $15 per month.

Choice Oakdale boulevard lots, $50 cash and $10 per month. Your choice lots in Mix addition, adjoining Ahrens & Ott factory.

A good cottage for rent.

520 acres, Marion county, **for sale or trade**. What have you?

FOR SALE—Centrally located business property, one of the best central pieces of property in this city at a very reasonable price.

1912 Fourth, 3-story modern pressed brick dwelling of 10 rooms, with furnace and natural gas; lot 42x200 feet, with a double frame cottage on the rear, all of which the owner is very anxious to sell, having permanently moved to Florida.

ST. JAMES COURT LOT—The best lot in this beautiful court at $75 per foot.

Florence Place, on the north and south sides, at $20 per foot.

Lots on the west side of Eighth street, south of Breckinridge, in sizes to suit, at $25 per foot.

30 feet on Eighteenth street, near Magnolia, at $15 per foot. MILLER & BOHANNAN, 247 Fifth st.

FOR SALE—Some really good small investments or homes in Portland. Two nearly new cottages, Portland and Thirtieth street, splendid renters, $198 year; price $1,650. Double cottage on Bank, rent $216 year; $1,700. Fine cottage, High and Thirty-fourth streets; bath and gas; $200 cash, balance monthly. Five-room cottage, Eighteenth and Grayson, rent $120 year; price $1,000. Same locality, 50x200 feet; $16 foot. J. I. BOONE, 255 Fifth st.

FOR SALE—SOUTH LOUISVILLE LOTS—Best lots in South Louisville, located on L, M, P and Q sts. west of Seventh st., from $8 to $10 per front foot. All these lots are nicely graded and lie 1 foot above the street, and are within six squares of the new Louisville and Nashville railroad shops, four square of the L. and N. R. R., Von Behren-Russell Co., Louisville Spoke Co. On terms to suit purchaser. MILLER & BOHANNAN, 247 Fifth st.

FOR SALE—85 acres of good first-class garden land, 4½ miles from city on Ohio river, all of which is subject to good cultivation; improvements new; will take cottage in part pay; price $65 per acre. Look at this if you want a good farm close to the city. R. C. KERR, 509 Columbia bldg.

FOR SALE—2-story brick of 2 flats and two-story frame on rear of 8 rooms; rents for $63. 1021 W. Jefferson; $5,500.

Frame cottage of 5 rooms and two-story frame on rear of 8 rooms; rents for $32.00; 1822 W. Main; $3,500. Home phone 4129. **

FOR SALE—House and lot 1920 Grayson st., 5 rooms; lot 25 by 72 feet; will sell at sacrifice if taken this month. For further information inquire ROB STAPLES, 315 Eighteenth st.

FOR SALE—Nice 3-room cottage, all modern conveniences, reasonable terms for cash. 1107 E. Breckinridge. Good locality. Good bargain. WM. J. SANDMANN, 316 Seventh. Phone 5420.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

Advertisements under this head 12½c a line. Nothing taken for less than 30c

FOR SALE—By C. J. CRONAN, 313 Louisville Trust Co. bldg.:

If you want to sell your improved or vacant property list it with me and I will sell it for you. I make no charge for advertising, and will give it personal attention. As this is going to be an exceptionally fine spring for real estate, it will pay you to list with me, and do it at once.

Beautiful brick residence on Broadway, between Floyd and Preston sts., 10 rooms, strictly modern in every respect, $5,500. This is a beautiful home and a bargain.

Elegant 8-room residence, Underhill and Broadway, modern, $5,000.

Six-room frame, Nineteenth and Broadway, $2,800.

Six-room brick residence, large lot, Twenty-first and Broadway, at a bargain.

Cottage, 5 rooms and bath, Twenty-seventh and Chestnut sts., $2,500.

Two-story frame, Twenty-seventh and Chestnut, 5 rooms and bath, $2,950.

Two-story frame, Chestnut, bet. Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth, $4,800.

Two-story and attic, W. Chestnut, bet. Fourteenth and Fifteenth sts., 10 rooms and bath, $4,500.

Seven-room frame, W. Chestnut, bet. Tenth and Eleventh sts., $3,500.

Two-story brick, 9 rooms, Twenty-fourth and Walnut, $5,500.

Two-story brick, Thirteenth st., bet. Madison and Walnut, $2,200.

Several bargains in cottages in all parts of the city.

Two-story frame, Twelfth st., near Kentucky, 6 rooms, good locality, $2,200; a bargain.

FOR SALE—By COOPER & THOMAS, 236 Fifth st.:

Sixth and St. Catherine st., 10-room brick, large lot, splendid house, very desirable home, $5,500.

South central part of city, 2-story 6-room brick; two 5-room cottages facing side street. Will make a 10 per cent. investment and a desirable residence, $5,000.

A modern 8-room residence (frame) for $4,500, that can't be beat in the Highlands. See this.

Business corner, renting for $100 month, price $13,500.

W. Market st., a 6-room cottage, water and gas, lot 30x200 ft., house in good repair, price $2,250; $500 cash balance monthly, and very reasonable payments. Don't pay rent if you have $500.

We have several West-end bargain cottages for sale.

Twenty-sixth and Duncan, 4-room cottage, renting for $10, $1,000.

House on leased ground, renting for $30 month, price $900; 19-year lease, rent $74 per year. Why not buy this for an investment?

Another renting for $11.50 month, $400; lease rent $40 year, including taxes.

If you want to sell your property, make your price right and list with us for a quick sale.

FOR SALE—By ARTHUR KAYE, Real Estate Dealer and Auctioneer, 445 W. Jefferson:

You may possibly want to buy a home in the spring, but you will want to look at several before you buy, and that will consume some time. Why not come and tell us what you want? We may have just the exact place you are looking for. Our list comprises houses all the way from $400 to $40,000, and of course the majority of them are medium priced. Some of them are at fair prices, but we have some bargains. If one of them should happen to be what you want, you will be the gainer. It costs you nothing to find out.

If you want to build, we can please you in a lot—in the southern part of the city, in the Highlands, in the West End or in the suburbs. We have them in all sections and at all prices. If we have what you want at the price you want to pay, then we are the one you want to trade with, and the only way to find out is to inquire of us.

If you want anything in our line, we will be glad to talk with you and help you get it.

FOR SALE—A beauty in the Highlands, on Deerwood ave., near Baxter, just outside of the limits; new 2-story frame of 7 rooms, natural finish throughout, elegant cabinet mantels, separate bath and toilet, veranda across the entire front; stone foundation, metal roof; lot 33 1-3 feet front. This is beyond a doubt one of the prettiest-arranged houses for the price; only $2,850; reasonable terms; open for inspection.

In the Highlands—Four-room cottage, just completed, with nice cabinet mantels, pantry, closets, porch across the entire front; only $1,350; reasonable terms. Deer Park ave., Graeser addition, south of Deer Park subdivision.

Lots in Highlands—Only a few lots left at right prices in the following: Duker, Deer Park, Deer Park Annex, Krankel and Graeser additions. GEO. W. KOEHLER, Agt., 431 West Jefferson.

FOR SALE—By W. C. PRIEST & CO.:

RESIDENCE ON FIRST ST., NEAR ORMSBY AVE., 2½-story brick, 10 rooms, extra well built, price $5,750.

RESIDENCE ON FLOYD ST., NEAR ORMSBY, 2-story frame, 7 rooms, hall, bath, gas, large lot, 35x150 ft. to an alley, price $3,100.

RESIDENCE ON PRESTON, BET. WOODBINE AND BURNETT, 2-story frame, 8 rooms, bath, sink kitchen, closet, sewer connection, lot 32½x150 ft., price $2,250, $750 cash, balance easy payments.

CENTRAL INVESTMENTS—Pay 3 per cent. to 20 per cent., $900 up.

LOTS ON NEW BROADWAY, 25 per cent. cheaper than in 60 days from now. W. C. PRIEST & CO., 351 Fifth st.

FOR SALE—By JNO. H. BRAND & CO., Illinois Life bldg.:

First st., near Burnett—3-story modern brick residence, 35-foot lot, $6,000.

516 Twenty-sixth st.—2-story frame dwelling, 7 rooms, lot 50x366 feet.

A 3-story store on Main street, near Seventh st., leased for a term of years, power elevator, etc., in good order.

Floyd and College sts—Vacant lot 60x200 feet, can front lots on either street. The three last named pieces of property belong to a nonresident; will sell at a great bargain.

Very desirable lots on Chestnut st., near Thirty-fifth st., asphalt street, water, gas, etc., at a sacrifice.

FOR SALE—A delightful country home, located about 17 miles from the city, on a turnpike and railroad. There is 36 acres of ground, a part of which is a beautiful woodland pasture, an orchard with nice variety of fruit, the balance in grass and cultivation. The improvements, which consist of a good 8-room frame dwelling and all needed outbuildings, are located on a nice elevation, about 200 yards from depot, and are surrounded by large natural forest trees. It would be very difficult to find a more desirable and picturesque place. Price $3,500. HANCOCK TAYLOR & MILLS, 236 Fifth st.

FOR SALE—2-story, 6 rooms, halls and bath modern frame; lot 23x200 ft.; E. Gray, $3,000.

2-story 6-room frame, lot 36x200, First, south of Ormsby, $2,750.

2-story 7-room brick, lot 30x170, Oak, near Brook, $4,000.

2½-story modern new brick, lot 50x180, New Broadway, $8,750.

L. DeWITT, 210 Norton bldg., Fourth and Jefferson.

FOR SALE—14 acres of fine garden land, ¼ mile from city limits, on Cane Run road, $5,000.

135 ACRES of the richest creek bottom land in Kentucky, 4 miles from city limits, near Preston-street road; nearly all tilled, and will produce corn or timothy every year without fertilizer; near electric line; price $60 per acre. MILLER & BOHANNAN, 247 Fifth st.

FOR SALE—BIG INVESTMENT on Twelfth, near Walnut, 2-story brick, 10 dwelling rooms and 2 excellent storerooms. Rent $530 per annum. Will sell at a bargain.

—COTTAGE—

Twenty-first, near Chestnut, 5-room frame, rent $12. It's a bargain at $1,150. CHAS. CHRESTE & CO., 246 Fifth st.

FOR SALE—Good farm about 100 acres, 35 miles from city; house, barn and other outbuildings; near river landing and railroad station; price $2,000. Would consider trade. S. O. NEWMAN & CO., 453 West Jefferson st.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS PROPERTY—I offer fine location for manufacturing business, south side Main street, between Eleventh and Twelfth sts.; vacant lot property. Address M. W. MALOTT, Indianapolis, Ind.

FOR SALE—New 8-room house, lot 36x178 to alley, on Thirty-second street, south of Broadway, one square from street car line, church and school; easy terms. C. H. BAAS, Thirty-second and Broadway.

FOR SALE—$1,200 for 1209 Twenty-first st., near Walnut, 4-room frame cottage; lot 30 ft. front; in first-class condition; would take small lot in part payment. R. I. NUGENT & CO., 243 Fifth st.

FOR SALE—Nice bluegrass farm in Central Kentucky; an ideal home; easy terms. Address O 152, this office.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—5 acres in town of Orange City, Fla. JOHN T. BATE, Fifth and Market sts.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

Advertisements under this head 12½c a line. Nothing taken for less than 30c

FOR SALE—By COLUMBIA FINANCE AND TRUST CO., Columbia bldg., Fourth and Main:

INVESTMENTS.

CHESTNUT, Near Third—Splendid 3-story brick dwelling of 14 rooms and brick stable with rooms above; should rent for $1,000 per year; lot 40x180; pays splendidly on our price, and rapidly increasing in value.

CENTRAL MARKET ST. STORES—$16,000 buys a block of 3, renting for $1,080 per year. Spend a little money, increase the rental, and it will pay handsomely.

ANOTHER, NEAR FOURTH—Leased for $2,500 per year, pays well on our price.

ANOTHER, NEAR SECOND—Double brick stores, with strictly modern and up-to-date flats above, beside brick flat building on rear.

ANOTHER, EAST MARKET, BUT CENTRAL—Leased at $2,500 per year; price low.

TWENTY-FIRST AND MARKET—$4,400 for good brick property, paying 12 per cent.

HANCOCK ST. BRICK COTTAGE—Rent $26 per month, for $2,500.

SOUTH LOUISVILLE COTTAGES—3 renting for $31, for $2,700.

DWELLINGS.

A BARGAIN—In southern quarter, $3,800. Beautiful little 6-room brick, nearly new, reception hall, beauty mantels, all very attractive; lot 50 feet wide.

FIRST, NEAR ORMSBY—6-room frame, lot 36x200, price $2,800.

HIGHLANDS—A bargain on Cherokee road for $8,700; handsome brick, 4 rooms on first floor, 5 on second and 3 on third; furnace and electric light. COLUMBIA FINANCE AND TRUST CO., Columbia bldg., Fourth and Main.

FOR SALE—By ALBERT T. SCHRANZ, Real Estate and Loan Broker, 343 Fifth st., both 'phones, Home 710, Cumberland Main 1100Y:

Twelfth near Market—Double brick cottage of 5 rooms each, renting at $22.50 per mo.; price $2,400.

Near Eighteenth and Walnut—Three frame cottages rented to good colored tenants at $32.50 per mo.; price $1,600.

Portland Cottage—Streets and sidewalks made, near Portland ave. car line; nice 3-room frame cottage, lot being 38 ft. wide; price $600. Owner anxious to sell; make me an offer.

Virginia Ave. (asphalt street)—Prettiest street in Parkland, comparatively new 3-room frame cottage, $750; will sell same $250 cash, bal. payable in 1 to 5 years, if desired.

Suburban cottage, on Seventh st. road, adjoining the old Schardein House, nice 4-room frame cottage, with large barn and stable in rear; lot being 30 ft. wide by over 300 ft. deep; price $800.

I have 200 feet of ground on Logan st. that I will sell in lots to suit at $16 per foot. If you build will sell for nothing down and give you 5 years to pay for lot. Will also trade for central negro tenement property and pay difference. Money to loan on real estate; will take second mortgage if margin is large.

FOR SALE—By R. E. MILES, 232 Fifth:

East Ormsby, modern frame cottage, 5 rooms, hall, water, gas, complete and desirable in every particular; $2,000.

Central Walnut-st. lot $40; adjoining lot held at $50.

Modern 8-room brick dwelling, First and Burnett; cheap, $5,200.

Zane st., frame cottage, 4 rooms, etc.; also 2-story stable, renting for $12; price $1,100.

South Louisville, corner lot, on made streets; divided to front two streets; would pay handsomely at price it can be bought for.

12 per cent. investment, East Market st., store and 9 rooms; also 4-room frame fronting alley; price $3,000.

Second and St. Catherine, 2 modern 8 and 9-room dwellings; will bear close inspection; cheap at $5,500 and $6,000.

Handsome 12-room residence in the best block of Third ave., spacious reception hall, all modern conveniences, finished throughout in a superior manner; large lot, stable, etc., $16,000.

FOR SALE—A beautiful residence of 8 rooms in Highlands, near the entrance of Cherokee drive; modern, pressed brick, stone foundation, cabinet mantels, in good repair; large lot; streets made; stable. Price $5,000, $1,000 cash, payments made to suit you on balance.

A new 6-room pressed brick, in southern part of city, within walking distance of Fourth and Jefferson st.; stone foundation, stationary wash tubs in basement, piped for furnace, large attic. EASY TERMS. Price $5,200.

REMEMBER, we will FURNISH the lot and BUILD you a 4-room cottage on YOUR OWN PLAN for $1,500, $50 cash and $11.50 per month; lots located near wagon works and L. and N. shops; also East and West End. COLVIN & NICHOLSON, 427 W. Jefferson st.

FOR SALE—We want to sell you that modern 6-room brick in the Highlands for $4,000; another in the West End for $3,300. Both in good neighborhood. Apply HARRY W. MIDDENDORFF, Agent, 416 Fifth st.

FOR SALE—Investment property. We have some very attractive investments from $2,500 to $40,000. Call and see us. HANCOCK TAYLOR & MILLS, 236 Fifth.

FOR SALE—A neat, cozy 5-room frame cottage, with clothes closet, pantry, cabinet mantel, sink in kitchen, etc.; price $1,500. Apply on premises, 2402 St. Xavier.

FOR SALE—For $975, new four-room cottage, 2127 Euclid ave.; terms $200 to $300 cash, remainder $50 and interest each 6 months.

FOR SALE—Would like to have your property for sale on my books. HARRY W. MIDDENDORFF, Agent, 416 Fifth st.

FOR SALE—Or trade for city property, farm of 240 acres near Pendleton, Ky. A. B. SMITH, Bourbon Stock Yards.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

Advertisements under this head 12½c a line. Nothing taken for less than 30c

BUY WHEAT AND CORN NOW.
$100 INVESTED IN WHEAT
or corn at present favorable prices should result in profits of $500 to $1,000 within thirty days. Send for booklet, "Modern Methods for Safe Investments," and market letter.
FLOWER & CO.
(Established 1898),
Traders' bldg., opp. Board of Trade, Chicago, Ill.

Are you making money in the stock market? If not communicate with me immediately, as I am in touch with the doings of a powerful Wall street Pool in advance of their operations. I want 1-3 of your profits. Nothing if I am not right. Don't answer unless you can carry fifty shares at least. Immediate opportunities unexcelled. Address Honesty, Box 195, N. Y. Herald Main Office, New York.

MONEY
MONEY
All our clients are making money every week, every month and every year. Accounts can be withdrawn on demand. Our small as well as large customers benefit equally. We make no distinction. Mercantile and financial references. Booklet mailed upon request. Leslie, Morris & Co., Inc., The Bourse, Phila., Pa.

BUSINESS CHANCE—A good elevator, modern in every respect, situated in the best grain district in Indiana. Will sell for $5,000; worth $7,000; will pay for itself in two years. Reason for selling, failing health. Address DENT CLARK, Box 18, Clifford, Ind.

COAL AND MINERAL LANDS.
Coal and mineral lands prospected with Diamond Core Drills, by contract; the only satisfactory way is to see the core. Address THE OWENSBORO DIAMOND DRILL AND PROSPECTING CO., Owensboro, Ky.

SOUTHERN INVESTMENTS.
Factory sites, water power, timber, coal and iron lands, quarries, hotels, plantations, etc. Sales and exchanges. CHAS. P. GLOVER CO., Prudential bldg., Atlanta, Ga.

GOLDFIELD STRIKE
$15,480.00 stringers found in our shaft. Look for quantities any day. Own 180 Acres and Assay Office. Whole story FREE. GOLDFIELD REX CO., 506 Mack Block, Denver, Colo.

A BOND as collateral with every certificate of producing (Ohio and Indiana) gas and oil stock. (Great chance for hustling stock salesman.) FLINT, Suite 63, 55 Liberty st., New York.

AN INCOME FOR THE FAMILY—Dividends that will please you. Address International Lumber and Development Co. (assets $13,000,000), 601 Drexel bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

SEND FOR FREE BOOK, "Facts and Figures," explaining option trading in wheat. $20 margins 1,000 bu. 2 cents. OSBORN GRAIN CO., Minneapolis, Minn.

GOOD chance to bring shoe factory by investing a few hundred dollars. For particulars call on GEO. H. BROOKS, 748 E. Market street.

FREE—Full particulars of winning mail order scheme averaging me $8 daily; investigate this now. J. O. EARGLE, Leesville, S. C.

FOR SALE—$300 buys profitable legitimate business; no scheme; $5 to $20 per day. Address X 119, this office.

FOR RENT—HOUSES.

Advertisements under this head 12½c a line. Nothing taken for less than 30c

FOR RENT—By JOHN A. STRATTON & CO., T. V. PEMBERTON, Rent Manager, 329 Fifth st. Office open till 9 p. m. Saturdays:

RESIDENCES.

1726 FOURTH, 12-room 3-story brick $75 00
722 W. GREEN, 8 rooms, 2-story frame ... 40 00
A large airy suburban residence, 12 rooms, modern conveniences, plenty of shade; lot 226x300 ft., within 15 minutes' ride of business center of city; known as 1616 Barret ave., or Wm. E. Hutching's property; price reasonable.
1518 EVERETT, 7-room 2-story frame 25 00
1940 FLOYD ST., 7-room 2-story frame ... 25 00
803 W. BROADWAY, 10-room 3-story brick ... 35 00
2005 FIRST, 9-room 2½-story brick.... 40 00
557 W. ST. CATHERINE, 9-room 2½-story brick ... 45 00
336 TWENTY-SIXTH, 7-room 2-story brick ... 20 00
208 ST. JOSEPH, 10-room 2½-story brick ... 27 50

COTTAGES.

3330 GRAYSON, 3-room frame.... 7 00
3413 GRAND, 3-room frame.... 7 00
411 EIGHTEENTH, 4-room frame... 9 00
1022 E. MARKET, 5-room frame.... 16 00
1404 ELEVENTH, 4-room frame.... 9 00
319 THIRTY-FOURTH, 4-room frame ... 12 00
1235 LYDIA, 4-room frame.... 8 00
2516 ST. XAVIER, 4-room frame.... 8 00
1715 SOUTHGATE, 4-room frame.... 10 00
2300 TWENTIETH, 3-room frame.... 8 50
2302 TWENTIETH, 3-room frame.... 8 50
1925 FLOYD, 4 rooms.... 15 00
1929 SHELBY, 4-room brick.... 9 50

FLATS.

FIFTH AND GREEN, Payson block, several flat and single rooms, all conveniences ....$6 to 10 00
708 W. JEFFERSON, several rooms, each ... 8 00
735 E. GREEN, 3 rooms.... 8 00
823 E. GREEN, 3 rooms.... 7 50
705 W. JEFFERSON, 4 rooms.... 25 00
1339 VAN BUREN, 3 rooms.... 5 00
1009 CAMPBELL, 2 rooms.... 4 00
318 E. GRAY, 5 rooms.... 22 50
339 SECOND, 4 rooms.... 15 00
428 E. ST. CATHERINE, 4 rooms.. 16 00
705 W. JEFFERSON, 4 rooms.... 20 00
205 E. BROADWAY, 2 rooms.... 5 00
817 CAWTHON, 4 rooms.... 11 00
544 E. WALNUT, 1 room.... 2 50
121 FOURTH, 3 rooms.... 7 00
560 E. GREEN, 1 room.... 3 00
1029½ W. MARKET, 4 rooms.... 15 00
1035 W. MARKET, 4 rooms.... 11 00
1035 W. MARKET, 2 rooms.... 7 00
1041 W. MARKET, 2 rooms.... 11 00
1041 W. MARKET, 4 rooms.... 7 00
110 W. WALNUT, 3 rooms.... 10 00

STORES.

119 FOURTH, 3-story brick storehouse ... 27 50
1803 PORTLAND, brick storeroom and 4 living rooms.... 17 50
S. E. COR. NINTH AND BROADWAY, 3-story brick hotel, 40 rooms.
117 FOURTH ST., brick storeroom.. 15 00
104 SECOND, brick storeroom.... 17 50
711 W. JEFFERSON, brick storeroom ... 25 00
S. W. COR. NINTH AND JEFFERSON, brick store.... 15 00
1009 CAMPBELL, storeroom and 3 rooms ... 12 00
S. E. COR. FIFTEENTH AND MAIN, 2-story brick store and 6 rooms ... 25 00
1300 PRESTON, store and 3 rooms.. 15 00
518 THIRD, brick storeroom.... 35 00
215 SECOND, 3-story brick store; 5 rooms ... 40 00
333 E. MARKET, 3-story brick and living rooms ... 50 00
S. E. COR. CENTER AND GREEN, office space; entire first floor.... 75 00
641 W. JEFFERSON, storeroom.... 12 00
779 SIXTH, 2-story brick store and 6 rooms ... 25 00
1029 W. MARKET, storeroom and 1 room ... 25 00
1041 W. MARKET, storeroom and 2 rooms ... 18 00

FOR RENT—By A. F. STEBER & CO., 307 Fifth st., Real Estate and Loans:
12-room house, furnace, 1210 Fourth $60 00
6-room house, 626 W. Green 25 00
5-room cottage, 2223 W. Madison.. 15 00
4-room cottage, 1744 W. Oak 12 00
4-room cottage, 2230 Duncan 10 00
5-room cottage, 2425 W. Main 15 00
3-room cottage, 3332 Hanover.... 6 00
4-room cottage, Kerr and Mellwood 6 00
6-room cottage, 609 Twenty-fifth, sink ... 14 00
5-room cottage, 1620 W. Madison.... 12 50
2 rooms, 1700 Logan, sink.... 7 00
3 rooms, 1139 W. Market, sink.... 6 00
3 rooms, 750 W. Jefferson, bath.... 15 00
3 rooms, 1139 W. Market, sink.... 8 50
3 rooms, 750 W. Jefferson 12 50
1 office room, 418 Center 8 00
Store and flat, 1916 W. Broadway... 35 00
Store and 3 rooms, 2502 W. Market.. 23 00
Store and 3 rooms, 318 Eleventh.... 16 00
Store and 3 rooms, 257 E. Madison.. 22 00
Storehouse, 3-story, 850 W. Main.... 45 00
Store and 8 rooms, 634 W. Market.... 100 00
MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE.

FOR RENT—By ARTHUR E. MUELLER & CO., Real Estate Agents, 320 Fifth st.:
1314 Third st., 10-room dwelling; modern ... $60 00
1209 Hepburn ave., 8-room dwelling; all conveniences ... 40 00
1526 First st., 8-room dwelling; modern ... 55 00
Cherokee Drive, 10-room dwelling, with 7 acres of ground.... 40 00
2713 Eleventh st., 3-room cottage.... 10 00
2818 Garfield ave., 3-room cottage.... 7 50
2504 St. Xavier, 3-room cottage.... 8 00
1823 Grayson, 3-room flat.... 9 00
Wenzel and Walnut, 2 back rooms.... 3 00
1653 Story ave., 2 front rooms.... 5 00
656 Third st., store and 3 rooms.... 40 00
Jackson and Madison, store and one room ... 12 00
Rear 209 Broadway, 3-story building suitable for light manufacturing purposes ...

FOR RENT—
1312 Lucia ave., 6 rooms and bath....$28 00
2446 Park Place, 7 rooms and bath.... 30 00
COTTAGES.
1837 High st., 3 rooms 6 00
2130 Lytle st., 4 rooms 7 00
2239 High st., 4 rooms 10 00
FLATS.
208 Collins Court, 4 rooms and bath.. 12 00
1210 Eighth st., 4 rooms 9 50
Wenzel and Marshall, 3 rooms 8 00
1542 Eighteenth st., 2 rooms 6 00
1835 High st., 2 rooms 4 50
Modern flats in Highlands.
STORES AND OFFICES.
Third and Market second-floor office.$15 00
1112 Shelby st., store 15 00
326 Eighth st., store and rooms 30 00
220 W. Main, 3-story.... 46 00
215 Fifth st., double office 20 00
HARDY BURTON & CO., 215 Fifth st.

FOR RENT—By THE LOUISVILLE TRUST CO., Real Estate Department:
RESIDENCES.
1601 First st. $40 00
623 First st., 8 rooms.... 30 00
116 West Gray st., 8 rooms and bath 35 00
1124 First st., 8 rooms 25 00
COTTAGES.
1052 Fifth st., 5 rooms and water.... 18 00
3523 Third st., 4 rooms and bath.... 15 00
714 Nineteenth st., 5 rooms.... 12 00
FLATS.
1047 Third st., 4 rooms and bath 2nd floor ... 22 00
STORES AND OFFICES.
709 Fifth st., store room.... 12 00
1047½ Third st., store room.... 30 00
235 Sixth st., store room.... 30 00

FOR RENT—
4-room flat with bath $18 00
4-room flat with bath 22 50
3-room flat 10 00
4-room flat 10 00
8-room flat, all conveniences 35 00
8-room residence, furnace, etc.... 35 00
8-room residence, choice 45 00
9-room residence, good.... 50 00
ARTHUR KAYE, 445 W. Jefferson.

FOR RENT—COUNTRY PLACE—We have 24 acres on Market st., with a splendid 2-story brick house of 10 or 12 rooms; servants' quarters, water, gas; splendid orchard; fine old shade trees; beautiful lawn; everything attractive, that we will rent for six months or a year at $50 per month. JOHN A. STRATTON & CO., 329 Fifth st.

FOR RENT—Modern, desirable residence in "Moorman Row," E. St. Catherine st., bet. Floyd and Preston. Apply to W. C. WHEELER, 133 E. Main st.

FOR RENT—DRUG STORE, Seventh and Oak sts., old stand, rent reasonable. Apply to JNO. H. BRAND & CO., Illinois Life bldg.

FOR RENT—8-room house, all modern conveniences, near Crescent Court, Crescent Hill, $25. EDW. F. WEIGEL. Phone M 3188.

FOR RENT—Store and 2 flats above, 1104 W. Market, $45. WM. RITCHER, 1200 Fourth. Phone S. 2037—A.

FOR RENT—1607 Bellaire ave., Clifton, modern 7 rooms and bath, $19. R. C. KERR, 509 Columbia.

FOR RENT—Handsome 2-story brick, 1622 Floyd; newly papered, $32.50. CRUM, 417 W Jefferson.

FOR RENT—Residence, 1221 E. Broadway, 7 rooms, water, gas and bath. Keys at 1223.

FOR RENT—6-room house at 2528 W. Jefferson, gas and water, $15.

FOR RENT—HOUSES.

Advertisements under this head 12½c a line. Nothing taken for less than 30c

FOR RENT—By W. C. PRIEST & CO.:

RESIDENCES.

720 Third st., near Broadway, 3-story brick, 16 rooms, bath, gas.... $50 00
2502 High st., 2½-story brick, 7 rooms, large yard and porch.... 25 00
2438 Grayson, 7 rooms, water furnished, A No. 1 condition.... 15 00

SOUTHERN SECTION.

1635 First st., 2-story brick, 8 rooms, nicely papered and new plumbing 32 50
1226 First st., full 3-story brick, 10 rooms and bath, yard and stable 41 66
1807 Fourth st., 3-story, 10 rooms, furnace and hardwood floors.... 55 00
1335 Second st., new 3-story brick, 11 rooms, bath, nat. gas.... 40 00
Floyd, near Ormsby, 2½-story frame, 8 rooms, bath, gas 30 00

SUBURBAN FLAT.

Grand boulevard, 3824, close to the cars, 2 beautiful 5-room flats, bath, gas, separate entrance, yard, front and rear porch 17 50

APARTMENTS.

2304 Fourth, nr. Brandeis, brand-new 4 rooms and water, cabinet mantels and separate entrance, porch; water furnished 16 00
816 W. Broadway, 4 rooms and bath 15 00
537 Fifth st., 4 rooms and water.... 15 00
1022 W. Market, 4 rooms and water.. 13 00
312 Johnston, 2 rooms.... 5 50
1212 Delaware, 3 rooms and water.... 5 00
1207 New Main, 4 rooms and water.. 8 00
418 Preston, 2 front rooms.... 6 00

COTTAGES.

619 Spring, 4 rooms, newly painted.. 9 00
2138 Lytle, 3 nice rooms.... 7 00
2528 Rowan, 4 rooms.... 10 00
1118 Thirteenth st., 3 rooms, hall, water, cheap.
1535 Lytle, 3 rooms 6 00
1120 Washington, 3 rooms and water 9 00
2304 Fourth st., new, 4 rooms and hall, sink in kitchen, newly papered, water furnished.... 15 00
3437 Bank, 5 rooms.... 10 00
Brook and Brandeis, new, 4 rooms, newly papered, sink, water furnished.

BUSINESS PROPERTY.

601 W. Breckinridge, cor. store. Will put in shape, well located for druggist or grocer.
229 Fifth st., 4-story building and elevator. Will remodel and put in first-class condition....1,000 00
315 Third st., 3-story building, near Market; vacant March.... 35 00
606 First st., small storeroom.... 7 50
Lot Brook st., near Market.... 5 00
Lot Twenty-ninth and Marine 3 00
W. C. PRIEST & CO., 351 Fifth st.

FOR RENT—
THE FIDELITY TRUST CO.
206-210 Fifth Street.
WELL EQUIPPED REAL ESTATE DEPARTMENT
For selling real estate, leasing houses, collecting rents and looking after repairs, taxes and insurance on property placed in our care. After March 1, 1905, Mr. D F. Murphy, for more than twenty years City Assessor, will assume charge of this department and will be pleased to offer to anyone competent and experienced advice touching real estate transactions. Some of the best investment and residence property and sites for manufacturing purposes in city are on our list for sale. We have
FOR RENT—

STORES.

237 Third, at per year....$ 300
722 W. Market, at per year.... 840
735 W. Main, at per year....1,300
254 W. Main, at per year.... 600
416-22 W. Jefferson, at per year....2,500
151 E. Market, at per year.... 480
174 Fourth, at per year.... 420
406-11 E. Market, at per year.... 720

RESIDENCES.

2406 Second, 9 rooms $40 00
2402 Second, 11 rooms 40 00
915 Preston, 6 rooms 22 50
1654 Third, 12 rooms 100 00
1427 Second, 6 rooms 35 00
1122 E. Broadway, 7 rooms 30 00
519 W. Breckinridge, 8 rooms.... 30 00
1212 Second, 9 rooms 37 50
925 Fourth, 12 rooms 83 33
507 Belgravia, 10 rooms.... 45 00
714 Fourth, 18 rooms....125 00
1335 Second, 12 rooms 40 00
2013 Floyd, 6 rooms 30 00
Beechwood and Baxter, 7 rooms.... 45 00
716 W. Oak, 7 rooms.... 20 00
1710 W. Madison, 6 rooms.... 22 00
208 Twenty-ninth, 4 rooms.... 14 00

FLATS.

1122 Sixth st. (Savoy), 5 rooms.... 25 00
624 Fourth, 6 rooms 40 00
302 W. Walnut, 3d floor, 4 rooms.... 15 00
734 W. Jefferson, 2d floor, 3 rooms.. 15 00
2306 Second st., 2d floor, 4 rooms.... 10 50

OFFICES.

1714 Baxter, 2 rooms, for doctor.... 10 00
248 Fifth st., rear, 2d floor, 2 rooms.. 10 00

FOR RENT—Furnished dwelling in St. James Court, 8 rooms and beautifully furnished, furnace, bath and all conveniences, $85.

222 Sixth st., storehouse and cellar, elevator, etc.; will improve to suit tenant.

Store, 738 W. Main, 3-story and elevator, $1,350 per annum.

Cottage, 3510 High st., on car line, 5 rooms and water, $35.

S. w. cor. Twenty-first and Market, stone front, 12 rooms, 2 baths and furnace, $45 per month.

Store, Eighth and Breckinridge; store and 4 rooms and stable, $30.

Flat in Wells bldg., 3 rooms and bath, strictly modern; suitable for dentist or doctor, $40.

Offices, over B. and O. S.-W. R. R., s. w. cor. Fourth and Main sts.

Dwelling, 2306 W. Chestnut, 7 rooms, bath and stable, $25.

Dwelling, 1500 Third ave., 10 rooms, bath, $75.

Flat, Brook and Breckinridge, 3 rooms and bath, $17.50. COLUMBIA FINANCE AND TRUST CO., Columbia bldg., Fourth and Main.

FOR RENT—1712 PRESTON ST., flat of 3 rooms, with use of bath; water furnished; good locality, $12.50. UNITED STATES TRUST CO., Fifth and Main sts.

FOR RENT—629 THIRTEENTH ST., near Walnut, an up-to-date 6-room frame dwelling, with water, bath and gas; in excellent condition; good neighborhood; rent $18. UNITED STATES TRUST CO., Fifth and Main.

FOR RENT—New cottages of 4 rooms each, 2405-7-9 Slevin st.; rent, with water, $12.50. UNITED STATES TRUST CO., Fifth and Main sts.

FOR RENT—New cottage of 4 rooms, n. e. cor. Hancock and Ormsby, with water, $15. Also new cottage of 3 rooms, same place, $9, with water. UNITED STATES TRUST CO., Fifth and Main.

FOR RENT—2314 W. MADISON, 6-room frame dwelling, in good order; rental $18. UNITED STATES TRUST CO., Fifth and Main sts.

FOR RENT—717 FOURTH AVE.—Hollo-way bldg., suite of 2 rooms, with bath, for gentlemen; light, heat and janitor service furnished. UNITED STATES TRUST CO., Fifth and Main sts.

FOR RENT—
1021 Charlton ave., 7-room frame....$15 00
1221 E. Broadway, 7-room frame.... 25 00
2503 Baxter ave., 9-room house.... 30 00
624 Shelby st., 2 rooms.... 4 50
932 E. Market st., 2 rooms.... 6 00
210 W. Chestnut st., modern 3-room flat, bath, janitor service.... 20 00
210 W. Chestnut st., 3-room flat, bath ... 15 00
932 E. Market st., storeroom.... 5 00
2512 High st., storeroom and rooms. 12 50
4-room flats, Highland Park, near L. and N. shops and Kentucky Wagon Co. ....$8 00 and 9 00
GIVIDEN & CO., 349 Fifth st.

FOR RENT—By C. J. CRONAN, 313 Louisville Trust Co. bldg.:

List your rents and collections with me; promptness guaranteed.

Residence, 10 rooms, Sixth and St. Catherine sts., $40.

Flats, 3 and 4 rooms, second and third floors, n. w. cor. Brook and Green, rent $10 and $9 per month.

Bakery and confectionery, 403 Nineteenth st., $22.

FOR RENT—$55, 2313 Third st., 3-story dwelling, has electric lights, natural gas, furnace, etc.; house in rear that rents for $10, which will reduce the rent to $45. R. I. NUGENT & CO., 243 Fifth.

FOR RENT—2005 First st., modern 9-room dwelling, $40; 319 E. College st., neat brick dwelling, 8 rooms and bath, $30. GARDINER & CO., 353 Fifth st.

FOR RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

Advertisements under this head 12½c a line. Nothing taken for less than 30c

FOR RENT—Twenty-two acres of good garden land with buildings, one mile from city, in lane opposite Douglas boulevard, Bardstown road; terms reasonable. Apply to F. S. WEST, opposite premises, or telephone East 290—A.

FOR RENT—Large hall, 50x200 ft. of floor space, for lodge entertainments, dances or shows, in Louisville Carriage Company's bldg.

Wintersmith's Chill Tonic is a specific for chills and fever.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE—
40, 50, 75, 100-h. p. Stationary Boilers.
6, 12, 16-h. p. Upright Boilers.
10, 12, 14-h. p. Fire-box Boilers.
12, 50, 60, 110-h. p. Stationary Engines.
6, 8, 10, 12, 50-h. p. Upright Engines.
2 12-h. p. Traction Engines.
2 large Power Pumps.
2 5-ton Chain Blocks.
Pipe and Flues, all sizes.
New and Relay Rails, all sizes.
Rails cut to length for building purposes.
Bath Tubs, Water Troughs and Tanks.
50 Sewing Machines, all kinds, $3 to $5.00.
Laundry machinery.
Gasometer, 10x20.
Headquarters for Tents, Paulins, Wagon Covers and Camping Outfits.
Highest cash price for second-hand machinery. MEYER H. HILPP, 513-515 E. Market st., Louisville, Ky.

FOR SALE—Auction daily; have on hand 10 head of driving horses, 12 head of mules, 15 head of draft horses, 30 head of general purpose horses, buggies, wagons and harness. Stock sold on time; fair trial with all stock sold; everything guaranteed as represented; stock bought and sold on $2 commission; sent for and returned if not sold at JOS. STAEBLER'S, 123-125 E. Market, Home phone 5659.

FOR SALE—World's Fair wreckage of all kinds, lumber and plumbing as good as new; two No. 2 and two No. 4 Washout Range closets, porcelain closets and lavatories, 100 gasoline lamps, gravity and pressure; sash, doors, corrugated iron, 1,350 feet chicken fence. WILLARD WRECKING CO., 5589 Waterman, St. Louis, Mo.

FOR SALE—Special bargains in upright pianos: $75, $100, $125, $150 and upward; every piano warranted as represented; terms $10 cash, $5 per month; two square pianos $12 and $15 each. F. M. TILLER, cor. Sixth and Walnut.

FOR SALE—A $300 mahogany upright piano, used a few months, $100; a very fine upright, mandolin attachment, $140. These pianos are owned by parties who must have the money. M. J. M'CARTHY, 1108 W. Market.

FOR SALE—"Sweetheart," the most delicious gum known; coupon in each package; good for $800 in prizes. 'Phones, Home 6874; Cumberland Main 3177A. SWEETHEART GUM CO., 637 Fifth st.

FOR SALE—Beautiful framed pictures, medallions and other gift goods at wholesale prices, suitable for euchre prizes, wedding presents, etc. JOHN P. MORTON & CO., 440 W. Main st.

FOR SALE—Nelson & Kreuter Company champion collar and cuff ironer, latest improved; good as new; cheap if taken at once. Call or write 515 E. Market street. MEYER H. HILPP.

FOR SALE—Drop-head Singer sewing machines, $14 to $32; Willcox & Gibbs, very cheap for cash; high-arm Singer, $5; good machines from $2 to $10. M. J. M'CARTHY, 1108 W. Market.

FOR SALE—5,000 mess pans for catching maple sap; all sizes water troughs, tanks and pipe; all sizes tents, tarpaulins and wagon covers. SIMON DAVID, 529-535 E. Market st.

FOR SALE—Coal reduced; best screened nut $2.50, 25 bushels; best Falcon lump, 25 bushels, $2.75 c. o. d. W. H. SLAUGHTER, JR. Home telephone 1262.

FOR SALE—Pretty novelties in fancy goods at wholesale prices, suitable for euchre prizes, wedding presents, etc. JOHN P. MORTON & CO., 440 W. Main.

FOR SALE—First-class and well-furnished boarding-house, 15 rooms, on Third ave.; house full of boarders. L. DeWITT, 210 Norton bldg., Fourth and Jefferson.

FOR SALE—St. Bernard Coal $3; Nut $2.75; Pittsburg, Jellico, New Diamond, Anthracite lowest market rates. ST. BERNARD MINING CO. (Incorporated). Both 'phones 932.

FOR SALE—Cut glass and pretty gift goods at wholesale prices, for euchre prizes, wedding presents, etc. JOHN P. MORTON & CO., 440 W. Main st.

FOR SALE—Stock dry goods, notions, ladies' and gents' furnishing goods; will invoice $10,000. L. DeWITT, 210 Norton bldg., Fourth and Jefferson.

FOR SALE—Only 5 and 10c store in town of 12,000 near Louisville; paying investment for small capital; very cheap. Address Y 17, this office.

FOR SALE—Stock peas; several cars whips, clays, blacks and mixed stock peas; special prices. SLEDGE & WELLS CO., Memphis, Tenn.

FOR SALE—If you want to sell your sewing machine, piano or organ call on M. J. M'CARTHY, 1108 W. Market. Home 'phone 4861.

FOR SALE—NUNNELLEY'S JERSEY BRAND ELGIN CREAMERY BUTTER. Always pure, fresh, sweet. Ask your grocer.

FOR SALE—Grocery and dairy, old stand with good trade. Address or call on WM. HAFER, Floyd and St. Joseph.

FOR SALE—12 head nice driving horses. All kinds of livery for hire. G. C. HARDESTY & CO., 428 E. Jefferson.

FOR SALE—Hotel lease, furniture, etc., in live Kentucky town, at bargain. J. E. DENMAN, Louisville, Ky.

FOR SALE—Contents of a 2-room flat complete for housekeeping, flat for rent. 820 Fourth ave.

FOR SALE—Silence salesman cases, all sizes, cheap. L. GRAUMAN & CO., 725 W. Jefferson.

FOR SALE—One black horse, 6 years old; one bay horse, 9 years old. 629 E. Walnut.

FOR SALE—Two parlor suits and 2 fancy chairs; must be sold immediately. 724 E. Broadway.

FOR SALE—A nice runabout and harness, $30. M. J. M'CARTHY, 1108 W. Market.

FOR SALE—Piano, elegant mahogany upright; must be sold; flat for rent. 119 E. Jacob.

FOR SALE—Soda fountain, good condition, cheap. Schneider, Preston & B'way.

FOR SALE—Antique mahogany sewing table and dresser. 322 E. Breckinridge.

FOR SALE—Valentines; full line. BENDER, Logan and St. Catherine.

FOR SALE—Manure, by the year. Apply Wepler's stable, Fifth and Green sts.

FOR SALE—Mare, $20, and buggy and harness. 609 W. Broadway.

FOR SALE—Smith Premier typewriter. Apply 616 E. Chestnut.

FOR SALE—St. Bernard pups, only 3 left, cheap. Phone 5494.

FOR SALE—Pedigreed Collies; $5 up. Telephone East 662 A.

FOR SALE—Two good work mares. 872 Sixth st.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—FOR WOMEN ONLY—DR. R. G. RAYMOND'S Monthly Regulator has brought happiness to hundreds of anxious women. No pain, no danger, no interference with work; relief in 3 to 5 days. We have never known of a single failure. Mail orders promptly filled. Price $2. Dr. R. G. Raymond Remedy Co., room 30, 84 Adams st., Chicago.

PERSONAL—Will any one knowing the present whereabouts of Mrs. Marmaduke Bell (Agnes), late of Ardrahan, Ireland, or her next of kin, please communicate at once with M'KEE & FROST, attorneys-at-law, 52 Broadway, New York.

PERSONAL—YOUR FORTUNE TOLD—Send name and address with two-cent stamp and date of birth, and I will send a pen picture of your life from the cradle to the grave. PROF. LE AMZI, Dept. 6, Bridgeport, Conn.

PERSONAL—Ladies, safe and sure relief; all irregularities and abnormal suppression. Particulars 10c. SUN MEDICAL CO., 310 Hennepin ave., Minneapolis, Minn.

PERSONAL—Ladies avoid disease and trouble by using our "Perfect Protector." Particulars 10c. SUN MEDICAL CO., 310 Hennepin ave., Minneapolis, Minn.

PERSONAL—Royalty paid on song-poems and musical compositions. We arrange and popularize. PIONEER MUSIC PUB. CO. (Inc.), 561 Manhattan bldg., Chicago, Ill.

PERSONAL — Morphine, Opium, Laudanum, Cocaine habit; myself cured; will inform you of harmless, permanent home cure. MRS. BALDWIN, Box 1212, Chicago.

PERSONAL—Mr. Fitch Ruffle lectures at 406 W. Jefferson st. to-night; free psychic readings to all. Private readings daily at 642 Fifth.

PERSONAL—Ladies, when in need send for free trial of our never failing remedy. Relief quick and safe. Paris Chemical Co., Milwaukee, Wis.

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS.

Advertisements under this head 12½c a line. Nothing taken for less than 30c

WANTED—You to know that Packing and Moving Household Furniture, Carpets, Mirrors, Pianos, China, Bric-a-brac, etc., is our specialty. We take up, make and relay carpets; all work guaranteed; estimates cheerfully given. THE MOORE AUCTION CO., 429 W. Market st. Both phones.

WANTED—By two young ladies, employed, a nice room with comfortable fire and with breakfast and supper in a private family where only ladies are taken. Location between First, Sixth and Chestnut and Oak sts.; best of reference given. Address F. B. S., care P. O. Station 23, Louisville, Ky.

WANTED—Well established local business, now doing well, can increase trade with larger capital; desire to reorganize and incorporate company for $25,000; present plant will be included at amount already invested, about $10,000. Full particulars to right persons. Address K 80, this office.

WANTED—A few thousand dollars additional capital for well established business that is making money. With more capital trade can be doubled. A paying proposition to right party. Business is well known and courts investigation. Address F 78, this office.

WANTED—Board by lady and gentleman on first floor in central location, where few boarders are, who will pay $12.50 weekly if suited. Best of reference. Gentleman lunches downtown. Address Z 119, this office.

WANTED—DRUGGISTS to know that we have for rent store at Seventh and Oak sts.; has been used as drug store for 25 years; reasonable rent. Apply to JNO. H. BRAND & CO., Illinois Life bldg.

WANTED—Medical advice on asthma, catarrh, consumption and Bright's disease, with prescription, will be sent free to any sufferer by a physician in active practice. DOCTOR, Box 12, Dayton, Ky.

WANTED—Girls to know that they have a dear valentine coming to them with a 5c trial box of "Sweet Milk" Baking Powder. Ask your grocer.
YOUR FELLER.

WANTED—"INDIAN TERRITORY," 160-page book, profusely illustrated, containing information of Indian Territory and its largest city, Muskogee, sent free on receipt of 25c. COMMERCIAL CLUB, Muskogee, Ind. Ter.

WANTED—By 3 adults to rent half a house with small family in good location; best of reference required and exchanged. For full particulars, Address T T. 72, care this office.

WANTED—Consumers to see when buying "Sweetheart" gum that a coupon is in each package; they are good for $800 in prizes. SWEETHEART GUM CO., 637 Fifth st.

WANTED—To rent 5-room cottage; gas and water, nice yard; must be convenient to Eighteenth st. and W. Broadway; state rent. Address B 78, this office.

WANTED—Room and board by young man in private family; reference if necessary. State rate per month. Address T T 76, this office.

WANTED—To buy old feathers, furniture and carpets. E. HYMAN, 137 E. Market st. Home 'phone 727; Cumb. 3181—Z.

WANTED—Occupants for furnished or unfurnished rooms to be vacated March 1. 215 E. Gray st.

WANTED—You to ask for Nunnelley's Jersey Brand Elgin Creamery Butter. Pure, fresh and sweet. At all grocers.

WANTED—Horses to clip by electric noiseless clipper; expert operator. CITY HALL STABLES, 322 Sixth st.

WANTED—Grocers to telephone Home 3140 for "Sweet Milk" Baking Powder.

FOR RENT—ROOMS AND FLATS.

Advertisements under this head 12½c a line. Nothing taken for less than 30c

FOR RENT—2 offices in Warren building, cor. Fourth and Walnut, one $25 and three connected for $45 per month.

1 flat, Eighth and Chestnut, bath and heat, $27.50.

1 flat, Eighth and Chestnut, bath, $18.
WALTER S. ADAMS & CO.,
508 Columbia building.

FOR RENT—First-class office rooms with light, heat and janitor service, on the second floor in the Bacon building; suitable for doctors, dentists, dressmakers, etc. Apply on the premises, 551 Fourth ave., to H. H. AULENBROCK & CO., room 8.

FOR RENT—BELVOIR APARTMENTS, entrance to Cherokee Park; 18 minutes from Fourth and Walnut; $50 and $65; steam-heated rooms; not surpassed in Louisville in up-to-date and artistic appointments. Tel. 2287 or Belvoir.

FOR RENT—Two elegant new apartments, 1523 New Broadway; reception hall, 6 rooms and bath, beautifully decorated, and all conveniences; laundry, lockers, heat and janitor. H. BURTON & CO., 215 Fifth. Phone 1010.

FOR RENT—Two large rooms, first and second floor; centrally located, on Broadway, with or without board, to settled couple or two elderly ladies. ARTHUR E. MUELLER & CO., 320 Fifth st.

FOR RENT—Apartments in the Majestic, 4 rooms and bath, $30; 6 rooms and bath, $55. Apply at the MAJESTIC, 418 St. Catherine, near Fourth, or WM. RITCHER, 1200 Fourth. Phone S. 2037—A.

FOR RENT—First-floor flat, 1327 Second st.; 5 rooms and bath; all conveniences. Cheap if taken by March 1. Address G G 147, care Times, or Cumberland 'phone South 683—A.

FOR RENT—Elegant 6-room flat and bath, $25.00 per month, s e. cor. Twenty-sixth and Chestnut; strictly modern. Apply E. H. KREMER, 1919 W. Broadway.

FOR RENT—4-room flat at Twenty-third and Madison, cellar, gas and water. Inquire at MRS. E. GRIFFIN, s. e. cor. Thirty-sixth and Kentucky sts. Rent $9.

FOR RENT—Nicely furnished room for gentlemen; with all conveniences and telephone service; 642 W Market, 2d floor.

FOR RENT—Modern flat, 6 rooms, second story, 1223 Fourth. D. MOXLEY, Equitable building.

FOR RENT—Rooms 23, 46 and 47 in the Courier-Journal Office Building. Apply at counting-room of the Courier-Journal.

FOR RENT—4 nice rooms, rear of 1028 Washington st.; water, $7. R. C. KERR, 509 Columbia.

FOR RENT—Furnished room for light housekeeping; gas for cooking. 812 W. Broadway.

FOR RENT — Room 44 Courier-Journal office bldg. Apply to P. T. ARCHER.

WANTED—SITUATIONS.

Advertisements under this head 1c a word. Nothing taken for less than 10c

WANTED—Would like to connect with some first-class house to represent them in Louisville and surroundings for a staple article. Address R 179, this office.

WANTED—Position by young man as clerk in retail store; general merchandise or shoe store preferred; references given. Address M 75, this office.

WANTED—Position, manager, collector, or interest in legitimate paying business. H. JAMES, 2250 Frankfort ave.

WANTED—Position as cook by young colored man. A. W. JOHNSON, 833 W. Walnut.

LOST.

Advertisements under this head 12½c a line. Nothing taken for less than 30c

LOST—String gold beads, Clay and Jefferson, Hopkins Theater to Fourth and Walnut. Return 627 Clay st. Home 'phone 967. Reward.

MISSOURI LANDS.

Advertisements under this head 12½c a line. Nothing taken for less than 30c

MISSOURI FARMS—Write for State map, illustrated booklet and weather report, sent free. BAZEL J. MEEK, Chillicothe, Mo.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Advertisements under this head 1c a word. Nothing taken for less than 10c

WANTED—Man about 30 with experience as stockkeeper in manufacturing concern. Apply 415 Columbia Bldg.

WANTED—Two cash boys. Apply at once to H. HILDESHEIMER, J. Bacon & Sons.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Advertisements under this head 1c a word. Nothing taken for less than 10c

WANTED—Firemen and brakemen on Kentucky and other railroads; young men, 20 to 30, strong, good sight and hearing; firemen earn $65 to $100 monthly, become engineers and earn $125 to $175 monthly; brakemen earn $60 to $75 monthly, become conductors and earn $100 to $140 monthly; name position preferred; send stamp for particulars. RAILWAY ASSOCIATION, Room 70, 227 Monroe st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

WANTED—Young men and women to learn telegraphy by mail; anyone can learn it easily in a few weeks; we are unable to supply the demand for telegraph operators; no charge for tuition until position is secured; write to-day for particulars. MICHIGAN BUSINESS INSTITUTE, 409 Institute bldg., Kalamazoo, Mich.

WANTED—5,000 PEOPLE—To work. Great demand for farmers, gardeners, dairymen, men with wives, families, sharers, bosses, foremen, managers, stewards, male cooks, mechanics, tradesmen, clerks, porters, drivers, watchmen, factory hands, etc. LOUISVILLE EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, 226 Third st. Dr. Miller, supt.

WANTED—ADVANCE BOOKKEEPING taught in four weeks, $35; personal instruction by expert accountant; keep books first day; practical work throughout; the way business books are kept; the way you have it to learn in the end; don't lose good opportunities by deferring. W. H. TRUMAN, Expert Accountant, 551 Fourth.

WANTED—Eastern printing machinery house offers opportunity to man in this territory connected with paper line and who has established trade among printers; liberal arrangements will be made with good man to handle our business in connection with his present line. 134 N. Tenth st., Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED—Men out of employment to call at once at MOBLEY'S EMPLOYMENT CO., 305 W. Market st.; good opening in wholesale and retail houses, hotels, farms, etc.; watchmen, collectors, clerks, timekeepers, bookkeepers, officemen, bartenders, drivers, floorwalkers, janitors, firemen, porters, etc. Remember, 305 W. Market st.

WANTED—EMPLOYING CITIZENS—All honorable citizens who appreciate help of true sterling merit, invited to send their commissions to DR. MILLER, 226 Third st. You have known me a long lifetime, and know I try my best to please you. The very best persons wanting places apply to me. I can suit you.

WANTED—Men to learn barber trade; few weeks completes; join now and prepare for spring rush; positions guaranteed; graduates earn $15 weekly; board and tools provided; can nearly earn expenses before finishing. Send for catalogue at once. MOLER BARBER COLLEGE, Cincinnati, O.

WANTED—Government positions; 30,000 appointments last year; chances better now; Ry. Mail and all other examinations soon in every State; booklet 410, giving positions, salaries, examinations, sample questions, etc., sent free. NAT'L COR. INST., Washington, D. C.

WANTED—Trustworthy person, each district, to manage business for wholesale house; $20 and expenses paid weekly; expense money advanced; previous experience unnecessary; position permanent. GENERAL MANAGER, 800 Como bldg., Chicago.

WANTED—BOOKKEEPING at nights; three months' course $35; Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday nights; your spare hours are worth dollars; call to see most business-like system in use. W. H. TRUMAN, Expert Accountant, 551 Fourth.

WANTED—Person to call on retail trade; established business; $26 and expenses paid weekly; expense money advanced; position permanent; previous experience not essential. Address MANAGER TRAVELERS, 323 Dearborn, Chicago.

WANTED—Energetic man, each county, to post signs, advertise and distribute samples; salary $18 weekly, $3 per day for expenses; honesty and sobriety more essential than experience. NATIONAL CO., 720 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

WANTED—Everywhere, people to copy letters at home spare time; materials free; no mailing or canvassing; inclose addressed envelope for particulars and wages we pay. GUARANTEE CO., Dept. S 89, Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED—Person to call on retail trade for manufacturing house; local territory; salary $25 paid weekly; expense money advanced; previous experience unnecessary. AMERICAN HOUSE, Star bldg., Chicago.

WANTED—State supt. to manage branch office; $3,000 yearly and all expenses; permanent position; references and $200 security required. Address SUPT. DEPT., 1115 Caxton bldg., Chicago.

WANTED—10 men in each State to travel, tack signs and distribute samples and circulars of our goods; salary $75 per month; $3 per day for expenses. KUHLMAN CO., Dept. F 8, Atlas block, Chicago.

WANTED—To travel for house, established 30 years. Expenses and straight weekly salary, or commission, or both. Experience unnecessary. MGR. SALESMAN, 5th floor, 202 Olive st., St. Louis.

WANTED—Any intelligent person may earn a good income corresponding for newspapers; experience unnecessary; send for particulars. NORTHERN PRESS SYNDICATE, Lockport, N. Y.

WANTED—Men everywhere; good pay; to distribute circulars, adv. matter, tack signs, etc.; no canvassing. Address NATIONAL ADVERTISING CO., 100 Oakland Bank bldg., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—$20 weekly easily earned; position permanent, distributing circulars, samples. For particulars COMMERCIAL ADVERTISING ASSOCIATION, Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED—County managers everywhere. Interview merchants. No books. Something new. Big pay. Give age, references, experience. MERCHANTS UNION, Louisville, Ky.

WANTED—Men and boys to learn plumbing trade. COYNE BROS. CO. School of Practical Plumbing. Send for catalogue. Address 4973 and 4975 Easton ave., St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—Honest man in each State as district manager by jobbing house handling staple line; $15 a week and expenses. UNION TRADING CO., Rochester, N. Y.

WANTED—We need competent men for executive, clerical, sales and technical positions, paying $1,000 to $5,000. Write for booklet. HAPGOODS, 309 Broadway, New York.

WANTED—Printer, man or boy, who can run cylinder or job presses, set jobs and straight type. Address quick E. R. HOLLAND, Eminence, Ky.

WANTED—Circular and sample distributors everywhere; permanent position; good pay. AMERICAN UNION, Pontiac bldg., Chicago.

WANTED — Correspondents, salesmen; salary, commission, $10 to $100; bonus to managers. O. I. SYNDICATE, 46 Broadway, New York.

WANTED—Circular and sample distributors wanted everywhere; no canvassing; good pay. CO-OPERATIVE ADV. CO., New York.

WANTED—Single man, aged 26, experienced in business, to collect on salary and live with employer. Call 416 First, Sunday.

WANTED—$25 week and traveling expenses paid salesmen to sell goods to grocery dealers; experience unnecessary. PURITY CO., Chicago.

WANTED—We pay $37 a week and expenses to men with rigs to introduce poultry compound. International Mfg. Co., Parsons, Kan.

WANTED—Machine operators and harness cutters. WYTH HARDWARE AND MFG. CO., St. Joseph, Mo.

WANTED—Any person to distribute our samples; $18 weekly; steady. "EMPIRE," 4 Wells st., Chicago.

WANTED—Young man; German, with experience as checker. VIENNA RESTAURANT, 247 Fourth ave.

WANTED—Experienced telephone cable splicers. BELL TELEPHONE CO. of Missouri, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—Colored headwaiter as second. VIENNA RESTAURANT, 247 Fourth ave.

WANTED—Partner with $300. Business will pay $3,000 per year. Address C 1[illegible] this office.

WANTED—Boy at 310 Eighth st[illegible] sign painting.

WANTED—Plumber's helpe[illegible]

For Additional Wants[illegible]
Pag[illegible]

WANTED—AGENTS.

Advertisements under this head 1c a word. Nothing taken for less than 10c

WANTED—$500 per month and expenses may seem big to you, but it can be made selling my patent for making Smokeless Gun and Blasting Powder at 8c per pound. Beware of fakes advertising a worthless and dangerous article. I am the inventor and have the patent. General agents wanted in each State to travel and appoint sub agents. J. A. STRANSKY, Box 500, Pukwana, S. D.

WANTED—$5 to $10 a day made by conducting a mail order business at home or office during spare hours or evenings, under our successful system; small expense starts you; we furnish complete outfit, catalogues, stationery, advertising, etc., supplying merchandise as orders come in to you; a fine business; cash coming in daily; exceptional line mail order goods; catalogue and complete information for 4c. Chicago Specialty Co. (Est. 1885), Chicago.

WANTED—Agents on salary or commission. The greatest agents' seller ever produced; every user of pen and ink buys it on sight; 200 to 500 per cent. profit; one agent's sales amounted to $620 in six days; another $32 in two hours. MONROE MFG. CO., X 49, La Crosse, Wis.

WANTED—Agents, automatic washers sell themselves; sells on sight, for it does a washing in 30 minutes; furnishes its own power, requires no labor and costs less than any other machine; free sample and exclusive territory given. AUTOMATIC WASHER CO., Station U, Chicago.

WANTED—Free sample to agents. Self-lighting pocket lamp; size of pencil; takes the place of kerosene lamps, candles and matches; rapid seller. Seeing is believing. Send stamp. PREMIER MFG. CO., Dept. 63, 32 Park Place, New York.

WANTED—A live, hustling representative in every county to handle our Reversible Map of the U. S. and World; no experience necessary; positive demand; an unusual opportunity to make money. Address RAND, M'NALLY & CO., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—General agents and canvassers for the latest improved self-heating sad iron; automatic fastener; big success; large commissions. Write at once for terms and territory. IDEAL IRON CO., 174 Lincoln ave., Newark, N. J.

WANTED—Active man of good character to travel for best line of sectional book cases. Salary $3 per day and expenses to those who will qualify. Position permanent. HIETT, manufacturer, 155 Dearborn st., Chicago.

WANTED — Solicitors and organizers to represent old-established fraternal organization with magnificent record; big salaries paid to good men. Write now. AMERICAN FRATERNITY, Washington, D. C.

WANTED—Big money in squabs; they sell for $2.50 to $6 a dozen; cheaply raised in only 4 weeks; write for our free book about this rich industry. PLYMOUTH ROCK SQUAB CO., 289 Atlantic ave., Boston, Mass.

WANTED—Agents and solicitors to represent largest sick and accident society in the country; big commission; easiest selling policy in the world. AMERICAN BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—Greatest agents' seller; useful; everybody buys; just showing makes sale; expressage paid by us; particulars and sample sent for 25c. Address ANDERSON, 2427 Christian st., Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED—Agents; $5 a day guaranteed introducing our genuine "Super-Asbestos" wicks; light equal to electricity, last 8 years. FIREPROOF SAFETY WICK WORKS, Super-Asbestos bldg., Brooklyn, N. Y.

WANTED—Responsible agents to sell retail stores patent cob pipe; quick seller; large profits; permanent business; exclusive territory. KISMET NOVELTY WORKS, 123 Liberty st., New York.

WANTED—Agents for extensive line of household specialties; sell on sight; samples sent trustworthy, industrious men or women; write for catalogue and terms. PEASE MFG. CO., Buffalo, N. Y.

WANTED—Agents make $3 to $10 a day fitting glasses; big profits; our 24-page free eye book tells how; write to-day. JACKSONIAN OPTICAL COLLEGE, College Place, Jackson, Mich.

WANTED—Agents with small capital for barber, cigar and saloon trade. Entirely new and takes anywhere. Territory given by responsible firm. F. JANSEN, 830 So. Halsted st., Chicago.

WANTED—Agents; free goods and fine premium; make big money and have a business of your own. PEERLESS HYGIENIC TOILET CO., 5330 Calumet ave., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—$75 weekly and expenses easily made writing life, health and accident insurance; experience unnecessary. Write ROYAL FRATERNAL UNION, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—Agents; portraits, 35c, 50c; frames, 15c, 25c; 30 days' credit; catalogue and samples free. CONSOLIDATED PORTRAIT CO., 278, 105 W. Madison st., Chicago.

WANTED—Agents, sell our $1 bottle sarsaparilla for 35c; best seller; 200 per cent. profit; write to-day for terms and territory. F. R. GREENE, 115 Lake st., Chicago.

WANTED—We pay $36 a week and expenses to men with rigs to introduce poultry compound; year's contract. IMPERIAL MFG. CO., Dept. 54, Parsons, Kas.

WANTED—Agents. Key checks (30 designs) and stamping outfits supplied; sample and particulars free. HART MFG. CO., 727 Manhattan ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

WANTED—We start you selling diamonds. Don't fail getting our liberal offer; $5 daily sure. CARBON DIAMOND CO., Syracuse, N. Y. Mention paper.

WANTED—New sleeve protector for office and housework; write to-day; get territory; quick sales; other goods. LADIES' SUPPLY CO., Forest ave., Chicago.

WANTED — Agents; we manufacture eighty fast sellers; cannot be obtained elsewhere; samples free to hustlers. PEASE MFG. CO., Buffalo, N. Y.

WANTED—Agents. Read in dark; name plates, signs, numbers; 200 per cent. profit. Samples free. WRIGHT SUPPLY CO., Englewood, Ill.

WANTED—Specialty—Every negro buys; nearly all profit; sells on sight; exclusive rights given; outfit free. Address Continental Chemical Co., Richmond, Va.

WANTED—Don't accept an agency until you get my free samples and big offer. SAYMAN, 2133 Franklin ave., St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—Agents. Two excellent articles, one for the house, other business men. WHALE ART CO., St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED — Stark Nursery pays cash weekly if you sell Stark trees. Louisiana, Mo.; Fayetteville, Ala.

WANTED—Agents to sell Royal Pepsin Bitters. Big commissions; easy seller. L. & A. SCHARFF, St. Louis.

BOARDING.

Advertisements under this head 12½c a line. Nothing taken for less than 30c

BOARDING—Choice rooms for couples; also single room and best board, with MRS. BELLE WALKER, 1057 Third st., near Kentucky.

BOARDING—Meals 10c, four meats, three side dishes, fruit, ice cream, hot bread, $2 week. NATIONAL RESTAURANT, 336 W. Jefferson.

BOARDING—Desirable rooms, excellent table, private family, reasonable terms; 1513 Garvin Place, bet. Oak and Ormsby.

BOARDING—Large front room, handsomely furnished; good table. 1037 Fourth st.

BOARDING—Good board, nicely furnished rooms. 1460 Sixth st., corner Oak.

BOARDING—Nice furnished front room, second floor. 315 East Broadway.

BOARDING—Large front alcove room and small room. 1300 Second st.

BOARDING—Attractive front, also small room. 1811 First, near Ormsby.

FOR SALE—TYPEWRITERS.

Advertisements under this head 12½c a line. Nothing taken for less than 30c

[illegible] SALE—First-class second-hand typewriters of all makes for sale at the lowest prices. [illegible] write UNDERWOOD TYPEWRITER [illegible] e. cor. Fourth and Main sts.

[illegible] LE—Latest model visible writing and [illegible] Underwood typewriter; 10 days' [illegible] call or write UNDERWOOD TYPE[illegible] CO., n. e. cor. Fourth and Main.

WANTED—SALESMEN.

Advertisements under this head 1c a word. Nothing taken for less than 10c

WANTED—Salesmen for the best accident and health insurance in the world; stock company; cash capital and insurance deposit of $250,000; $1,000 policy costs $2 a year, $100 emergency benefit, accidents of any and all kinds; handsome black seal grain pocket case given free with each policy; good salesmen are making $100 per week; if you want to get on write to-day for exclusive renewal contract with liberal commission. GERMAN REGISTRY CO., 211 N. Seventh st., St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—Resident salesman, one in each town. You can make $15 to $50 a week the year round and be in business for yourself, if you are the man we want, by taking orders for high-grade tailoring. A position of dignity and responsibility. Give us references when you write, and if they speak well of you we will send you a $25 outfit free, express prepaid, and start you up in business at once. HOME BUYERS' TAILORING CO., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Salesmen of all lines of business (splendid side line) to sell our advertising fans; 75 different styles; newest, latest patterns; just the thing customers want; we pay the largest commissions; many of our men give their entire time to our line and make from $75 to $125 every week; guaranteed best side line ever offered. Write promptly, with reference. Commissions paid promptly. THE GEBHART CO., Cincinnati, O.

WANTED — Salesmen for Blatchford's Calf Meal, the old established milk substitute for raising calves. Saves farmers half the cost of raising a calf. Every flour and feed dealer should handle it. Now is the season. Write for terms and territory. BLATCHFORD'S CALF MEAL FACTORY, Waukegan, Ill.

WANTED—Salesmen, high class, traveling or local, can earn at least $60 weekly with new side line adapted to any class of business, city or village; can make $250 in one day; proof of statement; sample case (weight 4 ounces) free by return mail. Address A. K., Manager, P. O. Box 230, New York.

WANTED—Skillful Scheme salesman. Retailer wins out and is pleased; office or road position; nothing equal to it; $200 per week can be made; can be used as a very profitable side line; samples light and furnished on references; correspondence confidential. Address Dept. G, Box 355, Chicago.

WANTED—Traveling salesmen who desire to increase their income should investigate our proposition to salesmen; our line is staple and we offer remarkable inducements to the retail merchant. We have places worth $3,000 per year up for five good men. Dept. 509, 356 Dearborn st., Chicago.

WANTED—Salesmen with regular territory, acquainted with grocers, druggists, confectioners; state exact territory and how often covered, age, references, present business connection; correspondence confidential; (side line chewing gum;) good commission. Box 204, New York.

WANTED—Side line traveling men can make $25 to $50 per week carrying side line of most up-to-date advertising fans of our exclusive and special designs. Season now opening. Apply at once. THE KEMPER-THOMAS CO., Fan Dept., Sta. H, Cincinnati, O.

WANTED—First-class man for Kentucky and Indiana to sell staple line of goods to general trade; elegant line of samples furnished free; commission contract only until ability is demonstrated; reference and bond required. 309 Buhl block, Detroit, Mich.

WANTED—Salesman of ability and experience on encyclopedia and reference publications by a leading house to call on interested parties; first-class references absolutely necessary. Address, with references, H 21, this office.

WANTED—Clothing salesman with established trade can find desirable position in a popular-priced specialty house, men's suits and overcoats. Correspondence confidential. Address FREIBERG, SICKELS & CO., Cincinnati, O.

WANTED—Traveling salesman for Kentucky territory; staple line with entirely new and unusual inducements to the trade; high commissions with expense advances. MANUFACTURER, Box 524, Detroit, Mich.

WANTED—Traveling salesmen on commission to carry line of specialty shoes; quick sellers; state exact territory covered, experience and reference. Address MARYLAND SHOE MFG. CO., Baltimore, Md.

WANTED—Two traveling salesmen for each State; salary and expenses; permanent position; experience not absolutely essential. Address E. A. BROWN TOBACCO CO., Greensboro, N. C.

WANTED—Capable salesman to cover Kentucky with staple line; high commissions with advance of $100 monthly; permanent position to right man. JESS H. SMITH CO., Detroit, Mich.

WANTED—Experienced traveling salesmen by large Cleveland jobbing house, to fill vacancy for 1905; high commissions, with $35 weekly. W. S. FINLEY CO., 90 Prospect st., Cleveland, O.

WANTED—Salesmen everywhere to handle novelty sign cards; every merchant buys from 10 to 100 on sight; 800 varieties; catalogue free. SULLIVAN CO., 405 W. Van Buren st., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—A specialty salesman for Kentucky and Tennessee by manufacturer of perfumes, toilet articles and flavoring extracts. Spring trade now on. Address W 49, this office.

WANTED—Get Nowotny's bargain list of good dynamos, motors, steam and gasoline engines, wood and metal working machinery. J. S. NOWOTNY, 64 Perin bldg., Cincinnati, O.

WANTED—A commission big enough to produce heart failure for traveling men with golden tongues and established routes. Address SIDE LINE, Box 663, Cincinnati, O.

WANTED—Salesmen to sell the hardware, furniture, implement and general store trade; references given and required; also side line. WASHBURN & WHEELER MFG. CO., Decatur, Ill.

WANTED—Experienced suspender salesman, acquainted with trade in Kentucky and Tennessee. R. M. MARTIN CO., 1313 W. Main st., Louisville, Ky.

WANTED—Salesmen, profitable side line; no samples; spring dating; best proposition ever offered for live men. Write quick for territory. HOLLAND WHITE LEAD CO., Chicago.

WANTED—Salesman, by well rated manufacturer; special proposition for real salesman. Fine side line. MANAGER BOYD, Equitable bldg., St. Louis.

WANTED—SALESMAN—Local; grocery specialties; must be sober, honest, energetic; state salary expected and experience. Address G 122, this office.

WANTED—Salesman for Kentucky for special line of men's shoes; 9 samples; commission only. Address NATIONAL SHOE MFG. CO., Richmond, Va.

WANTED—Traveling salesmen by large wholesale house for Kentucky; good paying, permanent position to right man; references required. Drawer S., Chicago.

WANTED—Salesman to sell house paint to dealers; experience unnecessary; exclusive or side line. KINLOCH PAINT CO., St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—Salesman's side line; small sample; liberal commission; standard article. GISH NOVELTY CO., Station L, South Bend, Ind.

WANTED—Salesmen, side line or exclusive; easy seller to druggists; $2.10 each sale. THE A. W. SEVERS CO., McLeansboro, Ill.

WANTED—Cigar salesmen; experience unnecessary; good pay. EMANUEL CO., Station J, New York.

FOR EXCHANGE.

Advertisements under this head 12½c a line. Nothing taken for less than 30c

FOR EXCHANGE—For cottage, one year's rent of 108-acre farm with fine apple orchard; will pay difference in cash or give a two or three-years' lease if desired. J. E. DAWKINS, 453 West Jefferson.

WANTED—REAL ESTATE.

Advertisements under this head 12½c a line. Nothing taken for less than 30c

WANTED—Cash for your real estate or business anywhere. I can sell it. I mean it. Send description and lowest cash price. W. E. MINTON, Kansas City, Mo.

MEDICAL.

LADIES—$500 reward if our remedy fails to relieve delayed monthly periods, no matter how long suppressed; safe relief $3. Women's Private Institute, Dept. H, 185 Dearborn st., Chicago.

AUCTION SNAPS.

Perfection Coal Oil Heating Stoves, just the thing for small rooms, cost $5.50; now..... **$2.00**

Child's Crib, with mattress **$1.50**

Oak Bedroom Set, with 18x40 inch bevel mirror, cost $25; only **$10.00**

Combination Mattresses, both sides alike **$1.50**

Old-time Walnut Set, cost $25; only **$7.50**

Extra large Oak Set, with immense French bevel mirror with oval corners, nice carvings, cost $65 ..... **$22.50**

We accept 2, 4 and 6 months' notes.

If you have anything to exchange see us.

Box Couch, green velour **$5.50**

Couch, green velour, makes perfect bed **$8.50**

Odd Parlor Chairs **50c**

MONEY TO LOAN.

Advertisements under this head 12½c a line. Nothing taken for less than 30c

MONEY TO LOAN.
WE LOAN ON
FURNITURE,
PIANOS,
HORSES,
WAGONS, ETC.;
ALSO SALARIES ON PLAIN NOTE.
WE OFFER LONGEST TIME,
LOWEST RATES,
EASIEST PAYMENTS.
AMERICAN LOAN CO.,
421 W. JEFFERSON ST.
HOME PHONE 5249.

NATIONAL LOAN AND TRUST CO., The ONLY company in Louisville loaning EXCLUSIVELY TO WHITE PEOPLE on FURNITURE or ANY SECURITY. We will pay any debt you owe a loan company and advance you more money. BUSINESS STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL. SEPARATE AND PRIVATE OFFICES. NATIONAL LOAN AND TRUST CO., 327 W. Market st., bet. Third and Fourth, Second floor, oppo. Bacon's. Home 1155.

FIDELITY LOAN CO.,
LOANS ON FURNITURE,
PIANOS, HORSES AND WAGONS, ETC.
ALSO ON PLAIN NOTE,
ON SALARY. PAYMENTS
TO SUIT INCOME.
FIDELITY LOAN CO.,
502 FOURTH, 2D FLOOR.

IF YOU WANT
A private loan on your
FURNITURE, FIXTURES,
PIANO OR YOUR SALARY,
See the
KY. LOAN AND BROKERAGE CO.,
Room 1, 423 Fourth. Home 'phone 2495.

MONEY ON YOUR PLAIN NOTE.
We guarantee to do anything for you that any other company can or will do.
FALLS CITY LOAN CO.,
407 4th, 2d floor, bet. Jefferson and Green.

PATRONIZE HOME CAPITAL.
We do all that others CLAIM to do.
LOUISVILLE LOAN CO.,
Room 1 Courier-Journal bldg., 515 Fourth.

MONEY supplied salaried people and others without security. Easy payments. Largest business in forty-eight principal cities. TOLMAN, 320 Equitable building.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Advertisements under this head 1c a word. Nothing taken for less than 10c

WANTED—Lady demonstrators and good canvassers everywhere for the famous Medici Secret Massage Cream; satisfactory remuneration; previously inexperienced ladies are now making $3.50 to $5 a day with us; if you have previous experience, state particulars; permanent position; for trial box and full particulars address MEDICI SECRET CREAM, South Bend, Ind.

WANTED—ADVANCE BOOKKEEPING taught in four weeks, $35; personal instruction by expert accountant; keep books first day; practical work throughout; the way business books are kept; the way you have it to learn in the end; don't lose good opportunities by deferring. W. H. TRUMAN, Expert Accountant, 551 Fourth.

WANTED—1,000 NICE GIRLS—Citizens invited to get fine cooks, nurses, maids, factory girls, housekeepers, etc. All good of womankind come and get good places free of expense at LOUISVILLE EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, 226 Third st. The ground floor. No stairs to climb. Employers call and select. Girls, come ready for work.

WANTED—$20 salary and expenses paid weekly to energetic ladies as district managers for large manufacturer; headquarters at home; experience unnecessary. Send addressed envelope. MANAGER'S DEPT., 52 Dearborn, Chicago.

WANTED—Middle-aged woman as working housekeeper in apartment in the Weissinger building for family of two and assist in care of six-months' old infant. No laundry or outside work. Good wages and comfortable home for reliable party. J. RICHARD WATTS.

WANTED—Ladies everywhere, copying letters at home, spare time and return to us; no mailing or canvassing; materials free. Inclose self-addressed envelope for particulars. GUARANTEE CO., No. S 89 Ninth st., Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED—Ladies; $25 thousand copying short letters at home; material sent free everywhere; send stamped addressed envelope for copy of letter and full particulars. EASTERN CO., 817 Heed bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED—Home work; $9 to $15; no canvassing; $5 to $6 weekly working evenings; experience unnecessary; inclose stamp for instructions, samples, etc. Address B. WILSON & CO., 603 Walnut st., Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED—Ladies; $7 to $10 weekly earned doing plain sewing at home; material sent free everywhere prepaid. Stamped addressed envelope brings particulars. UNION CO., 1215 Filbert st., Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED—Female Help—I furnish all kinds of reliable help on short notice; female help furnished free; females obtain places free. See SQUIRE MOBLEY, 305 W. Market st. Home 'phone 5160.

WANTED—Girls to make pants; experienced and inexperienced; steady employment and good wages assured. Apply at once to NELSON-BETHEL CLOTHING CO., 321 Eighth st.

WANTED—Experienced millinery saleslady for a new Fourth-ave. establishment. Answer by letter only, giving experience and references. Address GEO. E. CROSS, 417 Fourth.

WANTED—Ladies; $30 thousand copying letters; no mailing to friends or furnishing addresses; stamped envelope particulars. U. S. ADVERTISING CO., Dept. 346, Chicago.

WANTED—Active Catholic lady to represent manufacturer; $36 paid for 12 days' trial; promotion if satisfactory. JOHN ENGWALL, 213 Lakeside bldg., Chicago.

WANTED—Ladies having fancy work to sell; embroideries, Battenberg, drawnwork; also to do order work. Stamped envelope. LADIES' EXCHANGE, 34 Monroe st., Chicago.

WANTED—An experienced saleslady for suit and cloak department to leave the city; with references. Apply to 1218 Second st. Monday bet. 12 and 2 o'clock.

WANTED—Copyists writing at home, $25 per 100 letters sent us; stamped addressed envelope. CONTINENTAL SUPPLY HOUSE, Desk 104, St. Louis.

WANTED—Ladies earn $20 per hundred writing short letters. Send stamped envelope for particulars. IDEAL MFG. CO., Cassopolis, Mich.

WANTED—Colored cook for family of two, to cook and do laundry work; good wages to right party. Apply 1206 Third st.

WANTED—Ladies' home work, stamping tools free, $1.50 day; reliable. Room 43 Courier-Journal Office bldg.

WANTED—Ladies, send your name and we will send you useful present free. SPOT CASH MERC. CO., Shawnee, Okla.

WANTED—Two girls to do housework and make custom pants. Apply MRS. A. KUPRION, 510 Fifth ave.

WANTED—Experienced trimmers; no other need apply. S. DREYFUS, 706 W. Market st.

SPECIAL—8,000 Bent-back wood-seat Chairs **45c**

CELEBRATED
CHARTER OAK
Stoves, Cooks and Ranges
At Less Than ½ Price.

We have on hand about 600 used Stoves and Ranges, at about 25c on the $1.

Nice Nickeled Charter Oak Heaters $2.50
Russia Iron Heaters, cost $7 ..... $1.50
Favorite Airtight, large size, cost $28 ..... $4.50
Cook Stove, 4 holes $2.50
Economist (Bridgeford) Range, with warming closet, cost $40 ..... $12.00

We have about 25 good Ranges at about 25c on the $1.

If you have any Stoves, Furniture, etc., to exchange, see us.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Advertisements under this head 1c a word. Nothing taken for less than 10c

WANTED—Saleslady; German preferred. VIENNA RESTAURANT, 247 Fourth.

WANTED—Millinermakers and experienced saleslady, at 330 W. Market st.

WANTED—Literary woman to write for magazine. Address T 13, this office.

WANTED—Typewriter for circular work; $4 per week. 415 Columbia Bldg.

WANTED—Stenographer. Apply Room 33 Am. National Bank bldg.

WANTED—Girl machine hand on custom pants. 509 E. Walnut.

MISSISSIPPI FARM LANDS.

Advertisements under this head 12½c a line. Nothing taken for less than 30c

FOR SALE — Large Yazoo Delta tract; nonresident company could farm it very profitably; exceptionally fertile; competing shipping facilities. Owner, 510 Pine st., Room 402, St. Louis, Mo.

SOME GOOD STORIES.

The Town Stood the Loss.

[Chicago Tribune.]

While the engine was taking water the passenger with the imposing watch chain and eyeglass strolled out on the platform and looked with interest about him.

"By Jove!" he said to the solitary native who was sitting on a flour barrel, "this village looks just exactly as it did twenty years ago, when I moved away from here. I don't believe it has changed a particle in all that time."

"I reckon not, Mister," said the solitary native, biting off a chew of tobacco. "Your goin' away don't seem to have made much difference in the old town."

Why He Quit the Club.

[New York Tribune.]

Bishop Ellison Capers, of South Carolina, addressing a recent gathering of Confederate veterans, spoke of the excuses husbands give for not getting home to dinner, pretending to be detained at their offices by business, when really spending the evening at the club. "Those men," he said, "are fewer than the comic writers of the press would have us believe, but, nevertheless, here and there they do exist. I wish they could all be caught as nicely as one of them, a resident of Columbia, was caught the other day. He said to his wife, as he was leaving home in the morning: 'Oh, by the way, my dear, if I find I cannot get away from the works in time for dinner to-night, I'll send you a note by a messenger.' The wife, in a tart tone, replied: 'You needn't bother. I have already found the note in your coat pocket.'"

Applied the Lesson.

[Philadelphia Public Ledger.]

A Philadelphia schoolmistress was giving her pupils instruction in the elements of physiology, and among other things told them that whenever they moved an arm or a leg it was in response to a message from the brain. "The brain always sends a message to your arm or your leg whenever you wish to move that particular member," she explained.

At last a mischievous boy aroused her anger by his apparent inattention to the lesson.

"Hold out your hand!" she exclaimed.

The boy did not move.

"Why don't you hold out your hand?" said the teacher.

"I'm waiting for the message from my brain," the lad replied.

Why He Got No Letters.

[Chicago News.]

The old colored man at his gate with a crutch under his arm had sent a boy of his color about ten years old to the post-office for mail and the lad had returned empty-handed.

"I don't see how dat kin be," mused the old man. "You inquired for Moses Whitbeck, did you'?"

"Yep."

"And did de postmaster dun look or only shake his head?"

"He dun looked."

"And he said dar was no letters or papers?"

"Dat's what he said, Uncle."

"Wall, I can't make it out. Did yo' call me Mose or Moses?"

"Moses. I reckon, but it might have been Mose."

"Hu, but dat 'splains it clear as mud!" exclaimed the old man. "When I hain't sendin' to de post-office fur mail I'm Mose or Moses, but when I'm 'spectin' letters, I'm Mr. Worthington Johnson, Esquar, and you dun orter know it. Yo' didn't gib my right name, an' ob co'se yo' didn't git any letters. Now, den, young man, yo' git right down dar an' sagatiate de mistake, and yo' take keer to furnish dat pos'master wid sich an egotistical circulashun dat he'll know who I am and send me up dem leben or fo'teen letters waitin' fur me. Shoo! When anybody expects dat a boy ten years old has got a delineashun in his head he's suah to git combusticated!"

It Was Bad News—Nearly.

[Kansas City Star.]

A tippet was coiled about his neck four times and the ends hung down on the back of his rusty ulster. Each of his feet was swathed with a meal sack tied with a piece of clothes line. His hands were encased in heavy mittens and a cap was pulled down over his ears. Icicles hung from his whiskers and the frapped air of the barnyard clung around as he walked into a suburban grocery store this morning. He went deliberately to the stove in the center of the store, pulled off his mittens and cap and unwound the tippet.

"Mawning," he drawled.

"Good morning," answered the grocer.

"My wife died las' night—" and then the farmer stopped for a second, spat upon the stove and added, "putty nigh."

The grip first attacks weakly women and children, but weakly women and children gain appetite, health and color from Wintersmith's Tonic.

Hotels, Boarding-Houses, Families—TAKE NOTICE!

8,000 pairs of Fancy Stripe White Blankets.... **50c**

Consigned with instructions to sell at once.

We accept 2, 4, 6 months' notes.

Slightly damaged by water from the Pillow Company's fire. 2,500 fine $2.00 Comforts..... **65c**

SPECIAL.

14,000 Yards Cotton Warp Carpet Matting **7½c**

Cost 25c and upward. GREAT VALUES.

Worthy of Your Attention—Biggest Kind of Saving.

Golden Oak, extra large, handsomely carved, latest design, serpentine, swell front Bedroom Set, with French medallion plate bevel edge mirror. Regular installment houses sell it for $50; cash houses $35; our price.......... **$15.00**

We accept 2, 4, 6 months' notes.

If you have any furniture, stoves, etc., you wish to exchange, see us.

Swell front, French bevel veneer tops, swell-front Walnut Bedroom Set, very latest design, extra large medallion plate French bevel edge mirrors on both dresser and washstand, elaborate carvings, cost $125, our price.......... $45.00

Manufacturers' Furniture & Com. Co.,

316 W. MAIN ST.—s. s., bet. 3d and 4th—RED FRONT.

DINING-ROOM FURNITURE AT CUT RATES.

Solid Oak, swell front Sideboard, French bevel edge mirror, nice quarter sawed oak extra wide rim fluted leg table, six carved back chairs, only $23.50; the value of this set is $40.00.

Solid Oak Set, with magnificent veneered column table, 6 wide back leather chairs, fine sideboard, magnificent buffet, cost $225; our price....$90.00

The above will be sold separately at proportionate prices.

We accept 2-4-6 months' notes.

World-Mover Vans.

Formerly S. T. Moore Co.'s whom we bought out.

PACKING. SHIPPING.
Storage 50c.

GREAT
Bargains!

Solid Oak French Bev[el] Mirror, Dresser and Was[h]stand combined

$5.50

Oak Finish DINING TABLE .... **$1.7[5]**

Just Receive[d]

Another large consignment of FIN[E] COTTON WARP MATTING, CA[R]PET PATTERNS .... **17½[c]**

Double Door, Glass Door Cupboards .... **$3.4[0]**

RIVER AND WEATHER.

LONGITUDE AND LATITUDE OF LOUISVILLE.

Latitude, 38° 15'. Longitude, 85° 45' West From Greenwich.

Report of maximum temperature and precipitation for the twenty-four hours ended February 11 at 7 p. m.:

Stations.	Temp.	Pre.	Stations.	Temp.	Pre.
New York	26	.00	Cairo	43	.00
Pittsburg	26	.00	St. Louis	34	.01
Washington	34	.00	Cincinnati	34	.00
Charlotte	42	.00	Indianapolis	30	T
Atlanta	40	.08	Chicago	18	T
Jacksonville	62	.40	Davenport	16	.02
Montgomery	44	.82	Marquette	32	.00
New Orleans	52	2.52	St. Paul	40	.06
Galveston	50	1.18	Bismarck	—20	.01
Cor's Christi	56	.28	North Platte	—8	.12
San Antonio	56	.18	Omaha	2	.38
Shreveport	48	.14	Kansas City	16	.10
Palestine	50	.01	Dodge City	0	.08
Vicksburg	52	.66	Oklahoma	34	T
Little Rock	40	T	Amarillo	32	.04
Fort Smith	38	.01	Abilene	60	.00
Memphis	44	.00	El Paso	58	.00
Nashville	42	T	Modena	28	.18
Chattanooga	48	.00	Yell'e Park	—10	.00

T—Trace rainfall.

SEMI-DAILY OBSERVATIONS.

[Official.] Louisville, Feb. 11, 1905.

	7 a. m.	7 p. m.
Barometer	30.46	30.10
Temperature	20	38
Dewpoint	12	25
Humidity	67	57
Wind direction	NE	E
Wind velocity	7	11
Weather	Cloudy	Cloudy

TEMPERATURE AND PRECIPITATION.

Constants and Normals.

[Official.] Louisville, Feb. 11, 1905.

Maximum temperature	40
Minimum temperature	18
Mean temperature	29
Normal temperature	40
Departure for day	—11
Departure for month	—163
Departure since March 1	—470
Prevailing winds	East
Mean barometer	30.28
Mean relative humidity	62
Character of day	Cloudy
Total precipitation	.00
Normal precipitation	.16
Departure for day	—.16
Departure for month	—.30
Departure since March 1	—16.22

NO ARRIVALS OR DEPARTURES.
NO BOATS LEAVING THIS DAY.
RIVER, BUSINESS AND WEATHER.

The river was rising last evening with 3 feet 5 inches in the canal, 1 foot 3 inches on the falls and 7 feet 10 inches at the foot of the locks. No business; weather cloudy and cool, but moderating, threatening rain or snow.

DRIFTWOOD.

The outlook is encouraging for a break-up....The upper Cumberland was on a tear Friday. Boats have resumed their runs at Burnside....The cold wave checked the rise in the Ohio....They are preparing at Pittsburg to "let go."....Ice and logs are coming down the Cumberland at a rapid rate....If the ice in the harbor can get down over the falls, there will be little damage done here when the break up comes. The dam on the falls holds the ice and keeps it from escaping, and there is where the trouble is caused....Boats at Madison are preparing to move....The riverman's heart is happy and full of hope for an early resumption of navigation.... The city wharf looked desolate and deserted yesterday....The ferryboat Hite made her trips yesterday....Dynamite has been used to a good purpose in blowing up the big piles of ice in the harbor. The four steamboats keep it moving by producing currents with their wheels after it is broken up into small pieces. Dynamite was used in blowing up the ice near the waterworks yesterday....Capt. G. W. Thies has gone to New Orleans.....It will be an exciting time along shore when the ice in the river lets go. There may be considerable loss....There was a scarcity of coal carts on the river front yesterday owing to the slippery condition of the wharf, and the animals couldn't pull without slipping down....The River and Harbor Bill, as completed, carries, besides items heretofore mentioned, a provision for the survey of the Green river, Kentucky, from a point a short distance above lock and dam No. 2, to Munfordville. This is the initial step in a project to furnish slack water navigation in this river for the benefit of the mines and industries in Hart and Edmondson counties....There are several big gorges in the lower Ohio between Hawesville and Paducah....It is the general opinion of river men that the end is nigh and the ice will soon be gone. ....All the boats laid up here will raise steam as soon as a general movement of the ice begins....Considerable ice passed down over the falls yesterday both through the Indiana and Kentucky chutes. All the men can do who have floating property in charge is to watch and wait. ....The Licking run didn't pan out as expected....Former Supreme Court Justice William W. Goodrich has sailed on the Lucania as a delegate from the United States Government to a diplomatic conference at Brussels of admiralty experts from all the maritime nations of the world. The conference is to be held on February 21, and is without doubt one of the most important to the maritime world ever held, for the delegates have plenary powers to formulate a treaty between the maritime nations on the subject of collisions and salvage. There is a possibility that the United States may not agree to the treaty, as proposed, relating to collisions, as the codifications destroy the doctrine of contributory negligence....The W. C. Hite made her usual trips yesterday.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

Pittsburg, Feb. 11.—[Special.]—The first five pools and the harbor are clear of ice. The Allegheny is also clear to Springdale, above which point the river is frozen almost solid to its headwaters. The interest for shippers to-night centers at Wellsville, O., where a big gorge nearly half a mile long has formed. All attempts to move it have failed. The river is backing up behind the gorge and the force of the water is expected to dislodge it within the next twenty-four hours. The damage to craft in the Pittsburg district was not so great as had been expected. The greatest loss was sustained by the sinking of the W. K. Hulings in the seventh pool and the Oakland, opposite Rochester. Both boats had their hulls stove in by the heavy flow of ice, but neither is a total loss. Two tows in the third pool broke loose, but, with the exception of two barges, all the pieces were recovered without loss. Gauges: Harbor, 7 feet; Davis Island dam, 8.3 feet, falling.

Wheeling, Feb. 11.—River 10 feet, rising slowly, four feet of backwater. Weather cloudy and cold.

Cincinnati, Feb. 11.—[Special.]—At 6 p. m. to-day the Ohio river at Cincinnati was 12.2 feet and rising. The ice was still holding in Cincinnati at dark to-night with no sign of any immediate getting away. The towboat Delta, which was sunk at the foot of Broadway, was raised to-day by the Relief, assisted by a pumpboat. Clear and colder.

Madison, Ind., Feb. 11.—[Special.]—River situation materially unchanged, the rise being slight, as breaks have started above. Experienced rivermen anticipate great destruction of property within a few days.

Paducah, Ky., Feb. 11.—[Special.]—Gauge to-day reads 12.9 feet, a rise of 3.4 feet. Weather clear and warmer. Heavy ice is passing, mostly from shore and bars floated by the rise. The gorges above are giving way, however. The Mary N., which sank at the dock here, will be raised tomorrow. A coal famine in the harbor is threatened, several tie boats being unable to leave because there is none on hand. A twenty-five-foot stage is predicted on the present rise. The Tennessee and Cumberland rivers are to-day open again. John Helmes has resigned as second clerk on the Kentucky and returns to the Joe Fowler. The P. J. Richardson arrived from Nashville, being the first boat out in several weeks. The H. W. Buttorff will arrive to-morrow from Nashville. The Red River left at noon for Nashville. Navigation in the Ohio will be opened by Wednesday unless there is more cold weather.

Evansville, Feb. 11.—River 8.2 feet, rising. Clear and warmer.

Cairo, Feb. 11.—River 18.3 feet, a rise of 3.1 feet. Cloudy and cold.

St. Louis, Feb. 11.—River frozen. Weather clear and cold.

Memphis, Feb. 11.—[Special.]—River 2.5 feet, a fall of one-tenth of a foot in twenty-four hours. No boats moving.

SHIRO
PALMIST



Is Permanently Located at
519 Third St.

Your hand is like an open book to him. He will tell you things from your hand no living being has ever told you before. If not satisfied he will refund your money. Office hours 9 a. m. to 8 p. m. Open Sunday.

AUCTION SALES.

By S. S. MEDDIS CO.
EXECUTRIX SALE!
Ten Acres Rich Suburban Garden Land,

Almost adjoining city limits; northwardly side of Seventh-st. turnpike, midway between Louisville Southern and I. C. R. R. Co.; a great manufacturing property; available for subdividing into building lots; the nicest garden land around Louisville.

AT ABSOLUTE AUCTION
On Tuesday, Feb. 14, 1905, at 3 O'clock.

By order of Martha Schaefer, executrix of Valentine Schaefer, deceased, we will sell on the above date this magnificent tract of land, on which are a cottage house and necessary outbuildings. The proximity of this property to the city is a guarantee that it will grow in value rapidly. The city is fast building out Seventh st., and the day is not far distant when this property will be required for town lots. The sale is made to settle the estate. A bargain will no doubt be had in this land. It will be a splendid investment.

Terms—One-fourth cash, balance in 1, 2 and 3 years, 6 per cent. interest and lien. Buyer to pay taxes for 1905. S. S. MEDDIS CO., Auctioneers.

FUTURE AUCTION SALES.

At Auction

New and Second-hand Furniture, Carpets, Etc., at Our Salesrooms, 429 West Market Street, Tuesday, February 14, at 10 A. M.

The above consists of parlor, bedroom furniture, carpets, rugs, lace curtains, wardrobes, sideboards, extension tables, feather couches, cabinets, folding beds, Davenports, iron and brass beds, cook stoves, gas ranges, steel ranges, heating stoves, china, pictures, bedding, etc.

THE MOORE AUCTION CO.,
249 W. Market St.,

Expert Furniture Movers and Packers. See us if you want to sell. Both phones.

AUCTION SALES
By Stucky, Quest & Co.,
513 W. MAIN ST.

TUESDAY, FEB. 14, at 9:30 a. m., DRY GOODS, Notions and Variety Goods. Also a bankrupt stock of Millinery Goods and a nice Showcase.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 15, BOOTS AND SHOES, Regular Goods, Jobs and Retail Stock.

THURSDAY, FEB. 16, CLOTHING, Hats, Caps and Furnishings.

TERMS CASH.
STUCKY, QUEST & CO.

AT AUCTION

314 W. Main Street and 228 Third Avenue. Regular Sales Every Wednesday and Saturday Morning at 10 O'clock.

We will offer for sale bedroom suits in oak and walnut, sideboards in oak and walnut, wardrobes, stoves, rockers, iron beds, carpets, rugs, linoleum, oilcloth, lace curtains and a lot miscellaneous goods. Also a large consignment of stationery, books, drawing material, ink, mucilage, games, window shades and fixtures. To be sold without limit or reserve.

Storage Taken At Low Rates.
Terms cash.
CHAS JOSEPH, Auctioneer.

DEGENERATE.

[Harper's Weekly.]

One day in the cloakroom of the Senate apropos of a discussion whether, from an intellectual standpoint, statesmen of the present fall below the standard set by those of the past, one of the members told the following story:

"There lived in Lee county, Kentucky, a local sage named Jesse Cole. Jesse entertained the notion that the present-day type of lawyer was not to be compared with the jurists of the old days.

"One day as he was entering the courthouse at Beattyville he noticed a group of lawyers who were discussing the points of a case that was to come up that day. Cole, disgusted by their conversation, stepped up to them and said:

"'Gentlemen, thirty or forty years ago the lawyers in this State were men—great, big, immense men, wearing fur hats as big as bushel baskets. But now, gentlemen, I honestly believe that a fellow could without the least difficulty draw a tomato can over the head of any one of you.'"

Branch Offices.

Classified advertisements, such as Wants, Rents, Sales, Lost, etc., or subscriptions for the COURIER-JOURNAL and TIMES, may be left at any of the Branch Agencies named below. Rates same as at main office.

NO. 1—F. V. SIMMS, 549 Preston.
NO. 2—THEO. RECTANUS, S. E. cor. Market and Preston.
NO. 3—VOELCKER & CO., Clay and Market.
NO. 4—F. W. HOFMANN, N. W. cor. Shelby and Washington.
NO. 5—JOHN J. SEIBERZ, Story and Webster.
NO. 6—H. G. YOUNG, 1102 Frankfort.
NO. 7—CRESCENT DRUG CO., 2500 Frankfort.
NO. 8—W. B. YOUNG, Broadway and Baxter.
NO. 9—RILEY'S NEWS DEPOT, 1903 Baxter.
NO. 10—JOHN C. WEINEDEL, Baxter and Finzer.
NO. 11—J. D. JANSING, Breckinridge and Barret.
NO. 12—JULIUS H. SPELGER, Walnut and Campbell.
NO. 13—H. G. SAAM, Shelby and Broadway.
NO. 14—F. SCHNEIDER, S. W. cor. Broadway and Preston.
NO. 15—C. L. WOODBURY, Cor. First and Breckinridge.
NO. 16—H. MOORMAN, Book Store, Preston and Caldwell.
NO. 17—HENRY A. BENDER, N. E. cor. St. Catherine and Logan.
NO. 18—GOSS-AVENUE PHARMACY, Cor. Goss and Texas.
NO. 19—RADEMAKER'S PHARMACY, 3000 Shelby.
NO. 20—J. A. SNYDER, Brook and Ormsby.
NO. 21—J. E. KILGUS, Third and Ormsby.
NO. 22—LESLIE P. BAKER & CO., Cor. Third and L.
NO. 23—ROBERT D. PEYTON, Fourth and Hill.
NO. 24—BLACK'S STAR DRUG STORE, Seventh and St. Catherine.
NO. 25—NUCKOLS BROS., Fifth and York.
NO. 26—W. B. HOPKINS, Thirteenth and Chestnut.
NO. 27—SHAFER'S PHARMACY, Twelfth and Broadway.
NO. 28—E. N. MENAR, Twelfth and Zane.
NO. 29—W. P. OVERSTREET, Cor. Fifteenth and Prentice.
NO. 30—C. F. MELTON, Eighteenth and Harney.
NO. 31—HENRY F. COHN, Eighteenth and Chestnut.
NO. 32—CHAS. H. BODE, Cor. Magazine and Twenty-second.
NO. 33—PARKLAND PHARMACY, Dixon Hall, 28th and Dumesnil.
NO. 34—W. D. MORRIS, Chestnut and Twenty-eighth.
NO. 35—H. ELLMER, Grocer, 2600 W. Market.
NO. 36—L. BIEHL, Grocer, 2300 High.
NO. 37—ALBERT STRUBY, Cor. Portland and Twenty-sixth.
NO. 38—PFEIFFER DRUG CO., Cor. Twenty-second and Griffiths.
NO. 39—J. M. COLL, Seventeenth and Bank.
NO. 40—J. E. KREKEL, Twentieth and Market.
NO. 41—KRIEGER BROS., Eleventh and Market.
NO. 42—EVANS DRUG CO., Tenth and Jefferson.
NO. 48—OAKLAND PHARMACY, 1818 Seventh st.
NO. 49—F. E. MONTGOMERY, N. e. cor. Seventh and Broadway.
NO. 53—FRANK J. VOLKMAR, Eighteenth and Jefferson sts.

NEW ALBANY, IND.
NO. 43—FRANK E. MILLER, 602 Vincennes, cor. Oak.
NO. 44—CRECELIUS' ANTI-TRUST CUT-RATE DRUG & PAINT STORES, 131-133 E. Main, near Pearl.
NO. 45—CALLAHAN'S DRUG STORE, E. Eighth and Oak.
NO. 47—A. K. HOOVER, 512 W. Main st.

JEFFERSONVILLE, IND.
NO. 46—C. A. SCHIMPFF & SON, Stationery, 435 Spring.

Fancy Saddle and Harness Horses For Sale.

Teams a specialty. I can save you money. DICK WHITEHEAD, Auctioneer and Commission Salesman, Potter Operahouse Block, Bowling Green, Ky.

RAILROAD TIME TABLES.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL — Union Depot, Seventh and river:

	Leave.	Arrive.
Memphis and New Orleans	9:40pm	7:50am
Memphis and New Orleans	12:01pm	5:35pm
Paducah and Fulton	7:25am	4:55pm
Central City Accom.	4:40pm	9:45am
Elizabethtown and Hodgenville	7:25am	4:55pm
Elizabethtown and Hodgenville	4:40pm	9:45am
Owensboro	12:01pm	4:55pm
Hopkinsville	12:01pm	5:35pm
California points, through car Tuesdays	9:40pm	5:35pm

All trains run daily, except no Sunday service to Elizabethtown, Hodgenville or Owensboro.

Is your child weak and frail? Wintersmith's Tonic aids appetite and restores health and color.

RAILROAD TIME TABLES.

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE R. R.—Sta[tions], Tenth and Broadway and First an[d] Water streets.

* Daily. † Daily, except Sunday. s Sunday only. a Stops at Fourth street to let off passengers from or take on passengers for Cincinnati.

From Tenth and Broadway Station.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati and East	* 8:15am	a* 2:30am
Cincinnati and East	a* 8:30am	a* 9:20pm
Cincinnati and East	a* 1:00pm	a* 2:45pm
Cincinnati and East	a* 4:20pm	a*11:40am
Birmingham and New Orleans	* 9:30pm	* 8:20am
Memphis and Hot Springs	* 9:30pm	* 8:20am
Atlanta, New Orleans and Memphis	* 2:45am	* 2:10am
Nashville and Atlanta	* 3:00pm	*12:50pm
Nashville and Chattanooga	* 8:00am	* 7:00pm
Bowling Green Accom.	† 5:05pm	†10:20am
Middlesboro Mail	* 8:15am	* 5:00pm
Knoxville Express	* 8:30pm	* 7:15am
Bardstown and Springfield	† 4:10pm	† 7:55am
Bardstown and Springfield	† 7:30am	† 5:45pm
Bardstown and Springfield	s 6:00pm	s 9:35am
Lebanon and Greensburg	s 6:30pm	s10:20am
Lebanon and Greensburg	* 8:15am	* 5:05pm
Lebanon and Greensburg	† 5:05pm	†10:20am

From First and Water-street Station.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati and East	† 7:20am	† 7:35pm
Frankfort and Lexington	† 7:20am	†12:05pm
Frankfort and Lexington	† 2:00pm	† 5:25pm
Frankfort and Lexington	s 5:10pm	s10:00am
Frankfort Accom.	† 4:00pm	† 8:00am
Bloomfield Accom.	* 5:00pm	* 8:20am
Bloomfield Accom.	s 5:00pm	s 9:00am
Bloomfield Accom.	† 7:30am	† 6:00pm
Lagrange Accom.	† 5:40pm	† 7:35pm

Through Pullman sleeping car on the 1:00 p. m. train to New York and on the 9:30 p. m. train to New Orleans and Hot Springs and on the 2:45 a. m. train to Memphis and New Orleans.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY — Union Depot, Seventh and river:

WEST AND SOUTHWEST.

"Southern's St. Louis Special," 9 a. m., daily, Princeton, Mt. Vernon, Centralia and St. Louis. Returning arrives 7:15 p. m.

Evansville Express, 7:45 a. m., daily, Evansville, Princeton, Huntingburg, Rockport and Cannelton. Returning ar. 5:40 p. m.

"St. Louis Flyer," 10:15 p. m., daily, Princeton, Mt. Vernon, Centralia and St. Louis. Solid train to St. Louis. Returning ar. 7:10 a. m.

Evansville Limited, 5 p. m., daily, Huntingburg, Rockport, Troy, Tell City, Cannelton, Evansville. Returning ar. 12:20 p. m.

SOUTH AND SOUTHEAST.

"Florida Limited," 7:40 a. m., daily, Lexington, Knoxville, Asheville, Charleston, Chattanooga, Atlanta and Florida. Returning ar. 8:10 p. m.

"Florida Special," 7:25 p. m., daily, Lexington, Knoxville, Asheville, Chattanooga, Atlanta and Florida. Returning ar. 8:50 a. m.

Accommodation, 3:50 p. m., daily, Shelbyville, Lawrenceburg, Harrodsburg, Burgin, Lexington, Versailles and Georgetown. Returning ar. 6:15 p. m.

Courier-Journal "Owl" train (No. 5), leave Louisville (Fourth st.) 3:30 a. m., daily; ar. Jeffersontown *3:49 a. m.; ar. Fisherville *4:00 a. m.; ar. Shelbyville 4:25 a. m.; ar. Lawrenceburg 5:05 a. m.; ar. Tyrone *5:09 a. m.; ar. Versailles 5:22 a. m.; ar. Lexington 5:45 a. m.

*Stops on flag signal.

Lexington, Georgetown and Burgin Express, daily, arrives 10:40 a. m.

B. AND O. S. W.—Union Depot, Seventh and river. Cincinnati and the East, St. Louis and the West. Effective December 3:

TO ST. LOUIS, SPRINGFIELD AND WEST.

St. Louis Express, No. 16, 8:10 a. m., daily, Seymour, Mitchell, Washington, Vincennes, Springfield, St. Louis and West.

"The Night Flyer," No. 44, 9:15 p. m., daily, Seymour, Mitchell, Washington, Vincennes, Springfield, St. Louis and West.

"The Fast Mail," No. 14, 2:30 a. m., daily, Seymour, Mitchell, Washington, Vincennes, St. Louis and West.

TO CINCINNATI AND EAST.

No. 16, 8:10 a. m., daily, Cincinnati, Columbus, Detroit, Cleveland, Wheeling, Pittsburg, Buffalo, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Boston.

No. 18, 2:10 p. m., daily, Cincinnati, Columbus, Pittsburg, Detroit, Cleveland, Buffalo, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Boston.

No. 18, 2:10 p. m., daily, Cincinnati, Columbus, Pittsburg, Detroit, Cleveland, Buffalo, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Boston.

No. 20, 5:45 p. m., daily, Cincinnati, Columbus, Toledo, Detroit, Cleveland and Buffalo.

No. 14, 2:30 a. m., daily, Cincinnati, Columbus, Toledo, Detroit, Cleveland, Buffalo, Pittsburg, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Boston.

TRAINS ARRIVE.

From East, 7:10 a. m., 11:50 a. m., 5:55 p. m., 9:30 p. m. From West, 7:10 a. m., 11:50 a. m., 5:55 p. m., 9:30 p. m.

City ticket office, s. e. cor. Fourth and Main.

PENNSYLVANIA LINES — Station, Tenth and Broadway. Trains leave Fourteenth and Main streets 14 minutes later.

*Daily, except Sunday. All other trains daily. †Leave and arrive Fourteenth street only.

From Louisville to	Leave.	Arrive.
Indianapolis, local	† 6:25am	*11:59am
Indianapolis and Chicago	8:20am	7:10pm
Indianapolis, local	* 1:45pm	†10:25pm
Indianapolis, Pittsburg, Michigan and East	3:30pm	10:05am
Indianapolis and Chicago	8:15pm	7:00am

EAST VIA L. & N. AND PENNSYLVANIA.

(From Tenth and Broadway Station only.)

	Leave.	Arrive.
From Louisville to Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore and Washington	1:00pm	11:40am
Pittsburg, Philadelphia, Washington and New York	4:20pm	2:45pm
Philadelphia, Pittsburg, New York and Washington	8:30am	9:20pm
Pittsburg, Washington, Philadelphia and New York	8:15am	7:35pm

BIG FOUR ROUTE (Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway)—Union Depot, Seventh and river:

FROM LOUISVILLE.

Daily, except Sunday, 8 a. m., for Indianapolis, Terre Haute, Mattoon, Chicago, Greensburg, Anderson, Alexandria, Wabash, Elkhart, Niles and Benton Harbor. Returning arrives at 6:30 p. m.

Daily, 8 p. m., for Greensburg, Indianapolis, Peoria, Lafayette and Chicago. Pullman drawing-room sleeper to Chicago. Returning ar. 7:20 a. m.

FROM CINCINNATI.

No. 46, daily, 8:30 a. m., for Cleveland, Buffalo, New York and Boston.

No. 26, "Twentieth Century Limited," daily, 2 p. m., for Cleveland, Buffalo and New York.

No. 18, daily, 6:30 p. m., for Cleveland, Buffalo, New York and Boston.

No. 28, daily, 9:10 p. m., for Cleveland, Buffalo, New York and Boston.

No. 6, daily, 8:30 a. m.; No. 10, daily, 1 p. m., and No. 2, daily, 9:30 p. m., for Dayton, Toledo and Detroit.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY — Union Depot, Seventh and river. City Ticket Office, 257 Fourth ave.:

F. F. V. LIMITED, daily, 8:30 a. m., for Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, Richmond, Old Point Comfort and Norfolk. Returning ar. 8 p. m.

WASHINGTON EXPRESS, daily, 6 p. m., for Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, Richmond, Old Point Comfort and Norfolk. Returning ar. 11 a. m.

LEXINGTON SHORT LINE, trains daily, 8:30 a. m. and 6 p. m., for Lexington, Winchester, Mt. Sterling and Eastern Kentucky. Returning ar. 8 p. m. and 11 a. m.

HENDERSON ROUTE — Louisville, Henderson and St. Louis Railway—Union Depot, Seventh and river; city ticket office, 230 Fourth avenue. Effective Monday, November 28:

Daily mail, for St. Louis, Owensboro, Henderson and Evansville, leaves 8 a. m.; arrives 7:25 p. m.

Night Express, for St. Louis, Owensboro, Henderson and Evansville, leaves 9 p. m.; arrives 7:15 a. m.

Accommodation, for Evansville, Owensboro and Henderson, leaves 4:30 p. m.; arrives 12:35 p. m.

MONON ROUTE—Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville Railway—Union Station, Tenth and Broadway:

No. 6, daily, 7:36 a. m., for Bloomington, Lafayette and Chicago. Parlor and dining cars. Returning ar. 7:09 p. m.

No. 6, daily, 7:36 a. m., for French Lick. Returning arrives 7:09 p. m.

No. 8, daily, except Sunday, 2:51 p. m., for French Lick and Bloomington. Returning ar. 10:27 a. m.

No. 4, daily, 8:21 p. m., for Bloomington, Lafayette and Chicago. Returning ar. 6:59 a. m.

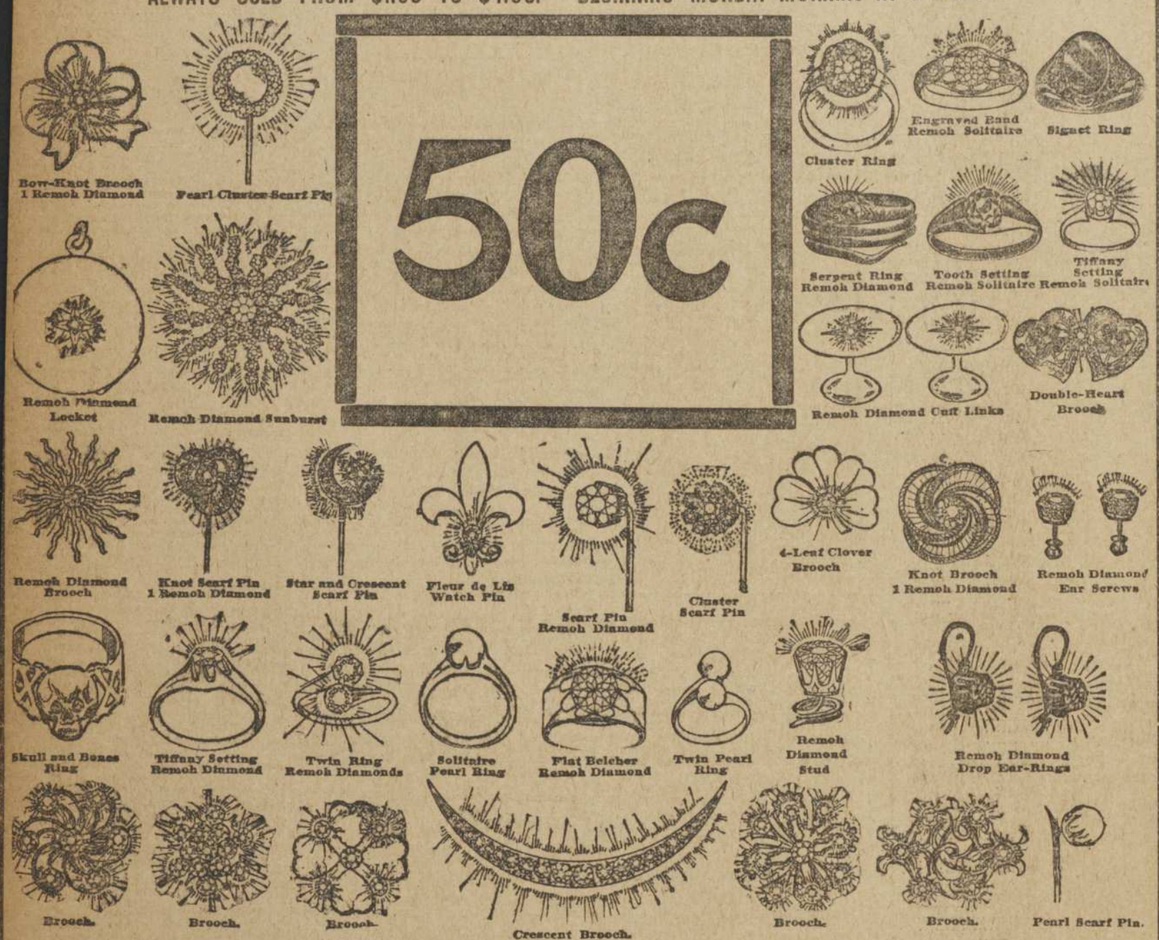
A TREMENDOUS SLAUGHTER

OF REMOH DIAMONDS AND PEARLS.

Owing to Kindness of Landlord We Are Granted A FEW DAYS MORE

To absolutely sell out our magnificent stock at once, we will give you choice of any article in our house at **50 CENTS.** This sale includes everything. Thousands of beautiful Rings, Brooches, Studs, Ear Screws, Scarf Pins, Belt Pins and Buckles, Watch Chains, Bracelets, Lockets, in fact everything in the Jewelry line set with the marvelous and mysterious Remoh Diamonds.

ALWAYS SOLD FROM $1.50 TO $4.50. BEGINNING MONDAY MORNING AT 9 O'CLOCK.



Mail Orders Accompanied With Cash Promptly Attended to. No Orders Filled For Less Than $1.00.

NOTICE—Positively no goods bought previous to this sale exchanged, as this price is a mere fraction of their real value.

REMOH JEWELRY COMPANY

415 FOURTH AVENUE, LOUISVILLE, KY.

SUBURBAN SOCIETY.

SOUTH LOUISVILLE.

—Miss Addie Graham and Mr. Alex. Longacre will be married February 16 at the Epworth M. E. church at 8:30 o'clock. Miss Florence Sanders and Mr. John Jameson will be the attendants. A reception will follow at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Graham. Mr. and Mrs. Longacre will be at home to their friends at 3503 Third avenue.

—Miss Christine Ebering has returned from a visit to friends in the city.

—The Buster Brown Euchre Club will be entertained Tuesday, February 14, by Mrs. Belle Buky.

—J. S. Venable, of Morton's Gap, has been a guest of South Louisville friends this week.

—Mrs. W. T. Longacre entertained Mrs. Will Jeffers, of the East End, Monday.

—Miss Mattie Woods, of the city, spent Monday with Mrs. G. W. Hicks.

—Mr. and Mrs. John Donahue and family, of the West End, were guests at dinner Monday of Mrs. Marguerite Donohue, of the boulevard.

—Mrs. O. F. Applegate and daughter, Lillie Mae, have returned to their home at Smyrna, Ky.

—Mr. and Mrs. James Cahill, of Parkland, have been guests of Mrs. E. O. Pfaff, of 3612 Third avenue.

—Miss Verna Horn has been spending a few days in Portland, a guest of Mr. and Mrs. Winfrey Horn.

PARKVIEW.

—Miss Alleda Webb spent a few days last week with Mrs. S. S. Hollis and family.

—Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Dawkins entertained Tuesday in honor of Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Dawkins, of New Albany.

—Miss Eva Lensch, of Louisville, spent several days last week with Miss May Eddie App.

—Messrs. Will and James Casper, of Cannelton, Ind., were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Raymond May, of Lynnhurst.

—Mr. and Mrs. Gus Peterson announced the engagement of their daughter, Hulda, to Mr. Marvin Warren, of Louisville. The wedding will take place sometime in the early spring.

—Mr. J. E. Dawkins spent Saturday in New Albany with friends.

—Miss Bertha West entertained Sunday Miss Hazel Melville, of Louisville.

—Mr. Charles Rodgers, who has been ill of la grippe, is now convalescent.

—Miss Ethel App attended a masquerade party given at the residence of Miss Alice Smith, of West Walnut street, city.

—Mr. Marvin Warren was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Peterson, of Lynnhurst, Tuesday.

OAKDALE.

—Mrs. Frank J. Schuster entertained Friday afternoon from 3 to 5 in honor of her son's, Monroe, birthday. The guests included Miss Lizzie Schuster, Mrs. James Barbee and son, Edgar, Misses Nettie Annie Lorena Unz and others.

—Mrs Hery Voit has been entertaining Mrs. J. Roe and daughter, Pearl, of the Highlands.

—Mrs. W. W. Wellman, of Collins Court, has for her guest Miss Frances Elston, of Danville.

—L. Tarlton, of Chicago, has concluded a visit to O. W. Lawson and family of the Boulevard.

—Master William Duke Kenney, of Lexington, is visiting her sister, Mrs. O. W. Lawson.

—Mrs. Stephen H. Payal has returned from Cincinnati.

—Mrs. L. C. Highbaugh had for her guests Monday at dinner Mrs. J. B. Brown and Mrs. George Herms of the West End.

—Mrs. James A. Mudd, of the city, has been visiting Mrs. Fred J. Holbert.

—Mrs. J. E. Rout has returned from Scottsbury, Ind.

—Miss Annie Hewitt has returned from a brief visit to her parents at Lebanon Junction.

—Miss Lora Burk, of Sonora is spending a few days with Miss Sylvia Bradbury, of Collins Court.

—Mrs. C. O. Taylor is entertaining Miss Effie Thurman, of Danville, Ky.

BEECHMONT.

—Mr. W. J. Andrews, of New York, arrived Thursday with his string of trotters at the Douglas track.

—Mrs. Jess Spinner, of Paducah, has returned home after a pleasant visit to Mrs. George Hoertz.

—Miss Dora Curry and mother were the guests of Mrs. Harry Benedict.

—Mr. J. Ed Schenk, of Montgomery, spent Sunday with his mother, Mrs. Fannie Schenk.

—Miss Rose Tompkins spent several days with Misses Gertrude and Jennie Cassaday Hagermann, of Meadow Brook.

—Mrs. Will Curry has returned from a pleasant trip to New York.

—Mrs. Harry La Rocque is quite sick at her home in Meadow Brook.

—Mrs. W. J. Bryan was the guest of relatives here this week.

—Mrs. W. S. Brown was the guest of her sister this week.

—Judge N. Sandifer is quite sick.

—Mr. and Mrs. R. I. Nugent have the sympathy of their friends in the loss of their little son.

CRESCENT HILL.

—Mr. and Mrs. William Tharp, of Anchorage, are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Houstin Quin.

—Mrs. Horace Williams, of Covington, is spending a few days with her mother, Mrs. C. O. Hoffman, in Crescent Court.

—A charming luncheon was given Friday afternoon by Miss Alice Walker on English avenue. Covers were laid for six.

—Miss Lucy Warren is visiting Miss Elizabeth Kinkead on Field avenue.

—Mrs. Eugene Frazier and children, of Superior, Wis., left Monday for Macon, Ga., to spend the rest of the winter.

—Mr. George Mercke has returned from a visit to Mr. Sam Lord at Pulaski, Tenn.

—Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Richardson entertained the Suburban Club Thursday evening at their home in Crescent Court.

—Miss Pattie A. Rodman spent last week with Mrs. W. H. Field on Crescent avenue.

—Miss Evelyn Porter has returned from a visit to Miss Mary Moore Barrett in Anchorage.

—Mrs. Alice Tiller is spending the winter with Mr. and Mrs. Carter Tiller, Crescent Court.

—Mr. Joe Neal will give a snap party at the club house February 21.

—Mrs. B. F. Mitchell, of Evansville, Ind., was the guest last week of Mrs. Ellis Lafayette on Bayly avenue.

—Mr. and Mrs. Spencer Hendey spent the last week with Mr. and Mrs. Richard Barker.

—Mrs. Henry Barker has returned from Frankfort.

—Mr. Jones Rivers has been confined to his room this week with grip.

—Miss Willie Kinkead was the guest of Mrs. Houstin Quin last week.

—Mrs. Roger Yeaman is visiting Mrs. W. P. Clancy.

—Miss Lelia McFerran has returned home after a visit to Mrs. W. P. Clancy.

—Mrs. George Nicholas is visiting friends in Shelbyville.

—Mrs. Pattie Guthrie and daughters, Misses Sallie and Cornelia Guthrie, have taken a house for the winter on Bayly avenue.

PLEASURE RIDGE PARK.

Miss Marguerite Pfeffer has returned from a visit to Mrs. D. W. O'Hearn in South Louisville.

Misses May Belle and Jett Kerrick attended a euchre last Friday evening given by Miss Agnes Magginness at her home in Louisville.

Mr. and Mrs. Gus Moreman and children, of Indianapolis, are visiting their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Horace Moreman.

Miss Eva Odell Heins returned on Thursday from a short visit to Mrs. M. H. Paine in Louisville.

Mrs. B. H. Kerrick entertained her eight-handed euchre club Wednesday at her home, Elmwood. The prizes were quite pretty and were won by Mrs. Theodore Wilke and Mrs. T. J. Swindler. Mrs. J. W. Blanton will entertain the club next Wednesday afternoon.

Miss Irene Arbegast returned Thursday from a visit to her aunt, Mrs. J. B. Arbegast, at her home in Louisville.

The K. K. Club will give a masquerade party on Wednesday evening, February 22, at the residence of Dr. and Mrs. S. S. Foss in honor of Miss Aurelia Moreman, of Valley Station.

Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Swindler and children were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Clem Kramer last week.

Mrs. Ellen Kramer is confined to her home with a severe attack of the grip.

Miss Katie Yann was the guest of Miss Myrtle Tucker a few days last week.

Miss Myrtle Birdwell is visiting Miss Edna McCullough.

Miss Willie Hays, who has been visiting her cousin, Mrs. J. G. Whitfield, in Birmingham, Ala., the past month, has been the recipient of much hospitality in the shape of luncheons, dinners and card parties. Miss Hays goes to Montgomery Tuesday to visit her aunt, Mrs. C. B. Ferrell.

Miss Antoinette Hays, who has been quite ill at her home with the grip, is convalescent.

Mrs. John Wurtele entertained the Tuesday Afternoon Euchre Club last week. The prizes were won by Mrs. Theodore Wilke, Mrs. John Wurtele and Miss Celia Oldiges.

NEW ALBANY.

—Miss Jessamine Bollvin has gone to French Lick Springs for a few days' visit.

—Misses Grace and Eva Harwood leave Tuesday for a Southern trip, to be absent several weeks.

—Mr. Leonard Barton, of Kendallsville, Ind., is visiting his daughter, Mrs. Gebhart.

—Mrs. Newland T. DePauw and Misses Kate and Jane DePauw left Wednesday for French Lick to be absent about ten days.

—Miss Adelaide Packard gave an informal social for her pupils Friday evening at Music Hall.

—The annual Maennerchor masquerade will take place next week.

—Mr. and Mrs. David Bowman celebrated their silver wedding anniversary Saturday at their handsome home on Silver Hills.

—Miss Frances Barnum entertained a number of her young friends on Wednesday afternoon at the home of her grandfather, Col. E. A. Maginnes.

—Mrs. Malvern Hill Barnum and Miss Frances Barnum leave Monday to join Capt. Barnum, who will sail March 1 for the Philippines.

—Miss Winifred Barlow left last week for Apache, Ariz., to fill a Government position as teacher.

—The anniversary meeting of the Amaranth Woman's Club which was to have been held Wednesday afternoon was postponed on account of the inclement weather.

—Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Wells and sons have gone to Mexico to reside.

—Mr. Ralph Daniels and Mr. George Courant, of Albany, N. Y., are the guests of Dr. and Mrs. S. C. Wilcox, East Spring street.

—Mrs. Jessie B. Dodds, of San Antonio, Tex., is visiting in this city.

—Mrs. M. L. Walker has returned from a visit in Salem, Ind., to her home in Glenwood Place.

—Miss Kate Gordon will entertain the Dinner Club this month.

—Miss Eva Rough entertained the Tri-Kappa Society Monday afternoon.

—Mr. and Mrs. Horace Pierce, of Silver Hills, are visiting in Louisville.

—Mr. Charles Kelso has returned from Indianapolis.

—Mrs. Jennie Reineking and Mrs. Annie Glover, have returned from Pittsburg, where they have been visiting Mrs. George Macmullen since before the holidays.

—Mrs. Helen Young, of Washington City, and Miss Alice Stotsenberg, of this city, left Wednesday to visit in New Orleans and Dallas, Tex.

—Mrs. Charles Scott, of Silver Hills, will be hostess to the next meeting of the Nepha Club.

JEFFERSONVILLE.

—Miss Lillian Prinz gave a delightful party for a large number of her young friends at the home of her grandfather, Ben. Schaeffer.

—Mrs. Ella McDaniel has returned from Dayton, O., where she went on a visit to her son.

—Miss Nellie Sample has returned from a visit to relatives at Connersville, Ind.

—Mr. and Mrs. Edward Phillips, who were recently married, were surprised by a large number of friends, who gave them a tin shower.

—Mrs. Mattie Farrell has returned from a visit to relatives in Indianapolis.

—The Woman's Club met with Mrs. H. E. Heaton Tuesday afternoon.

—Mrs. C. G. Prather has gone to Chicago for a stay of ten days.

—Mrs. Kate McAndrews has returned to her home in Chicago after a visit to her brother, Michael Kelly, in this city.

—Mrs. William Seibert has returned from a visit to Mrs. Louis Schenck at Seymour.

—Mrs. M. Z. Stannard was hostess for the Current Events Club Monday afternoon.

—Miss Ella Parks was hostess for the Entra Nous Club Thursday afternoon.

—Mrs. A. D. Bell, of Texas, is the guest of her parents Mr. and Mrs. Herman Gallrein.

—Mrs. T. J. Swartz has returned from a visit to her daughter at Deputy, Ind.

—Miss Nellie Mathis, of Anderson, Ind., is the guest of relatives in this city.

—Miss Lizzie Badger has returned from a visit to relatives at Sellersburg.

—Mrs. Martin Kenton, of Covington, will come this week to remain several weeks with her mother.

—Mr. and Mrs. Bert Anderson have returned from a visit to relatives at Cleveland, O.

—Mrs. Ford K. Lake has gone to Knoxville, Tenn., to make that her home.

—Miss Zuella Pennell and Miss Lillie Yeager, of Oldham county, Ky., are the guests of relatives in this city.

—Mr. and Mrs. Homer Bush, of Boston, will come in a short time for a visit with Dr. John Loomis and family.

—Willard Robbins, who was the guest of relatives in this city, has returned to Crothersville.

—Miss Belma Welker, of Elizabeth, Ind., is the guest of her brother, Howard Welker, Ohio Falls.

—Mrs. Will Besley has gone to Florence, Ala., on a visit to her mother and other relatives.

—Mrs. T. B. Rader has returned from a visit to relatives at Jeaneretta, La.

—Mrs. Alice Strother and daughter, Miss Myrtle Strother, have returned from a stay of several weeks with relatives at Zanesville, O.

—Mrs. John Noe, who was visiting relatives at Charlestown, has returned to her home in this city.

—Mrs. Pressley Sanderson has gone to Hopefield, Kan., where she will make her home with a son.

—Miss Rubey Sinclaire, of Logansport, is the guest of relatives in this city.

—Miss Eunice Johnson, of Evansville, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Eulalia Strathmore.

—Mrs. Andrew Weston, of Indianapolis, comes this week for a visit of ten days with friends in this city.

PEWEE VALLEY.

PEWEE VALLEY, Ky., Feb. 11.—[Special.]—Mrs. Henry W. Lawton entertained her euchre club Wednesday afternoon from 1:30 to 4:30 o'clock. Luncheon was served and cards were enjoyed the remaining time. The guests included Mesdames Morris B. Gifford, J. W. Stine, Jr., W. F. Omberg, G. R. Washburne, G. T. Blackley, N. W. Warfield, W. S. Forrester, S. S. Muir, P. Johnson Wooldridge, H. W. Lawton, Annie Craig and Miss Craig. The prize, a Japanese china fern dish, was won and presented to Mrs. J. W. Stine by Mr. Alex. Craig, who substituted for Mrs. William Ross.

Mrs. Margaret Peters, of Louisville, is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. M. B. Gifford.

Mrs. Henry Brown entertained at 6inch Friday evening from 8 to 11 o'clock. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Malone, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Kirk, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Kaye, Mr. and Mrs. M. B. Gifford and Mr. and Mrs. H. V. S. Brown.

Mrs. William Ross will entertain a few friends informally at pool this evening.

Misses French and Nanny Blackley have returned home after a three-months' visit to friends and relatives in Virginia and North Carolina. A number of handsome entertainments were given in honor of the Misses Blackley during their visits at various places.

On next Wednesday afternoon the Women's Foreign Missionary Society of this place will meet at the home of Mrs. Arthur Kaye. Some interesting papers will be read pertaining to the work being done in China. The principal address will be made by Miss Posey, of Louisville, who is on a visit home after having spent several years as missionary to China. All who are interested in this noble work which is being done in the Far East are cordially invited and urged to attend this meeting.

Mr. Leonard Snyder had as his guest Mr. Harry Murry, of Louisville.

Rev. J. B. Moody is delivering a series of lectures at Lagrange.

Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Washburne gave a child's party Tuesday afternoon in celebration of the birthday anniversary of their daughter, Elizabeth.

Mrs. Morris Crum has as her guest Miss Lorain Norris, of Louisville.

Mr. C. D. Moody is on a business trip to St. Louis.

Miss Mayme Hinkle entertained her euchre club Wednesday evening from 8:30 to 11:30 o'clock at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. B. R. Hinkle. There were four prizes, two for the ladies and two for the gentlemen. Among those present were Misses Mable Quest, Edna Burgess, Nellie Burgess, Camelle Deitred, Edith Busche and Mayme Hinkle; Messrs. Edward Quest, Carence Doherty, Will Melburn, Will Quest, Fred Quest, W. F. Hinkle and Mr. and Mrs. B. R. Hinkle. Prizes were won by Miss Quest, Miss Nell Burgess and Messrs. Edward Quest and Will Melburn.

LEXINGTON.

LEXINGTON, Feb. 11.—[Special.]—Mrs. Homer J. Kline entertained the Wednesday Afternoon Euchre Club this week in honor of her guest, Mrs. E. J. Tranter, of New York. Other guests were Mesdames T. L. Warren, Frank P. Kenney, John Bain, G. Wilgus Luxon, Thomas Barnes Bayless, Robert Lee McClure, Edwin Burch Bush, John Stewart, Robert Skinner, William W. Wilkerson, Carence Bateman and Misses Mayme Kline and Ella Stewart.

Mrs. Early Minter entertained a few friends at six-handed euchre Wednesday afternoon. After the game pretty prizes were awarded to Miss Jennie Treacy for the most progressions, to Miss Lily Benchart for the second most progressions and to Mrs. Charles Foushee for the most lone hands.

Mrs. and Miss LaCompt entertained a few friends at luncheon Wednesday. Their guests were Miss Kate Clark, Mesdames C. H. Hardin Branch, Burris A. Jenkins, Henry Higgins, Overton Chenault, Elmore, Clarence Freeman, A. T. Carrithers and Edwin Muller.

Miss Louise Tanner, who has been the guest of her sister, Mrs. Thomas Posey, in Lawrenceburg, has returned home.

Mrs. W. R. Thomas, of Estill Springs, who has been visiting Mrs. Burnett in Louisville, is now with her mother, Mrs. C. W. Hanson, in this city.

Mrs. Roger Barr has returned from a visit to Mrs. Wells Covington in Bowling Green, and her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Hunter Wood, in Hopkinsville.

Mrs. Julian McClymonds, who has been in Louisville with her sister, Mrs. W. L. Threlkeld, has returned home.

Mrs. Wellington Scott is in Louisville visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Powell.

Miss Eleanor Simpson, who has been visiting Mrs. Thomas, has returned to her home in Louisville.

Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Samuels, of Chicago, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Silas Yeager.

Miss Ethel Witherspoon, of Versailles, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Watts.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Geary, of Monticello, are the guests of Capt. and Mrs. John Geary.

Mrs. Thomas B. Harrison has returned to her home in Louisville after a visit here to her parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Darnell.

New Corporations.

Frankfort, Ky., Feb. 11.—Incorporation articles were filed in the department of the Secretary of State to-day as follows:

Swift & Co., of Louisville, with $10,000 capital stock.

F. A. Lyon & Sons Co., insurance agents, of Lee county, with $2,500 capital stock.

Black Suit Sale.

Unlimited Choice of Our Entire Stock of

Black and Blue Suits

At Heavy Reductions.

Everyone of the celebrated "Brokaw" and "Winston" makes included.

Take your choice of Double and Single-breasted Sacks, Three-button Cutaways and London Walking Frocks in Thibets, Vicunas, Scotch Cheviots and Serges. Absolutely none reserved.

The staple nature of Black and Blue Suits makes these heavy reductions all the more unusual, and, with everyone of our celebrated "Brokaw" and "Winston" fine garments included, this is an event of extraordinary importance.

$35.00 Black and Blue Suits now .	$25.00
$30.00 Black and Blue Suits now . .	$22.50
$25.00 Black and Blue Suits now .	$17.50
$20.00 Black and Blue Suits now . .	$15.00
$15.00 Black and Blue Suits now .	$10.00
$10.00 Black and Blue Suits now .	$7.50

Fancy Suit Sale of 5,700 Fine Suits:

$25.00 Fancy Suits now $12.50; $20.00 Fancy Suits now $10.00; $15.00 Fancy Suits now $7.50.

SEE DISPLAY IN FOURTH-AVE. WINDOW.

Crutcher & Starks

LOUISVILLE SOCIETY.

(Continued From Page 7, Section 2.)

route to New York. She is at 305 West Chestnut street.

Miss Julia Wallace, who has been in St. Louis visiting her sister, Mrs. J. L. McClary, for the past three months, returned home Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. B. M. Starks, formerly of Birmingham, Ala., are at the Galt House. They will make Louisville their permanent home.

Mr. P. O'Brien has been ill at his home in Reservoir Park.

The Louisville Alumni Chapter of the Kappa Sigma Fraternity will give a dinner at the Galt House on March 3.

Mrs. Fannie E. Metcalfe, of Waxahatchie, is visiting her sister, Mrs. P. O'Brien, in Reservoir Park.

At their home in Warwick Villa Mr. and Mrs. T. G. Maddox received their friends Friday afternoon from 12 to 6 o'clock in celebration of their silver wedding anniversary. Despite the unfavorable weather, about sixty-five guests were present and were heartily welcomed by the genial host and his wife. Mrs. Maddox wore a handsome imported gown of black lace over silk.

The house was decorated in pink and white, while the effective grouping of potted plants added greatly to the beauty of the reception hall and parlors. Miss Lora Lorenz presided at the chocolate table.

An impressive address of welcome and congratulation was delivered by Rev. F. W. O'Malley, pastor of the First Christian church, of St. Matthews, which was followed by the reading of an original poem composed for the occasion of Miss Clara M. Threlkeld.

A delightful luncheon was served and the enjoyment of the repast was increased by numerous toasts and expressions of good will for the bride and groom. The tables were charmingly arranged with cut glass vases of pink and white carnations, with ferns and sprengeri, and lighted with crystal candelabra with pink shades. The table at which the bride and groom were seated had for a center-piece an immense wedding cake, surmounted by a silver lyre and the figures 25, also in silver. The color scheme was also carried out in the ices.

Mr. and Mrs. Maddox were the recipients of many gifts in silver, one of the handsomest being a set of silver knives and forks, with pearl handles, presented by his associates in the County Assessor's office.

Among those who enjoyed the hospitality of Mr. and Mrs. Maddox were the following: Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Jackson, Eminence; Mr. and Mrs. Charles Dale, Fisherville; Mr. and Mrs. W. N. Dale, Eastwood; Mr. and Mrs. B. Perry Weaver, Louisville; Mr. and Mrs. Murray, Mr. and Mrs. James Scott, Rev. and Mrs. F. W. O'Malley, Mrs. Richardson, Mr. and Mrs. Wernert, Mr. and Mrs. Wolf and daughter, Mrs. Eva McDowell, LaGrange; Mrs. Jennie Pearce, Eastwood; Mrs. C. I. Dorsey, Mrs. Annie B. Herr, Mrs. Charles Lorenz, Mrs. Ellen Turpin, Mrs. Josephine Milam, Mrs. Miller Rice, Miss Christine Milam, Miss Gary Milam, Miss Minnie Moss; Misses Lora, Stella and Maybelle Lorenz, Miss Rice and Miss Threlkeld, of Louisville; Messrs. P. S. Ray, Benson O. Herr, Oliver Herr, Mr. Thirbold, D. G. Rowland, Joe Herr, Lanahan, Frank Hickey, John Ulrich, Keller Williamson, — Welsh, George Egelbach, Sam English, Eugene Ray, Robert Pearce, Eastwood; W. P. Johnson, of Louisville.

The Adath Israel Sisterhood announces a course of six lectures to be given by Prof. R. P. Holland, of the Male High School, on Nineteenth Century Poets. Beginning with Monday evening, February 20, the lectures will be held every two weeks in the vestry of the Temple, Sixth and Broadway. The interest of the public is invited.

Mrs. Robert W. Lockwood left Monday night for Kansas City, Mo., to visit her daughters, Mrs. Arthur M. Wilhite and Mrs. Richard B. Slayton.

Miss Elizabeth Leonhard entertained a few of her young friends at a box party at Hopkins' Theater Saturday matinee. They were chaperoned by Miss Margaret Specht.

Mrs. Frank Werries gave a theater party Saturday afternoon at Hopkins' in honor of her guest, Mrs. Chas. Matthews. The party included the following: Mrs. Chas. Matthews, Mrs. Frank Werries, Mrs. Chas. W. Abram, Miss Edith McConnell, Miss Edna Heverin and Miss Flossye Griffith.

The marriage of Miss Nella Sowers, the daughter of Mrs. J. C. Sowers, of St. Louis, and Mr. Yewell Rice, of Louisville, will be solemnized on the evening of February 23, at 6 o'clock, at the Compton-avenue Presbyterian church, St. Louis. The couple will be at home after March 5 at 1320 Second street, Louisville.

Morgan Going Abroad Again.

New York, Feb. 11.—J. Pierpont Morgan has arranged to make another cruise in foreign waters of his steam yacht The Corsair, which will sail for Marseilles Thursday next.

Gets Another Respite.

Knoxville, Tenn., Feb. 11.—Bob Shirks, who was sentenced to be hanged at Kingston, Tenn., to-day, has been granted a second respite of thirty days,

WOMAN IN THE NEWS.

Girls Strike For Right To Swear.

[Franklin, Pa., Telegram to the Philadelphia Press.]

Indignant that they have been forbidden to use profanity, nine girl employes of the United States Hotel, in this city, have gone on a strike.

The order forbidding the utterance of naughty words came from Charles Gearing, the proprietor, yesterday when it was reported to him that one of the girls had been swearing. The offender was immediately reprimanded.

"What, not allowed to swear? I'll quit," she said, and she did.

When the others were told that the ban had been placed on cuss words, they, too were indignant. They got together in the room of one of their number and decided to follow the example of the first girl. They all left the hotel together and said they would not return unless they were permitted to enjoy their former privilege of saying things when they felt like it. Mr. Gearing would not yield and by evening he had secured new girls.

"We think our action is justified," said one of the girls. "There were times when we just couldn't help saying naughty words. We were never very bad, though; really, we weren't."

Twenty-five Girls Pass On Eligibility of Swains.

[Connersville, Ind., Telegram to the Chicago Inter Ocean.]

There is trouble and work ahead for the swains of Connersville. In fact, if the plans of twenty-five young women here, who have been horrified by their frequent divorce suits, do not miscarry, there will be more "giving of the mitted" than giving in matrimony for some time.

So deeply moved are these women that they have organized themselves into a committee of a whole to investigate, pass upon and approve or reject such suitors as may seek the hand of any member.

As the most exclusive of clubs, a black ball cast by a single member of the organization will be sufficient to bar the would-be benedict.

The cynical old bachelors of the city are laughing at the plan, which they declare is nothing less than a scheme on the part of the young women to make the men entertain the entire twenty-five when they want to marry.

They suspect a plot to compel a wholesale distribution of candy, theater tickets, and flowers, and they are already preparing to laugh at the disruption they feel certain will come when one of the members gets the idea she is not being treated quite as well as her fellow-club women.

While the love-stricken men do not take such a horrid view of the situation, they are none the less dismayed at the expensive prospect, to say nothing of the difficulty that may be expected in securing the approval of the twenty-five.

Queen To Scale Alps To Open New Library.

[Geneva Cablegram to the New York Herald.]

Queen Margherita, of Italy, who is a great lover of the Alps and an enthusiastic climber, will ascend to the summit of the Pic d'Ollen, 3,320 meters in height, in the Monte Rosa range, as soon as the snows melt in order to open an Alpine library on the top of the mountain. It was erected at the Queen's initiative and expense to the memory of King Humbert.

The library, which will be the highest in the world, contains a complete and unique collection of volumes of Alpine literature, wonderful mountain photographs and all reliefs. Much of its contents have been contributed by the most prominent scientists and Alpenists of Europe and America.

Queen Margherita has devoted several years to carrying out this novel scheme, and has spent large amounts upon it.

Would Not Compete With Pretty Girl.

[Westchester, Pa., Telegram to the Philadelphia Inquirer.]

When United States Senator Philander C. Knox purchased the fine farm on which he now resides at Valley Forge, he engaged in the milk business, supplying his neighbors with the product of his thoroughbred herd.

Miss Frederick, daughter of Dr. Charles Frederick, who resides about a mile from the Knox farm, had for quite a number of years been supplying the villages of Valley Forge, but when placed in competition with the Senator's herd the customers of Miss Frederick began to fall off very materially.

When it came to the ears of Senator Knox that he had as a competitor in business the pretty daughter of the aged country physician he proceeded to dispose of his cows, and since that time Miss Frederick has had an indisputed monopoly of the milk trade of Valley Forge.

Woman Prays In Court For Son.

[Kansas City Telegram to the Chicago Tribune.]

A mother knelt on the floor beside Judge Wofford in the Criminal Court here today and prayed to God and the court to have mercy upon her son, who was charged with forgery.

The prisoner was David Edward Richard, nineteen years old, whose family lives in Chicago. Two weeks ago he landed in Kansas City out of money. By means of a forged check he secured a typewriter, it is charged, and pawned it for $10. The police caught him, he pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to five years in prison.

The Rev. W. A. Quayle, pastor of the Grand-avenue Methodist church, who is a friend of the Richard family in Chicago, aided the boy and secured him a lawyer. His mother came here several days ago and a strong effort was made to have the sentence set aside. The judge will decide on Monday.

Young Woman Did Not Like Gold Sandwiches.

[Washington Telegram to the St. Louis Globe Democrat.]

"Please send me two $20 gold pieces or their equivalent for the inclosed pieces of old gold," was a communication received at the Treasury Department a few days after Christmas. Uncle Sam is not in the "old-gold" purchasing business, but the two pieces of discarded metal and the letter accompanying them were referred to the Redemption division. The investigations which followed disclosed a romance.

A young man desiring to give his fiancee a worthy Christmas present, placed two $20 gold pieces between two sandwiches and sent them to her. Calling soon afterward, he was met with a chilling reception. The young lady told him that sandwiches were not to her liking, and that he could find the remains of the two he had sent her by looking in the fireplace. The young man lost no time in unearthing the molten pieces, and after explanations had been made his fiancee was pacified.

The next day he wrote to the Treasury Department for the redemption of the money. After some correspondence he made an affidavit that the two gold pieces were placed between the slices of bread; that a mistake had been made and the money destroyed. This was accepted by the officials, and two $20 gold notes were issued. Incidentally, the romantic side of the story came out.

Women of America Best Dressed In World.

[New York Telegram to the Pittsburg Dispatch.]

Two of Dame Fashion's caprices were seen when the Cunard liner Lucania landed to-day. The caprices were the remarkable fur coat worn by Mrs. Pierre Lorillard, one of the passengers, and the mission to America of Miss L. M. Cripps, an English newspaper artist. Miss Cripps was sent here by a London paper to study American fashions.

"The American women are the best dressed in the world, and I am here to sketch their gowns and show London readers what they look like," said Miss Cripps. "I shall sketch them on Fifth avenue and Broadway, too, and in some houses to which I have been invited."

Mrs. Lorillard's coat is made of leopard skin, hangs long and loosely and is trimmed in brown fur about the neck and wrists.

CHILBLAINS And Foot Irritations



Cured by Cuticura

Soak the feet on retiring in a strong, hot, lather of

Cuticura SOAP

Dry, and anoint freely with Cuticura Ointment, the great Skin Cure and purest of emollients. Bandage lightly in old, soft cotton or linen. For itching, burning, and scaly eczema, rashes, inflammation, and chafing of the feet or hands, for redness, roughness, cracks, fissures, with brittle, shapeless nails, this treatment is simply wonderful, frequently curing in one night.

Sold throughout the world. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston. "How to Cure Skin, Scalp, Hands and Feet," Mailed Free.

SECTION 5 | 8 PAGES

The Courier-Journal.

Special Local and Foreign Features; Pictures of Current Events.

VOL. CIV. NEW SERIES—NO. 13,192. LOUISVILLE, SUNDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 12, 1905. SUNDAY PRICE FIVE CENTS.

LOUISVILLE—PAST AND PRESENT

A PICTORIAL STORY OF PROGRESS: A HINT OF WHAT THE FUTURE HOLDS



REMAINS OF FIRST HOUSES BUILT HERE.



TWO HANDSOME MODERN HOMES



HOUSE ON JEFFERSON ST. BUILT ABOUT 1830



MODERN OFFICE BUILDING.



EAST VIEW



WEST VIEW



A NEW HOTEL.



MODERN OFFICE BUILDING.



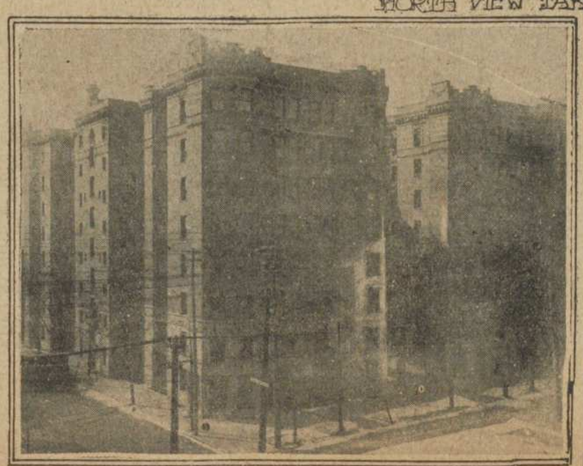
SOUTH VIEW.



NORTH VIEW TAKEN SEVERAL MONTHS AGO SHOWING SKYSCRAPER UNDER CONSTRUCTION



A STORE BUILT IN THE THIRTIES



AN UP-TO-DATE APARTMENT HOUSE.



A BUSY CROSSING



MYRADY of the NORTH

THE LOVE STORY OF A GRAY-JACKET

BY RANDALL PARRISH

Author of "When Wilderness Was King"

CHAPTER VII.—(Continued.)

"DOWN, Douglas! down, Roderick! Ha! there lies Red Murdoch, stark and stiff!"—down, you brutes; you'll be dead yourselves some time."

The man strode forward as he spoke, clubbing the frenzied brutes with the stock of the long rifle he carried.

"'Yelled on the view the opening pack,'" he quoted, as he distributed his blows impartially to right and left; "'rock, glen and cavern paid them back.' Them thar be Scott's words, stranger, an' I reckon as how ol' Sir Walter knew whut he wus writin' 'bout. Stop thet blame yowling', you Roderick, er I'll take t'other end o' this gun ter ye."

He redoubled his efforts for peace, finally driving the rebellious beasts back into one corner, where they sat upon their haunches and eyed us wistfully.

"'Two dogs of black Saint Hubert's breed, unmatched for courage, breath and speed,'" he exclaimed, wiping the perspiration from his face with the back of his hand and staring at us; "specially the breath."

He was a fierce-looking little fellow, scarcely more than a half-grown boy in size, with round, red face full of strange wrinkles, and head as oddly peak-shaped as I ever looked upon. It went up exactly like the apex of a pear, while the upper portion was utterly bald. He formed a most remarkable contrast to the tall, raw-boned, angular female who loomed up like a small mountain just behind him.

"I reckon as how you uns hed quite a bit of a scrap afore ye laid thet thar dorg out, stranger," he said, a half-angry tone lurking in his deep voice. "The fleetest hound in all the North,' an' I'm durned if I jist likes ther way you uns makes yerselves et hum in this yere cabin."

"Shet up, Jed Bungay," cut in his better-half, sharply, and as she spoke she caught the little man unceremoniously by one arm, and thrusting him roughly to one side strode heavily forward until she paused in the center of the room, facing us with her arms akimbo.

"Now I'd jist like ter know," she said savagely, "who you uns be, a breakin' into a house, and a killin' a dorg, an' a eatin' up everythink we uns got without so much as a sayin' 'by yer leave' er nuthin'. I reckon as how you uns don't take this yere cabin fe tavern?"

The wrinkled red face peering cautiously around her ample waist line made me wish to laugh, but an earnest desire to placate the irate female, who was evidently the real head of this household, enabled me to conquer the inclination and answer gravely.

"Madam," I said with a low bow, "it is misfortune, not desire, which has caused us to trespass upon wour hospitality. We will very gladly pay you liberally for any damage done. I am an officer in the Confederate service, and the breaking down of our horses compelled us to take refuge here in order that this lady might not be exposed to danger from roving gangs of guerrillas. The dog attacked us in the dark, and we killed him in order to save our lives."

"'The deep-mouthed bloodhound's heavy bay resounded up the rocky way,'" ejaculated Bungay with dancing eyes.

"Drat yer potry, Jed Bungay! ye dew make me tired fer suah." She turned back to us, and from her first words it was plainly evident she had been impressed with but one sentence of my labored explanation.

"Did you uns say as how ye'd pay fer whut ye et and fer thet truck busted?" she asked doubtfully.

"Certainly, madam," and I took some money from my pocket as evidence of good faith. "What would you consider due you?"

The grim, set face relaxed slightly, while she permitted her husband to edge his way a little more into the foreground.

"Wal, stranger, I sorter reckon as how 'bout four bits 'ill squar' things—dorgs is mighty durn cheap hereabouts anyhow."

"'But Lufra—whom from Douglas' side nor bribe nor threat could e'er divide,'" he protested. "Not that its name was Lufra, but he was a blame fine dorg."

The woman turned on him like a flash, and he crept subdued back into his corner. The incipient rebellion had been ended by a glance.

"Durn ye, Jed Bangay, why, thet's more money thin ye've airned in six months, an' ye've got more measly, flea-bit dorgs 'round yere now then ye kin ever feed. Give me ther four bits, mister, an' I reckon as how it'll be all right."

The little man balanced himself on one foot and cocked up his eye in an abortive attempt to wink.

"Yas, don't ye ever mind me, Mariar," he said humbly. "Whom ther Lord hath jined tergether let no man put asunder.' Thet thar ain't Scott, Cap, but I reckon it's out of another book mighty near es good. Hes you uns got all ther victuals ye want? 'He gave him of his Highland cheer, the hardened flesh of mountain deer.' This yere is slab bacon, but it smells purty durn good."

I glanced at Mrs. Brennan, and the amused twinkle in her eyes led me to say heartily: "We had not entirely completed our meal, but imagined we saw ghosts."

"Ghosts!" He glanced around apprehensively— "'On Heaven and on thy lady oak, and enter the enchanted hall!' Wus ther ghosts ye saw over thar?" And he pointed toward the wall opposite.

I nodded.

"Then I sorter reckon as how Mariar and me wus them ghosts," he continued, grinning. "We sorter reckon as how we wanted to see who wus yere afore we come in. 'I'll listen till my fancy hears the clang of swords, the crash of spears.' These yere is tough times, stranger, in these parts, an' a man won't has ter pertect a lovely female hes got ter keep his eye skinned."

Maria sniffed contemptuously.

"Ye're no great shakes at a pertectin' o' me, Jed Bungay. Now you sit down thar an' begin ter fill up. I reckon as how ther chap an' his gal will kinder jine with us fer manners."

She seated Jed with such extreme vigor that I looked for the chair to collapse beneath him as he came down, but the little man, not in the least daunted, picked up his knife and fork with a sigh of relief.

"'O woman! in our hours of ease uncertain, coy, and hard to please,'" he murmured. "Come, sit down, stranger; 'Sit down an' share a soldier's cot h, a soldier's fare.' Not as I'm a soje," he hastened to explain, "but thet's how it is in ther book. Say, old woman, kint ye kinder sker up some coffee fer we uns—leastwise whut us Confeds call coffee?"

Without much difficulty I induced Mrs. Brennan to draw her chair once more to the table, and I sat down beside her.

"You are Confederate, then?" I asked, curious to know upon which side his sympathies were enlisted in the struggle.

He glanced warily at my gray jacket, then his shrewd, shifty eyes wandered to the blue and yellow cavalry cloak lying on the floor.

"Wall, I jist don't know, Cap," he said cautiously, continuing to eat as he talked, "as I'm much o' enything in this yere row. First ther durned gray-backs they come snoopin' up yere, an' run off all my horgs; then ther blame blue-bellies come 'long an' cut down every lick o' my corn fodder, so thet I'll be cussed if I ain't 'bout ready ter fight either side. Anyhow I ain't fer Mariar is pow'ful feared I'd git hurt."

Mariar regarded him scornfully.

"Hiding out, I suppose?"

"Wal, 'tain't very healthful fer us ter be stayin' et hum much o' thet time, long with that thar Red Lowrie an' Jim Hale, an' the rest o' thet cattle 'round yere."

"Guerrillas pretty thick now in the mountains?"

He glanced up quickly, his shrewd gray eyes on my face, and Maria turned about as she stood beside the fireplace.

"Wal, I dunno; I heard as they wus doin' somthin' down by ther brick church, but thar's no great shakes of 'em jist 'round yere. I reckon as how they knows 'nough ter keep 'way from Jed Bungay—I'd pitch 'em 'far as ever peasant pitched a bar.'"

"You have no fear of them, then?"

"Whut, me?" The little man sat bolt upright, and glared fiercely across the table as though he would resent an insult.

"Stranger, I have fit them ar fellers night an' day in these yere mountings fer nigh onter three year—me an' Mariar.

"'For love-lorn swain in lady's bower
Ne'er panted for the appointed hour
As I, until before me stand
This rebel chieftain and his band.'

I jist tell ye, Cap, I reckon thar ain't 'no guerrilla a-goin' ter poke his nose 'round yere 'less he's a-lookin' fer sudden death; thar's mighty few o' 'em ain't heerd o' Jed Bungay— What in thunder's ther matter with ye, gal?"

He stopped suddenly, and stared at her; but before I could turn about in my chair one of the great dogs began to growl savagely, and Maria sprang forward and cuffed the surly brutes into rebellious silence.

"It's hosses," she said harshly. "Likely as not it's Red's gang. Now, Jed Bungay, yere's two lovely females fer ye ter pertect."

As I hastily sprang to my feet I caught a fleeting glimpse out of the partially opened door. Down the steep of the hill road there was slowly moving toward us on foot a small party of perhaps a dozen men, so variously clothed as to make it evident they were irregulars. Just ahead of them, but on horseback, two others were even then turning into the narrow path that led to the house, attracted probably by the smoke which streamed from the chimney-top.

CHAPTER VIII.
Defends Her Hearthstone.

A HAND pressing heavily upon my arm brought back my scattered sense with a rush. It was Mrs. Brennan who stood there, her face whitened by anxiety, her eyes peering anxiously through the opening of the door. Imminent danger may startle even a trained soldier, but any necessity for action always recalls him to duty, and that one glance at her sufficed to make me myself again.

"Surely those men are not soldiers, Capt. Wayne!" she exclaimed. "They wear uniforms of both armies."

"No doubt they are guerrillas," I answered, drawing her back from where she might be seen in their approach. "We must find hiding, if possible, for you shall never fall into such hands. Bungay!"

I turned toward where the little giant had been sitting, but he was not to be seen. However, the sound of my voice aroused Maria to a full sense of our danger, nor was she a woman to hesitate in such emergency. With a single stride she crossed the narrow room, caught the white-faced hero by the collar of his shirt, dragged him ignominiously forth from beneath the table where he had sought refuge, shook him as she would shake a toy dog, until his teeth rattled, and then flung him out of the door leading into the back shed. It was done so expeditiously that I could only gasp.

"Now inter ther hole with ye, Jed Bungay—you an' yer dorgs," she panted furiously. "An' you uns foller him. I reckon I'm able ter handle thet lot out thar, even if it should be Red Lowrie an' his gang."

Catching firm hold of Mrs. Brennan's hand I sprang down the single step and closed the door tight behind us. Jed had scrambled to his feet, and rubbing himself vigorously with one hand, utilized the other to drag outward a rough cupboard, which appeared to be a portion of the house itself. As it swung open there was revealed behind it a fair-sized opening extending into the face of the hill. It was a most ingenious arrangement, doubtless finding frequent use in those troublesome times. Its presence partially explained how Jed had thus far escaped the conscription officer. Into this hole we entered one at a time, and when the heavy cupboard had been silently drawn back into place, found ourselves enveloped in such total darkness as to make any movement a dangerous operation. I felt the clasp of my companion's hand tighten, and knew that her whole form was trembling from intense excitement.

"Do not permit the darkness to alarm you," I whispered softly, bending down as I spoke until I could feel her quick breathing against my cheek. "Our visitors are not likely to remain longer than will be necessary to get something to eat. They need never suspect our presence, and all we have to do is to wait patiently until they move on. I only wish I could discover something upon which you might sit down."

"Pray do not think me a coward," she answered, "but I have heard of this man Lowrie in the Federal camps, and I would rather die than fall into his hands."

I had heard of him also and of his outrageous treatment of women. The memory caused me to clasp my hand warmly over hers and set my teeth hard.

"It may not prove to be Lowrie at all," I said soberly, "but all these gentry are pretty much alike, I fear. However, I promise that you shall never fall alive into the hands of any of their breed."

Before she could answer me other than by a slight nestling closer in the darkness, Bungay whispered: "This yere hole, Cap, leads down ter the right an' comes out in a sort o' gully 'bout a hundred feet back. Thar's light 'nough ter see ter walk by a'ter ye turn ther corner 'bout twenty feet er so. You uns kin go on down thar if ye'd rather, follerin' ther dorgs, but I reckon as how I'll stay right yere an' sorter see how ther ol' woman comes out.

"Where, where was Roderick then?
One blast upon his bugle horn
Were worth a thousand men.'

If you uns like ter see a durned good fight maybe ye better stay tew—ther ol' woman is pisen if she once gits her dander up!"

His voice was expressive of great expectations, and I had reason to believe his faith in Maria would be justified. Before any of us, however, had time to change our positions we heard the fellows come stamping roughly into the cabin. The thin slabs which divided us scarcely muffled their loud voices.

"Well, old woman," exclaimed one in a voice so gruff as to seem almost assumed, "pretending to be alone, are you, with all those dishes sitting out on the table; just been eaten off, too. Haven't seen no strange party along the road this morning, have ye?"

"Nary a one," said Maria, and I knew from her voice she was standing close beside the fireplace.

"Are you Mrs. Bungay?"

"I reckon I am, if it's any o'yer business."

"Don't git hifty, old woman, or we're liable to give you a lesson in politeness before we leave." The leader dropped the butt of his gun with a crash on the floor. "Where is the little sneak, anyhow?"

"What do you want of him?"

"Want him to go 'long with us; we're hunting some parties, and need a guide. They to' us up the road a bit he knew every inch o' these yere mountings."

There was a pause, as if Maria was endeavoring to decide as to the honesty of the speaker. Her final answer proved the mental survay had not proven satisfactory.

"Wal, I reckon," she said calmly, "as you uns 'll be more likely ter find him down 'bout Connersville."

"Then whut's all these yere dirty dishes doing on the table?"

"Jed, sum Yankee officers yere; they just rode on down ther trail as you uns cum up."

"Like hell!" ejaculated the fellow with complete loss of temper. "See here, old woman, we're too old birds to be caught with any such chaff. We'll take a look around the old shebang, anyhow, and while we're at it you put something on the table for me and my mates to eat."

The voice and manner were rough, but I was impressed with a certain accent creeping into the man's speech bespeaking education. More, in spite of an apparent effort to make it so, his dialect was not that of those mountains.

Even as he uttered these last words, throwing into them a threat more in the tone than the language, I became aware of a thin ray of light penetrating the seemingly solid wall just in front of me, and bending silently forward could dimly distinguish the elliptical head of Bungay as he applied one eye to a small opening he had industriously made between the logs. Grasping Mrs. Brennan firmly by the hand so that we should not become separated, I crept across the intervening blackness, and reached his side.

"Holy smoke, Cap," the little man muttered in suppressed excitement, as he realized my presence, "it's a goin' ter be b'lilin' hot in thar mighty soon. Mariar's steam is a risin'."

He silently made room for me, and bending down so as to bring my eye upon a level with his, I managed to gain some slight glimpse of the scene within the cabin.

Mrs. Bungay stood with her back to the fireplace, an iron skillet firmly gripped in one hand. Her face was red with indignation, and there was a look in her eyes, together with a defiant set to her chin, which promised trouble. In front of her, carelessly resting on the table, his feet dangling in the air, straggling beard covering all the lower half of his face, and a weather-worn black hat pulled as low as almost to conceal his eyes. His attire was nondescript, as though he had patronized the junkshop of both armies. In his belt were thrust a revolver and a knife, while within easy reach of his hand a musket leaned on a chair. Two others of the party, younger men, but even more roughly dressed than their leader, were lounging between him and the door.

Bungay chuckled expectantly.

"O Lord! If they only git the ol' gal just a little more riled," he whispered hoarsely, jumping up and down on one foot in his excitement, "they'll hev ther fight of their life."

"Do you know the fellows?" I asked.

"Is that Red Lowrie?"

He shook his head.

"Never laid eyes on any of 'em afore, but ye bet they're no good. Reckon they're a part o' his crowd."

The man who posed as the leader of the party picked up the empty coffee-pot beside him and shook it.

"Come, now, Mrs. Bungay," he commanded, "I tell you we're hungry, so trot out some hoecake and fill up this pot, unless you want to reckon with Red Lowrie."

The woman stood facing him, yet never moved. I could see a red spot begin to glow in either cheek. If I had ever doubted it, I knew now that Maria possessed a temper of her own.

"You ain't no Red Lowrie," he retorted.

The fellow laughed easily.

"No more I ain't, old woman, but I reckon we ain't so durn far apart when it comes to getting what we go after. Come, honest now, where is the little white-livered cur that runs this shebang?"

Whatever Maria might venture to call her lord and master in the privacy of home, it evidently did not so the her spirit to hear him thus spoken of by another.

"If Jed Bungay was hum," she answered fiercely, her eyes fairly blazing, "I reckon you wouldn't be sprawlin' on thet thar table fer long."

"Wouldn't I, now? Well, old hen, we've fooled here with you about as long as I care to. Bill, go over there and put some of that bacon on to fry. If she doesn't get out of the way I'll give her something to jump for." And he patted the stock of his gun.

Instinctively I drew my revolver, and pushed its black muzzle into the light under Jed's nose.

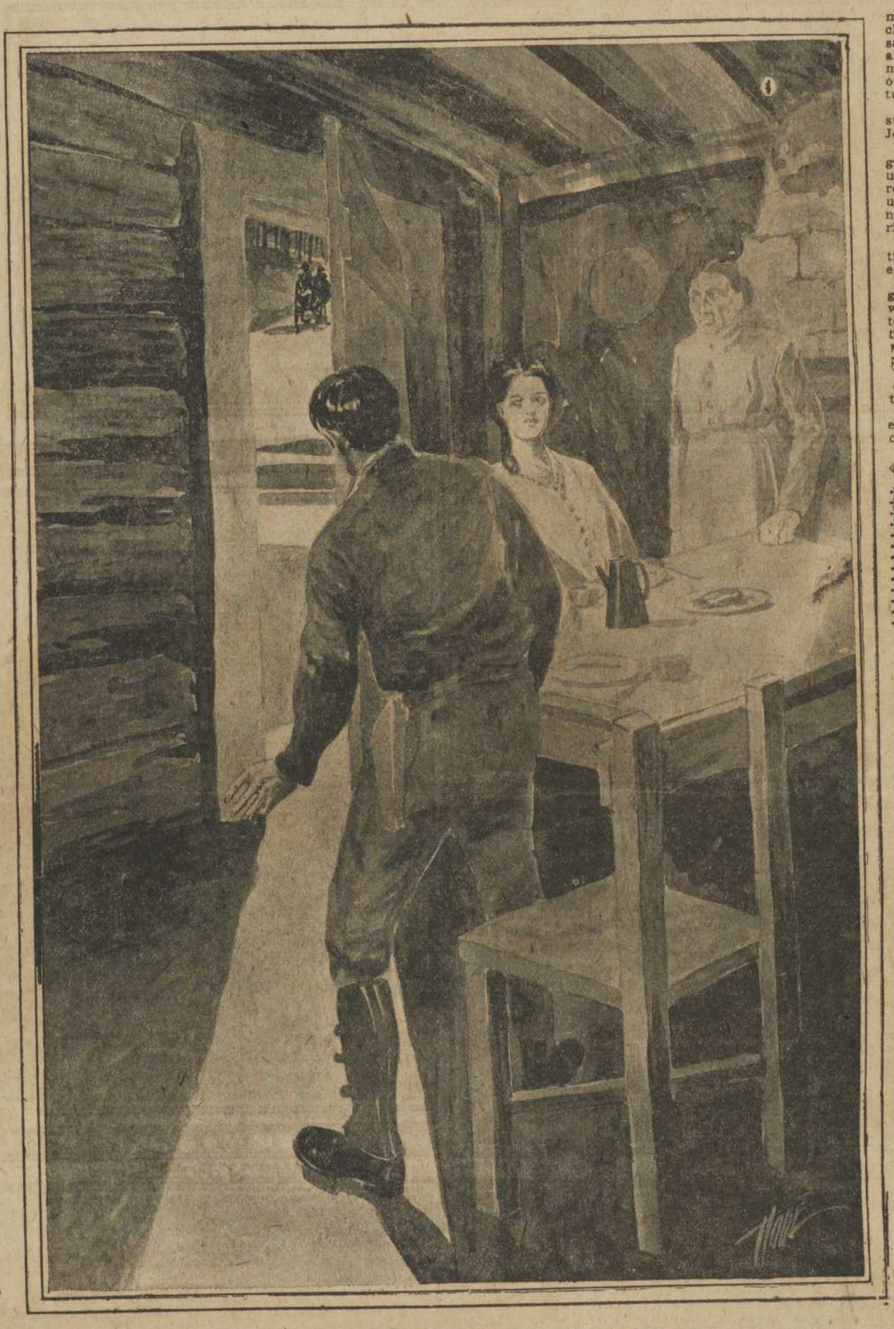
"Shall I give him a dose?" I asked eagerly.

"Not yit; O Lord, not yit!" he exclaimed, dancing from one foot to the other in excitement. "Let ther ol' gal hev a show. I reckon she's good fer ther whole three of 'em, 'less they shoot."

Bill came up grinning. He evidently anticipated some fun, and as he reached out a grimy hand for the slab of bacon, took occasion to make some remark. What it was I could not hear, but I noted the quick responsive flash in the woman's eyes, and the next instant with a crash she brought the iron skillet down with all her strength on top of the fellow's head. Without even a groan he went plunging down, face foremost, in front of the fire. In another moment she was battling like a wild fury with the other two.

It was a quick, intense struggle. The man near the door chanced to be the first in, and he received a blow from the skillet that most assuredly would have crushed his skull had he not dodged; as it was it landed upon his shoulder and he reeled back sick and helpless. By this time the fellow with the red beard had closed upon her, and wrested the skillet from her hand. Struggling fiercely back and forth across the floor, Maria tripped over the body of the dead dog and fell, but as she did so her fingers grasped the red beard of her antagonist. It yielded to her hand, and bare of face, save for a dark mustache, the man stood there, panting for breath, above her. Then suddenly, almost at my very ear, a voice cried:

"Frank! Frank! I am here!"



A SMALL BODY OF MEN WERE COMING TOWARD THE CABIN.

CHAPTER IX.
In the Hands of the Enemy.

IN the first surprise of that unexpected joyful cry ringing at my very ears all my senses seemed confused, and I stood motionless. Then I heard Bungay utter a smothered oath, and knew he had wheeled about in the darkness. Unable to distinguish the slightest outline of his figure, I was yet impressed with the thought that he was endeavoring to muffle the girl, to prevent her uttering a second cry. Impelled by this intuition I flung out my arm hastily, and by rare good luck it came in contact with his hand.

"None of that, you little cur!" I muttered sternly, unmindful of his efforts to break away. "No hand on her, mind you! Mrs. Brennan, what does this mean?"

She made no attempt to answer, but I could hear her now groping her way through the darkness toward the place of our entrance. Bungay detected the movement also, and made a violent effort to break loose from my grip, that he might hurry after her.

"You lit go o' me," he cried excitedly, "er, by goll', I'll use a knife. She'll give this whole thing away if she ever gits out."

For answer I hurled him backward with all my strength and sprang after the fleeing woman. But I was already too late to stop her, even had that been my intention. With strength yielded her by desperation, she thrust aside the heavy cupboard, and as the light swept in, sprang forward into the rude shed. With another bound, gathering her skirts as she ran, she was up the steps and had burst into the outer room. A moment later I also stood in the doorway, gazing upon a scene that made my blood like fire.

The fighting had evidently ceased suddenly with her first cry. Maria stood panting in one corner, the deadly skillet again in her hand, her hair hanging in wisps down her back. Still unconscious from the blow he had received, one fellow lay outstretched on the floor, his head barely missing the hot ashes of the fireplace; while his companion nursed his bruises and scowled from a safe refuge behind the table. The unshaven faces of several others of the gang were peering curiously in through the open door. I know now I saw all this, for the picture of it is upon the retina of memory, but at the moment everything I appeared to perceive or hear occurred in the center of the room.

The man who had posed as the leader stood there alone facing us, his expression a strange mixture of amazement and delight. He was a powerful built man, with keen gray eyes deeply set in their sockets. His right hand rested heavily upon the hilt of a cavalry saber, the scabbard of which was concealed beneath the folds of the long brown coat he wore. As Mrs. Brennan burst through the doorway he stepped eagerly forward, his eyes brightening, and they met with clasped hands.

"Is it possible—Edith?" he cried, as if the recognition could scarcely be credited.

"Oh, Frank!" she exclaimed, eagerly, "it seems all too good to be true. How came you here?"

"Hunting after you, my fair lady. Did you suppose you could disappear as mysteriously as you did last night without my being early on the trail? Have these people injured you in any way?" And he glanced about him with a threat in his gesture.

"Oh, no, Frank," hastily; "every one has been most kind. It was a mere mistake. But how strangely you are dressed! how very rough you look!"

He laughed, but still retained his warm clasp of her hands.

"Not the pomp and circumstance of glorious war which you expected, girl?" he asked lightly. "But we have all sorts of conditions to meet down here, and soon learn in Rome to do as the Romans do."

As he finished speaking he perceived me for the first time, and his face changed instanly into cold sternness. I saw him sweep one hasty glance around, as though he suspected that I might not be alone, and his hand fell once more upon his sword hilt, in posture suggestive of readiness for action.

"Whom have we here?" he asked, staring at me in amazement. "A Johnny Reb?"

"Whatever I am," I retorted, my gorge rising suddenly at his contemptuous term, and stepping out into the room before him, "I at least wear the uniform of my service and rank, and not the nondescript garments of a guerrilla."

The scornful words stung him; I noticed the quick flush of anger in his eyes, and was not sorry.

"You are insolent, sir. Moreover, you go too far, for as it chances you are well within our lines, and we will see to what extent honor is consistent with the work of a spy. The uniform of your service, indeed!" he echoed hotly, pointing as he spoke across the room; "that cavalry cloak over yonder tells its own story. Peters, Steele, arrest this fellow."

"Frank, don't do that," she urged earnestly. "You mistake; that was the cloak I wore."

If he heard her he gave no sign.

"Bind him," was the stern order, as two men advanced. "Use your belts if you have nothing else handy."

Angry as I most assuredly was, swept also by a new emotion which I did not in the least comprehend, I yet fully realized the utter helplessness of my position in point of resistance. They were twenty to one. However much I longed to grapple with him who mocked me, the very thought was insanity; my only possible chance of escape lay in flight. To realize this was to act. I leaped backward, trusting for a clear field in my rear, and an opportunity to run for it, but the door by which I had just entered was now closed and barred—Bungay had made sure his retreat. The man, watching my every movement, with sword half drawn in his hand, saw instantly that I was securely trapped, and laughed in scorn.

"You are not making war on women now," he said with a cutting sneer. "You will not find me so easy a victim."

The taunt stung me, but more the tone and manner of the speaker, and the hot blood of youth cast all caution to the winds. With a single spring, forgetful of my own wound, I was at his throat, dashed aside his uplifted hand, and by sheer audacity of my sudden, unexpected onset, bore him back crashing to the floor. He struggled gamely, yet I possessed the advantage of position, and would have punished him severely, but for the dozen strong hands which instantly laid hold upon me, and dragged me off, still fighting madly, although as helpless as a child.

My opponent instantly leaped to his feet and started forward, drawing a revolver he came. His face was deathly white from passion, and there was a look in his eyes which told me he would be restrained now by no rule of war.

"You cowardly spy!" he cried, and my ears caught the sharp click as he drew back the hammer. "Do you think I will let that blow go unavenged?"

"I assuredly trust not," I answered, gazing up at him from behind the gun muzzles with which I was yet securely pinned to the floor. "But if you are, as I am led to believe, a Federal officer, with some pretentions to being also a gentleman, and not the outlaw your clothes proclaim, you will at least permit me to stand upon my feet and face you as a man. If I am a spy, as you seem inclined to claim, there are army courts to try me; if not, then I am your equal in standing and rank, and have every right of a prisoner of war."

"This has become personal," hoarsely. "Your blow, as well as your connection with the forcible abduction of this young lady, whose legal protector I am, are not matters to be settled by an army court."

"Then permit me to meet you in any satisfactory way. The murder of a helpless man will scarcely clarify your honor."

I knew from the unrelenting expression upon his face that my plea was likely to prove a perfectly useless one, but before I had ended it Mrs. Brennan stood between us.

"Frank," she said calmly, "you shall not. This man is a Confederate officer; he is no spy; and during all the events of last night he has proven himself a friend rather than an enemy. Only for my sake is he here now."

Ignoring the look upon his face she turned toward me, impetuously waved aside the fellows who yet held me prostrate, and extending her hand lifted me to my feet. For an instant, as if by accident, our eyes met, and a sudden flush swept across her throat and cheeks.

"It is my turn now," she whispered softly, so softly the words did not carry beyond my own ears. Then she stood erect between us, as though in her own drawing-room, and gravely presented us to each other, as if she dared either to quarrel longer in her presence.

"Maj. Brennan, Capt. Wayne."

We bowed to each other as men salute on the dueling field. In his eyes I read an unforgiveness, a bitter personal enmity, which I returned with interest, and secretly rejoiced over.

"The lady seems to be in control at present," he said shortly, shoving back the revolver into his belt. "Nevertheless I shall do my military duty, and hold you as a prisoner. May I inquire your full name and rank?"

"Philip Wayne, Captain—th Virginia cavalry, Shirtley's brigade."

"Why are you within our lines?"

"I attempted to pass through them last night with dispatches, but was prevented by my desire to be of assistance to this lady."

"Indeed?" He smiled incredulously, "Your tale is quite interesting and rather romantic. I presume you yet carry the papers with you as evidence of its truth?"

"If you refer to the dispatches, I do not. I sincerely trust they are already safely deposited in the hands of the one for whom they were intended."

A malignant look crept into Brennan's face, and his jaws set ominously.

"You will have to concoct a far better story than that, my friend, before you face Sheridan," he said insolently, "or you will be very apt to learn how a rope feels. He is not inclined to parley long with such fellows as you. Bind his hands, men, and take him out with you into the road."

The two soldiers grasped me instantly at the word of command. For a single moment I braced myself to resist, but even as I did so my eyes fell upon a slight opening in the wall, and I caught a quick glimpse of Bungay's face, his finger to his lips. Even as I gazed in astonishment at this sudden apparition, a lighter touch rested pleadingly on my arm.

"Do not struggle any longer, Capt. Wayne," spoke Mrs. Brennan's voice, gently. "I will go to Gen. Sheridan myself, and tell him the entire story."

I bowed to her, and held out my hands to be bound.

"I yield myself your prisoner, madam," I said meaningly, and not unconscious that her glance sank before mine. "I even imagine the bonds may prove not altogether unpleasant."

Brennan strode between us hastily, and with quick gesture to his men.

"Bind that fellow," he said sternly. "And mind you, sir, one word more, and they shall buck you as well. It may be valuable for you to remember that I am in command here, however I may seem to yield to the wish of Mrs. Brennan."

(To be continued.)

Morris and the Honorable Tim

By MYRA KELLY

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EARLY in January came the report that "Gum Shoe Tim" was on the warpath and might be expected at any time. Miss Bailey heard the tidings in calm ignorance until Miss Blake, who ruled over the adjoining kingdom, interpreted the warning.

A license to teach in the public schools of New York is good for only one year. Its renewal depends upon the reports of the principal in charge of the school and of the associate superintendent in whose district the school chances to be. After three such renewals the license becomes permanent, but Miss Bailey was, as a teacher, barely four months old. The associate superintendent for her vicinity was the Hon. Timothy O'Shea, known and dreaded as "Gum Shoe Tim," owing to his engaging way of creeping softly up back stairs and appearing all unheralded and unwelcome upon the threshold of his intended victim.

Miss Bailey was one of the beginners, and room 18 was made to shine as the sun. Morris Mogilewsky, monitor of the goldfish bowl, wrought busily until his charges glowed redly against the water plants in their shining bowl. Creepers crept, plants grew and ferns waved under the care of Nathan Spiderwitz, monitor of the window boxes. There was such a martial swing and strut in Patrick Brennan's leadership of the line that it inflamed even the timid heart of Isidore Wishnewsky with a warlike glow and his feet with a spasmodic but well-meant tramp. Sadie Gonorowsky and Eva, her cousin, sat closely side by side, no longer "mad on theirselves," but "mit kind feelings."

The work of the preceding term was laid in neat and docketed piles upon the low bookcase. The children were enjoined to keep clean and entire. And Teacher, a nervous and unsmiling Teacher, waited dully.

A week passed thus, and then the good-hearted and experienced Miss Blake hurried ponderously across the hall to put Teacher on her guard.

"I've just had a note from one of the grammar teachers," she panted. "'Gum Shoe Tim' is up in Miss Greene's room. He'll take this floor next. No, see here, child, don't look so frightened. The principal is with Tim. Of course you're nervous, but you're not to show it. And you'll be all right; his lay is discipline and reading. Well, good luck to you!"

Miss Bailey took heart of grace. The children read surprisingly well, were absolutely good, and the enemy, under convoy of the friendly principal, would be much less terrifying than the enemy at large and alone. It was, therefore, with a manner almost serene that she turned to greet the kindly concerned principal and the dreaded "Gum Shoe Tim." The latter she found less ominous of aspect than she had been led to fear, and the principal's charming little speech of introduction made her flush with quick pleasure. And the anxious eyes of Sadie Gonorowsky, noting the flush, grew calm as Sadie whispered to Eva, her close cousin:

"Say, Teacher has a glad. She's red on the face. It could to be her papa."

"No. It's comp'ny," answered Eva sagely. "It ain't her papa. It's comp'ny the whiles Teacher takes him by the hand."

The children were not in the least disconcerted by the presence of the large man. They always enjoyed visitors and they liked the heavy gold chain which festooned the wide white waistcoat of this guest; and as they watched him the associate superintendent began to superintend.

He looked at the children all in their clean and smiling rows; he looked at the flowers and the goldfish; at the pictures and the plaster casts; he looked at the work of the last term and he looked at Teacher. As he looked he swayed gently on his rubber heels and decided that he was going to enjoy the coming quarter of an hour. Teacher pleased him from the first. She was neither old nor ill-favored, and she was most evidently nervous. The combination appealed both to his love of power and his peculiar sense of humor. Setting deliberately in the chair of state, he began:

"Can the children sing, Miss Bailey?"

They could sing very prettily and they did.

"Very nice, indeed," said the voice of visiting authority. "Very nice. Their music is exceptionally good. And are they drilled? Children, will you march for me?"

Again they could and did. Patrick marshaled his line in time and triumph up and down the aisles to the evident interest and approval of the "comp'ny," and then Teacher led the class through some very energetic Swedish movements. While arms and bodies were bending and straightening at Teacher's command and example, the door opened and a breathless boy rushed in. He bore an unfolded note, and, as Teacher had no hand to spare, the boy placed the paper on the desk under the softening eyes of the Honorable Timothy, who glanced down idly and then pounced upon the note and read its every word.

"For you, Miss Bailey," he said in the voice before which even the school janitor had been known to quail. "Your friend was thoughtful, though a little late." And poor palpitating Miss Bailey read.

"Watch out! 'Gum Shoe Tim' is in the building. The principal caught him on the back stairs and they're going around together. He's as cross as a bear. Greene in dead faint in dressing room. Says he's going to fire her. Watch out for him, and send the news on. His lay is reading and discipline."

Miss Bailey grew cold with sick and unreasoning fear. As she gazed wide-eyed at the living confirmation of the statement that "Gum Shoe Tim" was "as cross as a bear," the gentle-hearted principal took the paper from her nerveless grasp.

"It's all right," he answered her. "Mr. O'Shea understands that you had no part in this. It's all right. You are not responsible."

But Teacher had no ears for his soothing. She could only watch with fascinated eyes as the Honorable Timothy reclaimed the note and wrote across it's damning face: "Miss Greene may come to. She is not fired —T. O'S."

"Here, boy," he called, "take this to your teacher." The puzzled messenger turned to obey, and the associate superintendent saw that though his dignity had suffered his power had increased. To the list of those whom he might, if so disposed, devour, he had now added the name of the principal, who was quick to understand that an unpleasant investigation lay before him. If Miss Bailey could not be held responsible for this system of interclass room communication, it was clear that the principal could.

Every trace of interest had left Mr. O'Shea's voice as he asked:

"Can they read?"

"Oh, yes, they read," responded Teacher, but her spirit was crushed and the children reflected her depression. Still, they were marvelously good, and that blundering note had said, "Discipline is his lay." Well, here he had it.

There was one spectator of this drama, who, understanding no word nor incident therein, yet missed no shade of the many emotions which had stirred the light face of his lady.

Toward the front of the room sat Morris Mogilewsky with every nerve tuned to Teacher's, and with an appreciation of the situation in which the other children had no share. On the afternoon of one of those dreary days of waiting for the evil which had now come, Teacher had endeavored to explain the nature and possible result of this ordeal to her favorite. It was clear to him now that she was troubled, and he held the large and unaccustomed presence of the "comp'ny mit whiskers" responsible.

Countless generations of ancestors had followed and fostered the instinct which now led Morris to propitiate an angry power. Luckily, he was prepared with an offering of a suitable nature. He had meant to enjoy it for yet a few days, and then to give it to Teacher. She was such a sensible person about presents. One might give her one's most cherished possession with a brave and cordial heart, for on each Friday afternoon she returned the gifts she had received during the week. And this with no abatement of gratitude.

Morris rose stealthily, crept forward and placed a bright blue bromo-seltzer bottle in the fat hand which hung over the back of the chair of state. The hand closed instinctively as, with dawning curiosity, the Honorable Timothy studied the small figure at his side. It began in a wealth of loosely curling hair which shaded a delicate face, very pointed as to chin and monopolized by a pair of dark eyes, sad and deep and beautiful. A faded blue "jumper" was buttoned tightly across the narrow chest; frayed trousers were precariously attached to the "jumper," and impossible shoes and stockings supplemented the trousers. Glancing from boy to bottle, the "comp'ny mit whiskers" asked:

"What's this for?"

"For you."

"What's in it?"

"A present."

Mr. O'Shea removed the cork and proceeded to draw out incredible quantities of absorbent cotton. When there was no more to come, a faint tinkle sounded within the blue depths and Mr. O'Shea, reversing the bottle, found himself possessed of a trampled and disfigured sleeve link of most palpable brass.

"It's from gold," Morris assured him. "You puts it in your—'scuse me—shirt. Wish you health to wear it."

"Thank you," said the Honorable Tim, and there was a tiny break in the gloom which had enveloped him. And then, with a quick memory of the note and of his anger:

"Miss Bailey, who is this young man?"

And Teacher, of whose hobbies Morris was one, answered warmly: "That is Morris Mogilewsky, the best of boys. He takes care of the goldfish and does all sorts of things for me. Don't you, dear?"

"Teacher, yiss ma'am," Morris answered. "I'm lovin' much mit you. I gives presents on the comp'ny over you."

"Ain't he rather big to speak such broken English?" asked Mr. O'Shea. "I hope you remember that it is part of your duty to stamp out the dialect."

"Yes, I know," Miss Bailey answered. "But Morris has been in America for so short a time. Nine months, is it not?"

"Teacher, yiss ma'am, I comes out of Russia," responded Morris, on the verge of tears and with his face buried in Teacher's dress.

Now Mr. O'Shea had his prejudices—strong and deep. He had been given jurisdiction over that particular district because it was his native heath, and the Board of Education considered that he would be more in sympathy with the inhabitants than a stranger. The truth was absolutely the reverse. Because he had spent his early years in a large old house in East Broadway, because he now saw his birthplace changed to a squalid tenement, and the happy hunting grounds of his youth grown ragged and foreign—swarming with strange faces and noisy with strange tongues—Mr. O'Shea bore a sullen grudge against the usurping race.

He resented the caressing air with which Teacher held the little hand placed so confidently within her own and he welcomed the opportunity of gratifying his still ruffled temper and his racial antagonism at the same time. He would take a rise out of this young woman about her little Jew. She would be comforted later on.

Mr. O'Shea rather fancied himself in the role of comforter when the sufferer was neither old nor ill-favored. And so he set about creating the distress which he would later change to gratitude and joy. Assuredly the Honorable Timothy had a well-developed sense of humor.

"His English is certainly dreadful," remarked the voice of authority, and it was not an English voice, nor is O'Shea distinctly an English name. "Dreadful. And, by the way, I hope you are not spoiling these young'sters. You must remember that you are fitting them for the battle of life. Don't coddle your soldiers. Can you reconcile your present attitude with discipline?"

"With Morris—yes," Teacher answered. "He is gentle and tractable beyond words."

"Well, I hope you're right," grunted Mr. O'Shea, "but don't coddle them."

And so the incident closed. The sleeve link was tucked before Morris' yearning eyes, into the reluctant pocket of the wide, white waistcoat, and Morris returned to his place. He found his reader and the proper page, and the lesson went on with brisk serenity; real on the children's part, but bravely assumed on Teacher's. Child after child stood up, read, sat down again; and it came to be the duty of Bertha Binderwitz to read the entire page of which the others had each read a line.

(Concluded On Page 4, This Section.)

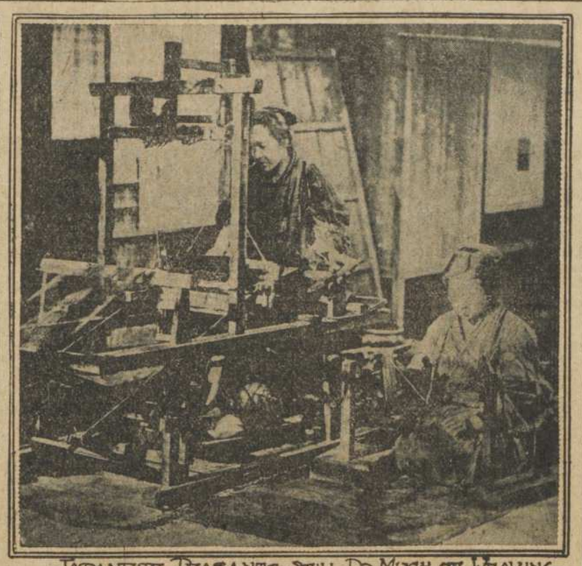
Only Those Who Have Spent Much Time in That Country Learn of the Customs and Routine of These Oriental Households.

HOME LIFE OF THE JAPANESE

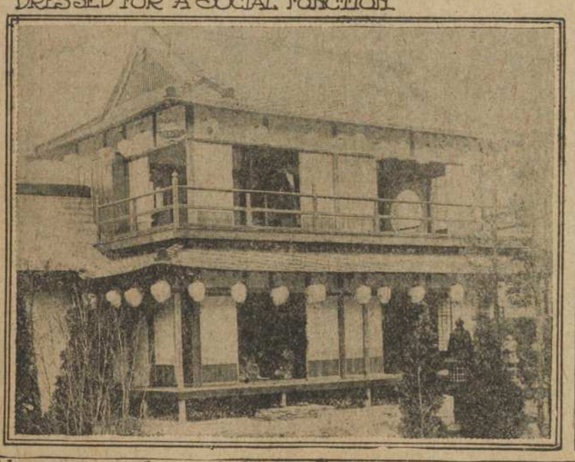
In Spite of the General Progressiveness of the Subjects of Mikado, Many Families Still Cling to Their Old Tradition



MILADY OF THE ALMOND EYES HAVING HER HAIR DRESSED FOR A SOCIAL FUNCTION.



JAPANESE PEASANTS STILL DO MUCH OF WEAVING OF MATERIALS THAT ARE USED BY FAMILY.



HOME OF A WEALTHY ORIENTAL, TYPICAL OF THE JAP'S FRAIL STYLE OF ARCHITECTURE.



BEDDING, WHICH IS STOWED AWAY IN CONVENIENT CORNERS DURING DAYTIME IS TAKEN OUT AT NIGHT AND SPREAD ON THE FLOOR.

[Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

TOKIO, Jan. 10.—Uncle Sam's almond-eyed cousins across the Pacific ocean, the "Yankees of the East," are objects of the keenest interest to Americans. With this growing interest comes the amazing knowledge that practically nothing is really known of the domestic existence of these very attractive Orientals.

Heretofore the lives of the Japs in their own country seemed to be surrounded with a vague, hazy charm made up of heavy, sweet-smelling Eastern incense, masses of lovely cherry blossom and filled with the delicate aroma of Japanee tea. But, with the first boom of their guns declaring "War!" the land of the Japs became a startling reality, and the fanciful haze surrounding it cleared away, revealing a blank—so far as the general knowledge of the people of the United States went in regard to their Oriental neighbors.

Missionaries to the land of the Mikado and those who have gone there to live for governmental purposes agree in averring that to know the country and the people one must live there for two or three years. In spite of the progressiveness of the Japs, they say, they still cling to customs and traditions of home life that are as distant from those of the United States as the two poles, and when strangers first enter the little islands everything in this connection is unreal and wonderful to such an extent that they do not altogether grasp it. When they take up their residence there the unreality of the new land gradually disappears and instead their former life fades away, until finally it takes upon itself the unfamiliarity that formerly belonged to that in Japan.

The ideas of the Japanese may have broadened in general, but, with the exception of a few of the more barbarous customs and laws introduced by Buddhism, and laid down by the all-mighty Confucius, their home life is practically the same as it was hundreds of years ago.

* * *

Private Life Is Sacred.

One principal reason for the inability of the stranger to learn much of the inner life of the people of Japan while he is merely paying a visit to their land is that their private life is kept sacredly shut from the outside world, and no one who has not been made "one of the family" in a Japanese home can gain any idea of the manner of their life in all its simplicity and picturesqueness.

A Japanese dwelling, in the first place, is quite different from the American notion of what constitutes a residence. There the great ambition is to have a roof on supports, filled in with walls or not, according to the pleasure of the owner. No cellar is considered necessary—if considered at all—and the supports are merely driven into the mud, and then braced with cross-beams, and then, with the addition of wooden outside shutters on the lightly built walls, the building is complete. As for inside walls, screens generally do duty for these, and are considered part of the house furnishing. It is an easy sort of construction, and well adapted to warm weather, but when winter comes the drawbacks of this style of building appear in full force.

A typical Japanese house is of oblong shape, and generally one story high, with the gable ends filled in with lath and plaster, and narrow balconies running along the sides. Within are the living rooms, with their floors completely covered with thick mats, soft and springy, which do duty as chairs, tables and all other kinds of furniture.

The floor of the rooms is sunk a little, so that the mats are just level with the balconies. In this sill and in the beam directly above it run double grooves, and in these slide the screens, so lightly constructed that they can be lifted out and put away without the least effort. Partitions are arranged in the same way between the rooms. The screens next to the balcony serve the purpose of window sashes, and are covered with tissue paper, which tears quite easily and in consequence has to be replaced very often.

At night, or when the house is closed, the wooden storm-shutters are pushed out along a groove on the outside of the balcony, and when the last is in place a bolt fastens them on the inside—and there you are, shut up tight in a box for the time being, for there are no windows to admit light and air after the shutters go up.

Whatever furnishings the house contains outside the mats, are considered luxuries. There may be a few low chests of drawers, a box for coals, a writing stand, a few thin cushions to sit upon, a single vase for flowers, and a hanging scroll, but nothing more.

It is much easier to furnish a Japanese kitchen than one in America, for the utensils are as few as the furniture in the rest of the house—a small stove for cooking, and a few pots and other cooking articles. Dishes there are and trays on which to serve them, and chop-sticks take the place of forks and knives; then there are basins, tubs and hot water cans in the bathroom.

* * *

Kitchen Worth Inspection.

The kitchen is well worth inspection, especially in some old country house belonging to a wealthy resident. One part is lower than the rest, and has a floor of beaten earth, on which stand tubs of water, and in which the rougher work is done. The rest is carpeted with tatami, and in the middle a pit filled with pebbles and ashes serves as the hearth, while overhanging it is a kettle, and around the coals are iron spits. In the place of a chimney there is an opening in the roof, and what smoke is unable to escape through the roof goes out through the open sides of the house.

Private houses, as a rule, turn a blank side to the street. Trees and shrubbery are cleverly arranged to keep out curious eyes, for no one is more particular about the undisturbed privacy of his home than a Jap.

There is no privacy between the members of a family, but from the outside the family life in Japan is kept absolutely sacred. It is not considered good form to mention one little incident of the home to outsiders, though an outsider, once taken into the household, is allowed to feel no reserve at all.

When a young man marries he does not merely take unto himself a companion and helpmeet. His wife stands in the place of her parents-in-law's own daughter, and is treated accordingly. Beside doing her best to please her husband, she must in all things be useful to his father and mother. The Japanese girl's married life is by no means easy, though it is much better than it was a few years ago. Formerly, she had to stand everything from her husband, and to him alone was accorded the right of suing for divorce, but at the present time she has risen more nearly to the level of American wives, and for certain offenses the divorce court is even open to her. As for choosing her husband, she exercises as much right in that matter as the man, and has a very distinct say in the matter. But even as yet love has very little to do with the choice of either of the contracting parties until after marriage, for, as Confucius' law puts it, "Marriage must begin with respect, and after marriage love begins."

Until about two hundred years ago Japanese women enjoyed a great deal more freedom and influence than they do now. At that time much of the rigid Confucianism went into effect, and became the guide to women's conduct to the present day.

The simplicity of daily life in Japan impresses all foreigners, but most of all Americans, who are divided between pity for the Oriental's lack of necessities and envy of his freedom from such incumbrances. And whether they would like it for themselves or not, it is certain that this simplicity is a large part of Japan's fascination for strangers.

In one of these quiet households day begins with the rolling back of the wooden shutters, frequently before the sun has appeared over the housetops. Schools begin at 8 in winter, and in the summer at 7. First, the children appear before their parents with the morning greeting, in doing which they kneel until their foreheads touch the mats. Even the baby of the family learns this act of reverance as soon as he is able to understand anything.

The family generally take their meals together, seated in a row around the room, for there is no dining table. The dishes are served on trays. Even here the old superstitions of the country are observed, as in everything else. For instance, peas, as indicating good luck, are served to one starting on a journey. It is very bad luck to put the chop-sticks upright in a bowl of rice because they are placed so in making offerings to the dead, and for this reason no one will pour cold water into a basin and add hot.

At the end of the meal, the children, never forgetful of their reverential regard for their parents, bow politely and, with a complimentary phrase about the repast, leave the room to attend to their schools or other duties, while their mother looks to her housekeeping. She is truly the mistress of her husband's home, responsible for everything, and controlling everything.

* * *

Refinement of This People.

The refinement of the Mikado's people is a characteristic everywhere remarked, and their extreme cleanliness is merely an outcome of this attribute. It is apparent in their persons, their houses, their workshops, and no le the great carefulness and exemplar actness with which they look their fields.

Every Jap, great and small, tak possible, his warm bath every day. one bathes in cold or lukewarm w not even the peasant, though he i customed, while working, to stand hours in cold water. The bath is pl according to circumstances near kitchen, in a separate bathroom on side of the court or garden, or, in l houses, in connection with the en taining rooms.

There is no doubt that the reg warm bath in use among the Japa contributes greatly to the mainten and improvements of their he Rheumatic complaints, to which i in the rice fields, fishing and other d occupations, as well as the arrangem of the houses, so ill-adapted to the verity of the Japanese winter, m abundantly contribute, are usu checked in the germ, and, therefo much less common than with Am cans.

The favorite enjoyment of his W ern cousins, smoking, is also that the almond-eyed Easterner. Pipe a tobacco pouch are his constant co panions, and to smoking he devote considerable portion of his day, beg ning, interrupting and ending his lab with it. Politeness, therefore, requi that in every place which he visits, merely a cup of tea, but also first of the habichi—the coal brazier used heating purposes—be set before a gu at which to light his pipe.

FROM LONDON TO PARIS WITHOUT ANY CHANG

A gigantic scheme is being prepar by the Intercontinental Railway Co pany, with the object of establishing cross-Channel ferry service betwe Dover and Calais.

According to the proposal, for whi parliamentary sanction will be soug next session, a floating platform is be constructed at Dover and connecte made with the Southeastern and Cha ham railway system, so that the bo expresses can be run direct on to t ferry steamers.

The company also proposes to esta lish a train ferry across the Bas Sein connecting the railway at Havre wi that at Pont Andemer, and thus avoi ing the enormous expense of boring tunnel.

Two well-known English M. P.'s, th Hon. Claude Hay and Mr. Philip Stan hope, are at the back of the scheme o the English side, while among th Frenchmen interested are Vice Admira de Colstoun and Comte de Montebel lo.

Uncle Sam's Supervision Over San Domingo

[Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

PORT AU PRINCE, Hayti, Feb. 8.—The little island of San Domingo, the turbulent West Indian Republic adjacent to Hayti, the hotbed of frequent uprisings and revolutions, which has shown no disposition to treat foreign residents equitably and has been very lax in meeting its just obligations, has compelled the United States to interfere and assume supervision over the island, establishing a protectorate similar to that existing over Porto Rico, Philippine Islands and other acquired possessions of Uncle Sam.

It is doubtful if there exists in any portion of the world a spot so inflicted with revolutions, robberies, murders and chronic anarchy as the fertile island divided between Haytians and the Dominicans. Now that the United States has taken the little island under her protecting wing, it is not likely that she will in the near future at least relinquish her supervision and supremacy over San Domingo, as the people have proved themselves utterly unfit for self-government.

Many Europeans have received concessions for developing the rich resources of the island. All accounts agree in stating that in numerous instances they have been treated with a degree of injustice and barbarity which has robbed them of much of their possessions and has forced many of them to leave San Domingo for the safety of their families and themselves.



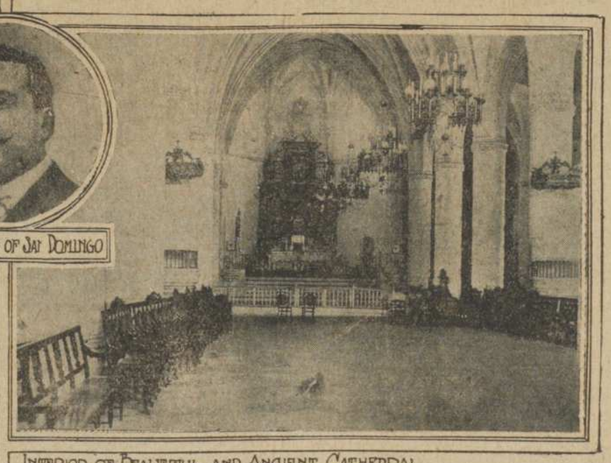
NATIVES AND DWELLINGS OF RURAL SAN DOMINGO



OXEN HAULING SUGAR CANE.



PRES. MORALES OF SAN DOMINGO



INTERIOR OF BEAUTIFUL AND ANCIENT CATHEDRAL

Can Satisfy Claims.

There is little doubt that under proper administration the resources of San Domingo can be made to satisfy all legitimate claims against it, and that its present undesirable condition of affairs can be put into good and permanent shape by the Government of the United States. An auspicious feature of the case is, that the Dominican Republic through President Morales, seeks such a consummation.

San Domingo is in the exact center of the chain of West Indian Islands, its strategic position with respect to the Panama canal, the United States and Europe is such, therefore, as to be of vital importance to the United States as the ruling Power of the Western Hemisphere.

It is an open secret in army and navy circles that the United States has not taken a hand in the affairs of the republic one moment too soon to prevent more useless bloodshed on the island. The revolutionary impulse is still strong in the hearts of Dominican exiles who have concentrated at Santiago de Cuba, Turk's Island, Curacao, Dutch West Indies and Mayaguez, in Porto Rico.

In considering the island of San Domingo one is not dealing with a little barren rock thrown up in the Atlantic out of the track of commerce, but with a rich, fertile island, 32,000 square miles in area, about the size of Ireland and advantages of both a tropical and temperate climate. It is mountainous, the highest peak, Monte Tina, having an elevation of 10,262 feet above the sea. The mountains are covered with dense forests of woods of a great variety, and of the most useful and valuable kinds, especially mahogany. The woods, medical plants, fruits and flowers are to be found all over the country, as well as an almost infinite variety of plants cultivated for home consumption and export. The most prominent among the latter are sugar, tobacco, coffee, cocoa, bananas, sweet potatoes and indigo.

One of the principal industries is the cultivation of the sugar cane, which is the richer, more fertile and more strategically located than Cuba. It forms the key of the West Indies and the Spanish Main.

The Dominican republic enjoys all the was revived soon after the country had freed itself, in 1844, from Haytian domination. In a period of nine years no less than thirty-two important sugar estates were established.

Minerals are found nearly all over the country, which contains gold, silver, copper, tin, iron, together with some coal beds in Samana Bay.

There is in the Dominican republic a mixed population of 700,000, including whites, negroes, mulattoes and a few "mestizos," the latter being the descendants of the whites and the aboriginal Indians, whose race is now extinct in the country. The colored population is free born, and the colored citizens have acquired such a degree of civilization that they are fitted for and actually occupy the same political rank as the whites.

* * *

Religion of Dominicans.

The religion of the majority of the people is Roman Catholic, but the Dominicans are liberal in regard to religious questions. The educational system is independent of clerical dictation. There are schools in every city, town and village. Moreover, a system has been established, known as "maestros ambulantes," or traveling instructors. Their task is to penetrate into the most retired localities, where no school of any class exists, and there to impart instruction to children, as well as practical knowledge among the adults.

For years San Domingo has been loaded down with a military dictatorship which burdens the people with both the civil and military forms of government. Graft is rampant, and the multiplication of official salaried places has consumed the revenues of the island, leaving nothing for the payment of either principal or interest on the indebtedness. The principal of this indebtedness now amounts to $32,000,000.

When the United States, through its representatives, Commander Dillingham and American Minister Dawson, get in full control of San Domingo, it will quickly provide for a disbandment of the army, with its hundreds of Colonels; a reduction in the number of administrative provinces, and a consequent reduction in the civil expenses, establishment of roads, schools, etc., and the inauguration of representative government.

Specter of Famine Is Clutching At Ireland



HOVEL WHOSE PEASANT INMATES ARE ON VERGE OF STARVATION.

GATHERING FUEL FOR FIRE IN HER HUT

TURF HOME OF ONE OF THE POORER CLASS.

[Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

DUBLIN, Feb. 2.—At the present moment the gaunt spectre of famine stalks abroad in almost every part of Ireland, but especially in the counties in the west of the Emerald Isle.

This distressed condition is principally owing to failure of the potato crop. The tubers have rotted in the ground and are not worth digging up. Empty pots at the present time are hanging over smoldering embers in thousands of homes through "darkest" Ireland, the poorest, unhappiest country in the whole world, where her sons and daughters are undergoing utmost poverty and intense suffering, oppression and desolation.

The existing conditions of the poor people on this island are so deplorable and miserable that neither the inhabitants of St. Petersburg, Moscow, Poland and Finland, oppressed as they are at present by the Russian Government, are as sorely distressed as many of the Irish people in their native country. Famine and starvation are surely staring them in the face.

With the unrest and disgruntled condition of the working masses in England, liable to join forces with Ireland's famine-stricken poor at any minute, it is feared by some that King Edward and his Ministers may before long be facing very serious social and industrial conditions.

The whole people of Ireland, but especially along the western seaboard, from Donegal in the north to Kerry in the south, depend for actual existence on the potato crop. Its success or failure determines whether the people barely exist or whether they starve, for at best these poor people are but a degree removed from the starvation point. In no part of his majesty's dominions are the conditions of life more severe than those that obtain among the three-quarters of a million people of God's creatures who inhabit this western seaboard.

* * *

Death Unless Aid Comes.

The long, severe winter of this coast is upon the people. Bad weather means that all the sick must die, and that many of those who lack sufficient nourishment to stand the rigors of the remaining part of the winter weather must follow them—unless aid is speedy.

All through these stricken counties priests and public men generally are exerting themselves gathering details of what the inhabitants are confronted with and sending them, with appeals for aid, to their members of Parliament and to their friends across the ocean. Redmond, Dillon, O'Donnell and all the leaders are sending assurances that these conditions will be made known to all the civilized world, and bidding their poor countrymen to bear up hopefully against the day of succor.

The poor people now naturally recall the horrors of 1897, following the Queen's Jubilee. They expect before the close of the present month, to experience a repetition of those horrors. During that terrible winter it was no unfamiliar sight to see a peasant driving his cart containing the emaciated bodies of his wife and one or more children, without even the plainest coffin, to prepare them for the grave. In many cases the survivors were too weak to bury their dead properly. A shallow grave in the frozen earth and a covering too slight to protect the corpses from starving dogs, was the best they could do.

The past season was the worst the people of the western counties of Ireland have known since the great plague of 1879. In dry years the people get along with a fair crop of potatoes, but after a period of continuous rains, such as they have just experienced, not only the potato crops fail, but even the peat is useless as a source of income. The result is that unless the Government provides immediate relief, the mortality from now on will certainly approximate that of the plague year. Ireland's cry of great distress is now ringing in the ears of the civilized world.

* * *

The Famine of 1847.

The old people remember the famine of 1847, in which a million and a quarter of the population fell victims to the potato blight of the previous year. They recall the frantic efforts of starved wretches to leave the country, and the legend of one vessel which sailed from Connaught with 600 refugees, all but 100 of whom died during the passage because of the lack of strength in their famine-stricken bodies.

As one now passes along the road he can see the poor creatures with faces full of despair standing about the doorway of their hovels as though looking dumbly for relief that they do not half expect. Many of them are already on short rations. Without imagination they feel the pangs of hunger, and are now showing it in their faces and in their shrunken forms.

Nowhere in the world does the proof of poverty express itself so pathetically as in the peasant habitations in the western counties of Ireland. The houses are mainly low, one-story buildings, rarely containing more than two rooms, and of the rudest construction throughout. The roofs are invariably of thatch, criss-crossed with ropes of twisted hay, held fast by stones tied to the ends.

Inside there is little to differentiate these hovels from stalls and sties fashioned for animals. Furniture is limited to the barest necessaries—a table and a chair or two, a wooden chest, a cupboard. Often there is no chimney and no fireplace.

Most of these hovels are crowded with those depending upon them for shelter. Besides mother and father and from three to eight children, there may be a grandfather and a grandmother, too old and infirm to do more in times of comparative comfort than to sit with their black pipes in their mouths.

Even the smallest of the children would willingly turn his hand to anything that would provide food, but there is no work. The stock of peat has been cut and carried in baskets by the women and children from the bogs and piled near the hovels to dry in the sun, and this work, together with the spinning and knitting with the meager materials, furnishes no employment that will fill the empty pots.

Ireland, by reason of her impoverished condition, is decreasing her population, and to-day has two million less inhabitants than it had fifty years ago. It has a half-million less inhabitants than it had ten years ago. Ireland, big as Maine or Indiana, had a population one time equal to that of New York State; to-day this beautiful island has only as many people as Missouri. At the present rate of diminution of families, the island will be depopulated inside of ten years.

* * *

Abandoning Home.

It is not that the Irish people have or are dying off, but they have been obliged to abandon the isle of their birth, and emigrate to other countries, because they could not get food or work, or even a roof, save that of the poorhouse. The vast majority of these people and their offspring are in the United States, and these of course will now render all the aid possible to relieve the great distress of their kin in Ireland.

Among the first to give substantial aid, and illustrating that all the representatives of the wealthy class in Ireland do not turn a deaf ear for appeals from among the poorer classes in times such as the present, is that of Richard Berridge, owner of the magnificent castle Bala-Nohinch, County Galway, who recently married Miss M. Eu'alie Lesley at the home of the bride, "Lessilyn Court," Haverford, Pennsylvania. He broke off his honeymoon, and with his beautiful bride sailed at once for Ireland to relieve at once his 3,000 tenants living on his vast estates, covering 180,000 Irish acres.

Some of his land is in the midst of the famine-stricken territory, and Mr. Berridge declared he could not reconcile himself to a bridal tour while some of his tenants were starving. After giving the necessary relief to his poor tenants, Mr. Berridge will return to this country with his bride to enjoy their postponed honeymoon.

WOMEN WHO WORK AT THE FORGE

KENTUCKY HAS PROBABLY THE ONLY FEMALE BLACKSMITHS IN THE WORLD





MRS. CLARA PINSON, THE ORIGINAL WOMAN BLACKSMITH



MISS MARIE AND KATIE MEDLIN WELDING A SINGLE TREE AT PILOT OAK SPRING

[Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

WINGO, Ky., Feb. 11.—It is rather out of the ordinary for a woman to make her living at the anvil and forge. A female blacksmith is as rare as she is novel, and although there may be communities where women successfully follow this calling, a search of the entire world would probably show them, if at all, to be very few and far between.

Indeed, it is a question if there is more than one place, at least in this country, where blacksmiths of the gentler sex are to be found. Pilot Oak, a little village near here, boasts not of one, but of three female blacksmiths, and all of them members of the same family.

The person in the immediate neighborhood of Pilot Oak who discovers that his horse has cast a shoe, or that his buggy or wagon is in need of repair, will eventually find himself with his steed or conveyance that needs "doctoring" in front of a modest little establishment, over the door of which appears the sign, "Medlin Sisters, Blacksmiths." If he should have any misgivings as to the manner in which the work will be done for him, he has only to question many who have been, and are, patrons of the Medlin Sisters' forge. He will receive a ready assurance calculated to make him willing to intrust the shoeing of his horse or the mending of his broken "rig" to them.

The senior member of this very unusual firm is Mrs. Courtney Pinson, formerly Miss Clara Medlin. She has the distinction of being certainly the first woman in Kentucky to take up the profession of blacksmithing, and probably the only one in the world, of course excepting her sisters.

* * *

An Interesting Sight.

It is, indeed, a novel and interesting sight to witness these three sisters engaged at their work, which is always done with neatness and dispatch. The profession is essentially one requiring skill, strength and a certain amount of pluck. Practice may bring the skill, but it is not every woman who can acquire the strength and pluck to handle the heavy parts of vehicles or control a refractory horse. The success of the "Medlin Sisters, Blacksmiths," is guarantee that they were endowed with these requisites, or have acquired them.

Mrs. Pinson, the elder of the Medlin Sisters and the senior member of the firm, is just nineteen years of age. She is a handsome young woman with a wealth of dark hair and a pair of bright brown eyes. She can shoe a horse or weld a tire just as rapidly as any smith in this section, and as for the neatness with which she does this work, it is probably true that no other person engaged in that profession anywhere near here would care to enter into direct competition with her.

Notwithstanding all of this, Mrs. Pinson has not allowed her education as a housekeeper to suffer, or neglected her training in the culinary art. She is an adept at cooking and can go into the kitchen and in a short while prepare a meal calculated to tempt the palate of an epicure.

"She cannot be excelled as an all 'round, useful girl," those who know her are wont to say.

Mrs. Pinson is also an expert carriage painter. This work she really makes her specialty. During the past season she painted and trimmed more than one hundred buggies and wagons. Mrs. Pinson is a tireless worker. As an evidence of this, it may be stated that on the day the accompanying photographs were taken, which was late in the afternoon, she had just finished putting the first coat of paint on her fourth buggy that day. Still she claimed, when questioned, that she was "not very tired."

This unusually accomplished young woman only recently changed her name from Medlin to Pinson, when Courtney Pinson claimed her for his wife. But the style of the firm remains unchanged and the same old sign hangs over their shop door.

* * *

Others of the Firm.

Misses Marie and Katie Medlin, aged seventeen and fifteen respectively, are members of this unique firm, and also are experts in their lines.

Miss Marie Medlin makes a specialty of striping and decorating vehicles, and when this little artiste has put the finishing touches on a repaired carriage of any kind it requires a very critical eye to detect it from a new one.

The Medlins come of a good family and are highly respected by all who know them. The parents of these girls are both living and moderately well to do. The girls are in nowise compelled to work at this trade, but have simply taken it up of their own accord. While the Misses Medlins have no fear for a bronco or a two-year-old mule, they nevertheless possess the usual amount of feminine timidity and are just as afraid of a mouse as any other girl.

When asked for her reasons for taking up this peculiar line of work, the senior member said:

"Since man had gone to cooking and dressmaking, I think that a woman has a perfect right to be a blacksmith if she wants to. I had rather do any kind of honest work than to be idle."

MORRIS AND THE HONORABLE TIM.

(Continued From Page 2, This Section.)

She began jubilantly, but soon stumbled, hesitated and wailed:

"Stands a fierce word. I don't know what it is," and Teacher turned to write the puzzling word upon the blackboard.

Morris' heart stopped with a sickening suddenness and then rushed madly on again. He had a new and dreadful duty to perform. All his mother's counsel, all his father's precepts, told him that it was his duty. Yet fear held him in his little seat behind his little desk, while his conscience insisted on this unalterable decree of the social code: "So somebody's clothes is wrong it's polite you says 'scuse' und tells it out."

And here was Teacher, whom he dearly loved, whose ideals of personal adornment extended to full sets of buttons on jumpers and to laces in both shoes. Here was his immaculate lady fair in urgent need of assistance and advice, and all because she had on that day inaugurated a delightfully vigorous exercise for which architecturally she was not designed.

There was yet room for hope that some one else would see the breach and brave the danger. But no. The visitor sat stolidly in the chair of state, the principal sat serenely beside him, the children sat each in his own little place behind his own little desk, keeping his own little eyes on his own little book.

Up into the quiet air went his timid hand. Teacher, knowing him in his more garrulous moods, ignored the threatened interruption of Bertha's spirited resume, but the windmill action of the little arm attracted the Honorable Tim's attention.

"The best of boys wants you," he suggested, and Teacher perforce asked:

"Well, Morris, what is it?"

Not until he was on his feet did the Monitor of the Gold-fish Bowl appreciate the enormity of the mission he had undertaken. The older children began to understand, and watched his struggle for words and breath with sympathy or derision, as their natures prompted. But there are no words in which one may politely mention ineffective safety-pins to one's glass of fashion. Morris' knees trembled queerly, his breathing grew difficult, and Teacher seemed a very great way off as she asked again:

"Well, what is it, dear?"

Morris panted a little, smiled weakly and then sat down. Teacher was evidently puzzled, the "comp'ny" alert, the principal uneasy.

"Now, Morris," Teacher remonstrated, "you must tell me what you want."

But Morris had deserted his etiquette and his veracity, and murmured only:

"Nothings."

"Just wanted to be noticed," said the Hon. Tim. "It is easy to spoil them." And he watched the best of boys rather closely, for a habit of interrupting reading lessons, wantonly and without reason, was a trait in the young of which he disapproved.

When this disapprobation manifested itself in Mr. O'Shea's countenance, the loyal heart of Morris interpreted it as a new menace to his sovereign. No later than yesterday she had warned them of the vital importance of coherence. "Every one knows," she had said, "that one only common little boys and girls come apart. No one ever likes them," and the big stranger was even now misjudging her.

Again his short arm agitated the quiet air. Again his trembling legs upheld a trembling boy. Again authority urged. Again Teacher asked:

"Well, Morris, what is it, dear?"

All this was as before, but not as before was poor harassed Miss Bailey's fore was poor harassed Miss Bailey's swoop down the aisle, her sudden taking of Morris' troubled little face between her soft hands, the quick tear meeting with her kind eyes, the note of pleading in her repetition:

"What did you want, Morris?"

He was beginning to answer when it occurred to him that the truth might make her cry. There was an unsteadiness about her upper lip which seemed to indicate the possibility. Suddenly he found that he no longer yearned for words in which to tell her of her disjointment, but for something else—anything else—to say.

His miserable eyes escaped from hers and wandered to the wall in desperate search for conversation. There was no help in the pictures, no inspiration in the plaster casts, but on the blackboard he read, "Tuesday, January 21, bord he read, "Tuesday, January 21, 1902." Only the date, but he must make it serve. With Teacher close beside him, with the hostile eye of the Honorable Tim upon him, hedged roundorable Tim upon him, hedged roundabout by the frightened or admiring regard of the First Reader class, Morris blinked rapidly, swallowed resolutely, and remarked:

"Teacher, this year's Nineteen hundred and two," and knew that all was over.

The caressing clasp of Teacher's hands grew into a grip of anger. The countenance of Mr. O'Shea took on the beatified expression of the prophet who has found honor and verification in his own country.

"The best of boys has his off days, and this is one of them," he remarked.

"Morris," said Teacher, "did you stop a reading lesson to tell me that? Do you think I don't know what the year is? I'm ashamed of you."

Never had she spoken thus. If the telling had been difficult to Morris when she was "glad on him," it was impossible now that she was a prey to such evident "mad feelings." And yet he must make some explanation. So he mumbled: "Teacher, I tells you 'scuse. I knows you knows what year stands, on'y it's polite I tells you something, und I had a fraid."

"And so you bothered your teacher with that nonsense," said Tim. "You're a nice boy!"

Morris' eyes were hardly more appealing than Teacher's as the two compelling than Teacher's as the two compelling than, for so they felt themselves, turned to their judge.

"Morris is a strange boy," Miss Bailey explained. "He can't be managed by ordinary methods—"

"And extraordinary methods don't seem to work to-day," Mr. O'Shea interjected.

"—and I think," Teacher continued, "that it might be better not to press the point."

"Oh, if you have no control over him—" Mr. O'Shea was beginning pleasantly, when the principal suggested:

"You'd better let us hear what he has to say, Miss Bailey; make him understand that you are master here." And Teacher, with a heart-sick laugh at the irony of this advice in the presence of the associate superintendent, turned to obey.

But Morris would utter no words but these, dozens of times repeated: "I have a fraid." Miss Bailey coaxed, bribed, threatened and cajoled; shook him surreptitiously, petted him openly. The result was always the same: "It's polite I tells you something out, on'y I had a fraid."

"But, Morris, dear, of what?" cried Teacher. "Are you afraid of me? Stop crying now and answer. Are you afraid of Miss Bailey?"

"N-o-o-oh m-a-a-an."

"Are you afraid of the principal?

"N-o-o-oh m-a-a-an."

"Are you afraid"—with a slight pause, during which a native hue of honesty was foully done to death—"of the kind gentleman we are all so glad to see?"

"N-o-o-oh m-a-a-an."

"Well, then, what is the matter with you? Are you sick?, Don't you think you would like to go home to your mother?"

"N-o-o-oh, m-a-a-an; I ain't sick. I tells you 'scuse."

The repeated imitation of a sorrowful goat was too much for the Honorable Tim.

"Bring that boy to me," he commanded "I'll show you how to manage refractory and rebellious children."

With much difficulty and many assurances that the gentleman was not going to hurt him, Miss Bailey succeeded in untwining Morris' legs from the supports of the desk and in half carrying, half leading him up to the chair of state. An ominous silence had settled over the room. Eva Gonorowsky was weeping softly, and the redoubtable Isidore Applebaum was stiffened in a frozen calm.

"Morris," began the associate superintendent in his most awful tones, "will you tell me why you raised your hand? Come here, sir."

Teacher urged him gently, and, like dog to heel, he went. He halted within a pace or two of Mr. O'Shea and lifted a beseeching face toward him.

"I couldn't to tell nothing out," said he. "I tells you 'scuse. I'm got a fraid."

The Honorable Tim lunged quickly and caught the terrified boy preparatory to shaking him, but Morris escaped and fled to his haven of safety —his teacher's arms. When Miss Bailey felt the quick clasp of the thin little hands, the heavy beating of the overtried heart and the deep convulsive sobs she turned on the Honorable Timothy O'Shea and spoke:

"I must ask you to leave this room at once," she announced. The principal started, and then sat back. Teacher's eyes were dangerous, and the Honorable Tim might profit by a lesson. "You've frightened the child until he can't breathe. I can do nothing with him while you remain. The examination is ended. You may go."

Now Mr. O'Shea saw he had gone a little too far in his effort to create the proper dramatic setting for his clemency. He had not expected the young woman to "rise" quite so far and high. His deprecating half-apology, half-eulogy, gave Morris the opportunity he craved.

"Teacher," he panted; "I wants to whisper mit you in the ear."

With a dexterous movement he knelt upon her lap and tore out his solitary safety pin. He then clasped her tightly and made his explanation. He began in the softest of whispers, which increased in volume as it did in interest, so that he reached the climax at the full power of his boy soprano voice.

"Teacher, Missis Bailey, I know you know what year stands. On'y it's polite I tells you something, und I had a fraid the while the comp'ny mit the whiskers sets and rubbers. But, Teacher, it's like this: Your jumper's sticking out und you could to take mine safety pin."

He had understood so little of all that had passed that he was beyond being surprised by the result of this communication. Miss Bailey had gathered him into her arms and had cried in a queer, helpless way. And as she cried she had said over and over again: "Morris, how could you? Oh, how could you, dear? How could you?"

The Principal and "the comp'ny mit whiskers" had looked solemnly at one another for a struggling moment, and had then broken into laughter, long and loud, until the visiting authority was limp and moist. The children waited in polite uncertainty, but when Miss Bailey, after some indecision, had contributed a wan smile, which later grew into a shaky laugh, the First-Reader Class went wild.

Then Honorable Timothy arose to say goodby. He reiterated his praise of the singing and reading, the blackboard work and the moral tone. An awkward pause ensued, during which the Principal engaged the young Gonorowskys in impromptu conversation. The Honorable Tim crossed over to Miss Bailey's side and steadied himself for a great effort.

"Teacher," he began meekly, "I tells you 'scuse. This sort of thing makes a man feel like a bull in a china shop. Do you think the little fellow will shake hands with me? I was really only joking."

"But surely he will," said Miss Bailey, as she glanced down at the tangle of dark curls resting against her breast. "Morris, dear, aren't you going to say goodby to the gentleman?"

Morris relaxed one hand from its grasp on his lady and bestowed it on Mr. O'Shea.

"Goodby," said he gently. "I gives you presents, from gold presents, the while you're friends mit Teacher. I'm loving much mit her too."

At this moment the Principal turned, and Mr. O'Shea, in a desperate attempt to retrieve his dignity, began: "As to class management and discipline—"

But the Principal was not to be deceived.

"Don't you think, Mr. O'Shea," said he, "that you and I had better leave the management of the little ones to the women? You have noticed, perhaps, that this is Nature's method."

HAZING; FROM DIFFERENT POINTS OF VIEW.

WHAT of hazing as a feature of college life? There is little doubt but that the freshman will say it is wrong—all wrong. But what will he say when he goes back to college the next year and assumes the dignity of a sophomore, and, with gnawing recollections, covetous eyes and fiendish expectations, views the fine lot of "fresh material" so easily at hand?

Hazing has undoubtedly grown to be regarded by sophomores as a traditional feature, and by freshmen as a terrible necessity of college life. Begun, in all probability, with some species of practical joke, the custom has grown and been embellished until, undeniably, it forms to-day a question for the sober, serious consideration of both parents and faculty.

The college man has seen fit to offer the argument that he "took his medicine" as a freshman—why should not those coming after him be given a similar dose? The answer takes the form of the professor's explanation that some harmless prank may be winked at by the faculty, but the other side must be considered. Each succeeding sophomore class concocts or devises something new, something calculated to humiliate the freshman, and not always are these plans exempt from painful if not serious injury to the victim. This particular professor says it is simply a question as to whether the faculty will hold the reins and preserve the dignity and good order of the college, of whether parents or freshmen must appeal to civil authorities for protection.

It is hardly necessary to refer to the causes which led to the Government making hazing at West Point and Annapolis punishable by expulsion. Scarcely is there need to bring up the fact of the "water cure" being introduced as a feature of this college custom. That the Government has taken a decided stand on this question is evidenced by the summary dismissal of the three midshipmen from Annapolis for the hazing of Cadet Churchill Humphrey, of Louisville. It is not uncommon for hazing to be ascribed as the real or alleged cause of the death of some student. A recent example of this comes from Lyons, Mich. Henry Johnson, a nineteen-year-old student of the State Agricultural College of Michigan, was taken to his home, a raving maniac. He died, and his father is quoted as saying he believed his son's death was due to his having either been hazed or hypnotized.

"College officials say that young Johnson's insanity was due to overstudy," says a special from Lyons. "He left home two weeks ago a sturdy boy and in perfect health."

The recent attempt of the sophomores at Columbia College, N. Y., to haze Kingdon Gould, a freshman, and his successful resistance, have served to revive interest in the subject. Some of the Columbia sophomores are quoted as saying that the incident is not yet closed, but young Gould is said to be of another opinion.

Hazing takes about as many forms as there are colleges where it is practiced. It is claimed that its roughness or mildness is proportionate with the severity of discipline or leniency of the faculty. One freshman may tell you how he was tied hand and foot and swung out of a dormitory window, to be suspended there all night and glad to be pulled up the next morning. Another may relate how he escaped this Inquisitorial form of college-life initiation with merely a ducking under the pump on the campus. A recent laughable incident is of the 200-pound Philadelphia student who was captured by the sophomores and made to attend their banquet, where he was forced to pull at a nursing bottle. Making the freshmen don feminine apparel, shaving parts of their heads, painting their faces with iodine or walnut juice, forcing them to "run the gauntlet," and other pranks of the kind, find origin with the sophomores who are bent on making hazing the inception, as a diploma in the finale of college life.

Nor is hazing confined to colleges in this country. McMillan's Magazine says:

"For the first three weeks the life of a freshman, or 'Green,' as he is called in Holland, is a perfect purgatory. From 8 o'clock in the morning till 12 o'clock at night he is absolutely at the beck and call of every member of the university, and more especially of the second-year men. They can send him on errands, compel him to amuse them, bully him and tease him to their hearts' desire.

"A 'Green' is easily recognizable, for he is obliged to cut his hair short and to wear a low collar and a black tie.

"If a boy has come to the university solely with a view to working, and without the least intention of joining in the social amusements of his fellows, he is instantly relegated to the ranks of the 'Pigs' and leads a life apart."

But what does the sophomore think of hazing? Here is what one of them says about it:

"What I want to say is, that hazing is all right, and if the solicitous parents of mamma boys only knew it, hazing, as conducted on the lines laid down by sophomores, has made a man of many a freshman who, when he left home, would have jumped half way out of his skin and yelled 'Mamma!' if you had said 'Boo!' to him in broad daylight.

"Just you ask an old college man what he thinks of hazing. No, don't ask it that way—ask if he thinks hazing is a good thing. Ten to one he'll say yes, and maybe he'll add, 'If it isn't carried too far.' Ask him if he ever knew, personally, of its being carried too far, and he'll say no, more than likely. Well, he'll be telling you the truth in all his replies. Every once in a while you hear of hazing being carried too far, but not often. We're human, just like the rest of the world, and we don't believe in piling it on too hard, and often when you hear that some of us have done so, if you'd take the trouble to investigate you'd find that the tale was the work of some squealer who'd exaggerated. As it is now—well, say, I'm thankful I've taken my knocks with grace and been taught some needed lessons by them, and made some good friends among the hazers in the bargain. And I got all that was coming to me—no more, no less—just what the average freshman gets, that's all. Don't look as if I'd been bunged up for life, do I? Well, I guess not, and I'll tell you right now, it'd be a darn sight less wearing on me to take a hazing than have to do a page of Horace over again."

Louisville Educators On Subject of Hazing.

It is interesting, in this connection, to know what educators of Louisville think of hazing as a feature of college life. Several of those well known here were asked about the matter, and all expressed themselves as absolutely opposed to it.

Superintendent E. H. Mark, of the Louisville public schools, said: "There are few if any instances where hazing has occurred in the public schools. I am hardly called upon, therefore, to enter into any discussion of the matter. I am opposed to hazing, however, for I regard it as an example of the strong taking advantage of the weak."

Dr. William H. Wathen, dean of the Kentucky School of Medicine, said:

"Hazing, like many other traits, is a relic of barbarism, and in the processes of evolution from the lower to the higher, must gradually be supplanted by purer and better ideals. It is in conflict with intelligence, morals and religion—the tripod which is the basis of all true life and higher civilization. It can benefit neither the physical, intellectual, moral or religious health of the individual or the people; it is in conflict with justice and polite culture, and violates correct conceptions of humanity. It is a usurpation of authority and dictatorship, without a shadow of equity, and must become obsolete under the beneficent influence of education, religion and a better civilization. It is never dignified or refined, often crude, cruel and dangerous, sometimes inflicting injuries that cause permanent defects or continued invalidism.

"It is not permitted by the United States Government at Annapolis or West Point, and any attempt to disobey this regulation is punishable by the severest penalty. It receives no encouragement in our oldest and best-known universities, or our most reputable professional schools, and is gradually disappearing in all polite society.

"There is no hazing at the Kentucky School of Medicine; the students are educated and refined gentlemen, and accord to the freshmen the same privileges that are enjoyed by the seniors."

The Rev. Dr. Charles R. Hemphill, chairman of the faculty of the Kentucky Presbyterian Theological Seminary, said: "College traditions are among the strongest forces for good or evil. Not only do young men come under their influence at an age when they are susceptible to impressions, but at a time when lifted out of the familiar atmosphere of home they are plunged into the novel and strangely exhilarating air of college life. The more reasoning and customs should bear the marks of a generous temper, a keen sense of honor and all chivalric sentiments.

"Does hazing bear these marks? I speak not of innocent and good-natured pranks played on the new-comer by the old students, but of hazing as it is commonly practiced, the purpose of which is to harass and to humiliate its victim. Its whole spirit is unkind and ungenerous, prompting the strong to be the oppressor of the weak. Its practices have seldom the saving grace of sense, are often cruel and barbarous, and nearly always cowardly. It is to be hoped that our college authorities will soon outlaw hazing; it can only do harm, and many shy and sensitive souls have borne through life its cruel wounds. I believe it can be banished, if only there be constant appeal to the high and generous instincts of our college students.

"It is perhaps needless to say that, so far as my knowledge goes, this bad custom has never been practiced in any theological seminary."

* * *

Rowdyism At Colleges Discussed By Professor.

PRESIDENT CHARLES F. THWING, of the Western Reserve University, of Cleveland, O., in a recent article, covers the ground of college rowdyism or hazing. He gives what he believes is the psychological reason, and sets forth a remedy for it.

After declaring that the college man is usually a gentleman, President Thwing admits that this college gentleman is frequently guilty of acts which no other self-respecting man would commit, and adds that there is reason to believe that "such goings on have been especially common and conspicuous this last fall."

"The reasons of such conduct," continues President Thwing, "are not to be found primarily in the exuberance of young bodies and souls, nor in the absence from home nor in the assembling under similar conditions for long periods of time of vigorous health. These considerations have importance as causes of college disorders, but they are not of primary weight. The primary reason lies in what is to be called the reaction which every man feels from obedience to prescribed rules and regulations. This reaction is especially strong in the student against the rules and regulations of his college.

"Every college man, like every other, is an individual. As an individual he wishes and wills to assert himself. He wills to see truth for himself, to walk his own ways, to perform his own tasks. He wishes to be his own master. He is coming, or has come, to his intellectual new birth. He has passed into, or is approaching, the condition of worthy self-consciousness. He is coming to himself.

"This enlarging personality, this vigor of individuality manifests itself. It can not do otherwise than manifest itself. The college man in inclined to follow customs, to adopt measures which represent his individuality. The custom may apply to costumes or to manners and forms of speech. There is a college dialect large, rich, varied, picturesque.

"College men are not so much a class as they are a race. Some of these ways and methods are wise; some unwise. To the unwise method the college man is at times inclined quite as much as to the wise, for the unwise may represent more picturesquely and impressively personal and collegiate individuality.

"The rules of the college," continued President Thwing, "represent to the college man a process of self-effacement. He is obliged to take the college will for his own will, the college mind for his own mind. To this substitution he objects. His own increasing individuality, he is inclined to believe, is more important than the college prescription. He does not, of course, wish directly to oppose the college, neither has the college any wish directly to oppose him. But through this condition of his will coming against the college will arises disorder, rebellion, revolution."

President Thwing then gives several instances of college pranks and violence, and also of the little "foolish rules" which are given by upper classmen for the conduct of freshmen.

Taking up then the proper method of dealing with college disorder President Thwing says: "One can do far more in the guidance of student life through sympathy than through antagonism. The sympathy is to be intellectual and also of the heart and of the will. This sympathy is to make an appeal to the best of and for these men. To such sympathy college men are most willing to give themselves. To any appeal to their best college men are most responsive.

"Every punishment is to be assessed on the basis of what is due to prankishness and what to maliciousness. The distinction between fun and downright devilry is ever to be made. In dealing with these misdemeanors the governing staff is to act not only with sympathy and discretion, but also with absolute severity in case of need. If essential harm has been done punishment summary and just should be enacted. In the inflicting of such punishment it may be well to call in the civil authorities.

"The college man is a college man, but he is also a man and a citizen. If he breaks the law of the State let the State deal with him."

Chinese Children Saved By Noble Englishwomen.

[Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

LONDON, Feb. 2.—Mr. Playfair, H. M., Acting Consul General at Hankow, has recently called public attention to the "Practical Mission" work that is being done by the Ningpo School of Embroidery in China.

At Ningpo the Sisters of the Maison de Jesu Enfant have for twelve years been most active in the Westernizing of the Asiatic mind, their work beginning at the earliest stage of Chinese infancy, when they rescue annually from the grave some 700 girl children, who would otherwise be thrown into the river soon after birth. Those infants that are saved are taken to live in the convent with the nuns, and as they grow up are taught useful handicrafts by the sisters, and when old enough are married to suitable men, who have also been taught how to earn their living under civilized conditions.

Not only do these ceaseless working sisters rescue the infant girls, but they have also provided an asylum for the very old women, which is managed under the same Christian influences; and here also are found cripples, imbeciles—in short, all the despised flotsam and jetsam of Chinese humanity. No human life, however impotent, is left unaided by these charitable women.

The Ningpo School of Embroidery, of which Mr. Playfair speaks as having such good influence on the young people of China, was started by Sister Xavier Berkeley, a niece of the eighth Countess of Denbigh, and a member of a distinguished county family, the Berkeleys of Spetchley. A year or so ago she was joined by Sister Magdalen Feilding, the Earl of Denbigh's sister, who is starting a branch of the same industry at Kinkiang, on the Yangtse river. Starting modestly with a few embroiderers, the Ningpo school developed beyond all expectation, and now weaves its own satin and silks ready for the embroiderers.

The needlework is very beautiful, and as the Chinese are most wonderful and accurate copyists, the Sisters have sent to all the centers of the world famous in the cult of needlework to secure all their finest and most intricate designs for reproduction, with the result that to-day at Ningpo the Chinese needle women execute most elaborate and exquisite pieces of Italian, Flemish, Hungarian, old Byzantine or English design.

It will scarcely be forgotten that Queen Victoria most graciously accepted as a jubilee gift from the Ningpo schools a bedspread of great art beauty, and the Princess of Wales, when Duchess of York was also good enough to help the cause of "baby rescue" by wearing a richly worked train of Ningpo embroidery at a palace drawing room, which created some sensation, it was so very beautiful.

The establishment and conduct of the Ningpo school rely entirely on the sales of its embroideries and brocades, and so earnest in their endeavors are the two cousins, the Sisters Berkeley and Feilding, that they have enrolled Lady Mary Howard (the Duke of Norfolk's sister), Lady Denbigh, Lady Winifred Cary Elwes and Miss Maud Berkeley, of Great Malvern, as active coworkers in England, where they hope to find a market for the Ningpo consignments of lovely bedspreads, court gowns, tea gowns, baby robes and cushions, which are sent home from time to time by the Sisters of Charity working at Ningpo. The embroideries are as cheap as they are artistic and effective.



KENTUCKIAN MAY UNSEAL THE SPHINX'S LIPS

L. DOW COVINGTON HOPES TO REVEAL THE HIDDEN SECRETS OF THIS MYSTERY OF MYSTERIOUS EGYPT



L. DOW COVINGTON.



PYRAMID OF GIZEH TO THE RIGHT



ENTRANCE TO THE GREAT PYRAMID OF GIZEH



EGYPTIAN HIEROGLYPHICS.

AGES have passed since the inscrutable and awe-inspiring Sphinx commenced its ceaseless vigil as guardian of the Egyptian desert. The casually curious, as well as the followers of science, history and religion, have oft made pilgrimage to this mystery of mysterious Egypt and sought to solve the riddle which it has kept so closely locked. Within the century just gone many have tried and failed to bring to light the secrets hidden in this monument, mayhaps of some ruler of ancient days. But all of these attempts have failed.

Now, another effort is to be made to solve the riddle. And it is under the direction of a Kentuckian that the solution is to be attempted. L. Dow Covington, of Covington, Ky., is the man who will lead the party of investigation and exploration into this tomb, to break down its barriers of silence and reveal to the world the long hidden holdings of the Sphinx.

Mr. Covington for four years has been in Egypt, giving practically all of that time to the work of research which is constantly being conducted there under the direction and supervision of the British Service of Antiquities, to which the English Government has granted exceptional authority and privileges. It is the hope of solving this mystery of the ages that has induced Mr. L. Dow Covington, Egyptologist, to travel over land and sea between Egypt and America to raise funds necessary for carrying on this investigation. Mr. Covington has demonstrated his ability as an Egyptologist, having made discoveries which have brought him into prominence in the history of the antiquarian research of that country.

* * *

British Provisions.

The provision of the British Government, under the suzerainty of which Egypt is governed to-day, is that half of any findings of antiquity in the pyramids and tombs shall go to the Society of the Service of Antiquities, which has had supervision of all Egyptian research for years. The other half may be divided between those who finance the explorations. With a thorough understanding of these conditions Mr. Covington has induced many men prominent in research work in America to give promise of financial assistance in the raising of the fund of $20,000 which it is figured will be necessary to develop the plan which he has evolved for the solving of the riddle of the sphinx.

The riddle of the Sphinx has been the most puzzling of all the ancient relics of early Egyptian rulers which delvers in antiquarian research have undertaken to solve, says the Chicago Chronicle. Its construction has been described as resembling in appearance the body of a lion and the head of a man. For upward of 2,000 years it was supposed that the head of human contour was intended to represent a woman, but this theory was some time ago dispelled, at least in part. No man as yet knows just what the Sphinx is and what its subterranean caverns may contain. Many excavations have been made in an effort to delve within its interior, but the peculiar construction has misled all who have hitherto attempted the solution.

The first excavation of which any authentic knowledge has been discovered appears to have been undertaken by Thotmes IV., an Egyptian King, in the year 1533 B. C. It is supposed to have been again excavated in 1333 B. C. under the direction of Rameses II. The stairway, which has been the means of puzzling many explorers, is thought to have been built by Emperor Hadim about the year 130 A. D. Capt. Caviglia, an antiquarian of early days, in the year 1818 undertook to gain entrance to the unexplored tombs supposed to exist within the sphinx. He followed the stairway built by Emperor Hadim, but made a serious miscalculation and followed the devious windings away, instead of toward, the interior of the Sphinx. Maspero, now the head of the service of antiquities, began an excavation that had all the promise of leading to the entrance which it is expected will divulge the secret which the Sphinx holds. But Prof. Maspero was called away from the work before he could complete it, and with the exception of unauthorized delvers in antiquity, some of whom have thought that they had solved the riddle, nothing of an authentic nature has been since undertaken.

The Sphinx is 150 feet in length and seventy feet high at its highest point. The great length is represented by a body which resembles more than any other thing that of a lion. At one end of the monstrous figure are the head and shoulders, representative of a human being. The immensity of the figure may be estimated by the statement that the ears of the Sphinx are five feet ten inches long, the height of an ordinary man.

What treasures of antiquity may be disclosed by the discovery of an entrance into the chambers which are supposed to represent the interior of this monument of early ages may never be told until they have been uncovered. The experience of the pyramids and the tombs of Egypt would emphasize the belief that this, the monument that has successfully withstood the inquisitiveness of centuries will be worth the solving. In the pyramids and in the tombs which have been uncovered and explored have been discovered the bones and in some instances the mummies of monarchs who passed into the great beyond centuries before their hidden remains were revealed to the sight of mortals. If these mausoleums of the royal dead of Egypt have revealed treasures of untold worth, what will the Sphinx, the most mysterious of them all, the one which centuries devoted to research have failed to reveal the key, disclose?

* * *

Clearing Pyramid Path.

In 1902 Mr. Covington was authorized by the Service of Antiquities to completely clear the main passage of the great pyramid of Egypt. He accomplished the work and supervised the construction of an iron grill which closed the passage to the public and which at the same time permitted the passage of air and provided for the ventilation of the tombs. A door was placed in the grill work excluding the public to admit of passage of those having permission to investigate the interior. The temperature of the tomb, which has been one of the conditions necessarily considered in the excavation and exposure of the pyramids, was reduced by the efforts of Mr. Covington from 89 degrees to 77 degrees. Mr. Covington was further authorized to clear and arrange for a permanent clearance of the southern air channels leading from what is known as the king's chamber to the exterior of the pyramid. This passage had been previously cleared by Col. Vyse, an Englishman, in 1837, but it became subsequently choked with the sand and silt blown in by the winds of the desert. Great subterranean chambers were opened in the process of this work which have led to the discovery of many things which have proved of inestimable value in the field of Egyptian research.

The great pyramid is the oldest and greatest in the world. It covers an area thirteen acres in extent. It is 755 feet square and 486 feet in height, with an angle of 51 degrees and 51 minutes. So substantial is its construction that imperfect parts of stone in the rear of the exposed portions have been inserted to strengthen the construction. The workmanship of the ancients was so perfect that these joints are scarcely distinguishable to the naked eye. The construction of the exterior of the great pyramid is entirely of a substance known as neumalitic limestone. This limestone, which appears in the casing stones of the pyramid, is much whiter and of a finer quality than that in the ordinary pyramid masonry.

Another of the exceptional accomplishments of Mr. Covington was the discovery of what has come to be known as "tomb No. 1," on the Mastaba mount. At this point Mr. Covington discovered that what had been previously considered to be a hill was in reality a tomb of the first dynasty, of the family of Neemah. Its dimensions are 202 by 113 feet, making it about twenty-two feet larger each way than its sister tomb of Naguta, the burial place, according to Prof. Flinders Petrie, a noted Egyptologist of Neit Hotep.

Mr. Covington's discovery of tomb No. 1 was an exceptional occurrence. Going out one night, as was his custom, to witness the magnificent sunset of Egypt, he disarranged some of the deposit of desert pebbles with which the tombs are covered. He discovered a corner of limestone that indicated the presence of something unusual beneath. Continuing on his way to the top of Mastaga mount he waited until the beautiful night of the Orient had risen. Then he returned to the spot, which he had marked. There he found ample evidence of the presence of an Egyptian tomb. He followed the devious windings of the masonry until he was satisfied that there existed a hitherto undiscovered tomb of the largest dimensions. The construction of the masonry indicated it to be a tomb of the first dynasty and as the exploration continued this was firmly established by the discovery of broken pottery which has been discovered only in tombs of the first kings. It is by means of this pottery and the differing and peculiar construction of the walls surrounding the tombs that their age may be discovered.

Mr. Covington has recently presented to the Eden Park Museum, of Cincinnati, on a ten-year loan, about sixty of the most important restored objects taken from the tomb. In contrast to the usual custom the filling-in process of the restoration of these objects has been done with different colored cement from the old portions. By this means the extent of the destruction of the subjects is easily noticeable and it is found that the destruction is uniform and seems to have been done with a definite purpose. Few of the objects retain more than a third of their original shape, the other portions are missing and none have been found that will fit together, indicating that the objects have at some ancient date been broken and a part of them completely destroyed. Just why this should have been done by the ancients is a question that has never been solved. But one complete object was found, a blue, white and gray volcanic bowl.

Tomb No. 1 had been thought to be nothing more than a hill up to the time of its accidental discovery by Mr. Covington. Mariett Pasha, an Egyptologist who in 1853 discovered the famous Temple of the Sphinx, a magnificent structure of granite and alabaster, 140 feet square, sat on a hill, presumably close to the identical place where Mr. Covington discovered the wall around tomb No. 1, while directing the excavations about the Temple of the Sphinx. The discovery of this temple resulted in the restoration of many valuable treasures, among them the nine statues of Chephren, now at the Cairo museum and valued at $1,000 each. It is the oldest known temple in Egypt, and one of the best preserved.

The field in which this temple was discovered has never been dug so far as there is any record before or since 1853. The plan of Mr. Covington for excavating the Sphinx embraces the digging of a channel 500 feet long and 140 feet wide, extending from the cultivated ground to the Sphinx itself. The object of so large a trench is to enable the wind to carry the sand from the base of the Sphinx and thus have nature assist in the work of clearing the passages into the interior. It is the plan that by excavating this ditch along the great stairway and following the stairway toward the Sphinx, rather than away from it, the wind will sweep through the channel and carry the deposite of sand and desert pebbles with it.

The idea of trenching into the Sphinx in this manner was evolved by H. Favarge, a foreign resident of Cairo, who, in common with all the foreign residents and many of the visitors to the land of pyramids, recognizes the great benefit that would accrue to the search of antiquities were the riddle of the Sphinx to be solved. He is interested in the securing of the fund of $20,000, which is deemed necessary to insure the completion of the work. With him in active co-operation in the plan of Mr. Covington is, among others, Judge Charles Royle, of the Court of Appeals at Cairo. Judge Royle has charge of the executive details, and is in a position to furnish all detailed information to any interested parties.

* * *

Importance of Work.

The importance of clearing the Sphinx is recognized by every one who has interested himself in the study of Egyptology. The plan of Mr. Covington has received the unqualified approval and sanction of such well-known Egyptologists as Prof. Gustav Maspero, director of the Service of Antiquities; Prof. Sayce, Flinders Petrie, John Ward, Theodore Davis and Dr. Wallis Budge, all of whom are acknowledged authorities on antiquarian research, particularly of Egypt.

Aside from the value of Egyptology to accrue from the unveiling of the mystery of the Sphinx there are vast possibilities in the way of new discoveries to accrue from the digging of a deep trench through what is claimed to be one of the most promising fields of research in existence. The channel is to be dug through a portion of the field surrounding the Sphinx that has never before been explored. It will pass close to the Temple of the Sphinx, and one of the objects Mr. Covington expects to attain is the cleaning of the entire northern face of the granite and alabaster temple. It is expected that important finds will be made during the excavation.

Miss Amelia B. Edwards, a prominent American Egyptologist, who died recently, was of the opinion that the greatest finds in the whole field of Egyption antiquities would probably be around the base of the Sphinx, which, she believed, marks the site of a necropolis, buried 100 feet in the sand, of the Kings of the first and second dynasties.

During his four years of research work in Cairo Mr. Covington has attracted much attention by reason of his nocturnal visitations to pyramids and tombs. He has slept in the King's chambers of the great pyramid and is the only person, with the exception of his Arab guide, who witnessed from the apex of Egypt's greatest pyramid the last sunset of the Nineteenth century and the first sunrise of the Twentieth. And from the summit of this great historical monument he alone, without companion or guide, saw the old century out and the new one in. Mr. Covington, in spite of his close relationship with British subjects is an intense American. One of his exploits was the climbing of the flag pole and the placing of the American flag on Cheops.

In order to test the statement of Herodotus that Kings of the first and second dynasties repaired the Sphinx Mr. Covington is having made an analysis of the cement used in the paws, on the right and left shoulders and on the right side of the Sphinx, and comparing it with the analysis of the cement used in the construction of the great and second pyramids, supposed to represent the work of the Kings of the first and second dynasties.

Some interesting features of the stone figure which have recently been brought to light are connected with the temple surrounding the base of the Sphinx. This temple is supposed to have been intended for the worship of Harmachis, and several chambers, hewn in the rock, are thought to be the tombs of kings and priests who were devoted to his worship. A recent explorer has discovered a stone cap with a sacred asp carved in the forehead which he believes once covered the head of the Sphinx and must have added to its grandeur, particularly as the explorer who is said to have discovered the cap believes it was originally gilded.

The Sphinx is not an independent structure. The body and head are actually hewn out of the solid rock, but much sandstone masonry was built in to make the outlines perfect and cover defects in the material. This re-enforcement of the original rock is very apparent now to a close observer, but originally they were concealed, for scientists believe that the entire image was once covered with enamel. Indeed, it is yet possible to find fragments still adhering to the surface which resemble the porcelain tiles found in tombs and the ruins of the ancient palaces.

Several private collections and some museums have large blocks of most brilliant colorings and artistic design, from which it can be imagined what an imposing spectacle the great statue must have been before the Persians and Mohammedans destroyed its glory.

* * *

An Impressive Picture.

While it is still an impressive picture, it has no beauty whatever. The nose, the lips and other features have been mutilated by vandals, among whom the French soldiers under Napoleon are said to have been the most vicious, and the sandstorms that swept the desert have aided in the destructive work, but the defacement began before the Christian era, when Cambyses invaded Egypt and made it a province of the Persian empire.

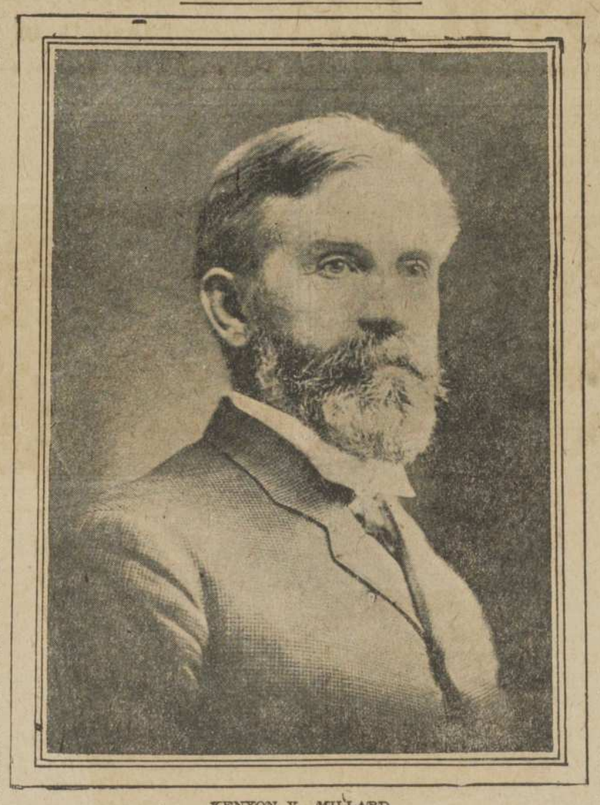
The expression upon the face of the enormous statue is blank. Poets and imaginative people have expended much eloquence in discovering lines which in the solemn immobility of its expression do not appear and are purely fanciful; the world has been told again and again that is "the ideal of mystery in stone."

There is no more expression about the face of the Sphinx than there would be in any sandstone image that had been hit square in the nose by a shot fired from a canpon and had its features scattered over a square mile of desert.

The body of the Sphinx, which resembles that of a lion, is 150 feet long; the paws and legs, which are stretched out in front, are 50 feet long; the head is 30 feet from the neck upward; the face is 14 feet wide, and the whole figure 72 feet high. It is believed to have been built long before the pyramids, for inscriptions found within the temple show that it was old at the time of Cheops, who erected the big pyramid 3,700 before Christ. There is also a tablet showing that it was repaired by King Chephren, one of his successors.

No other relic of antiquity has been the object of more discussion nor the subject of more widespread theories than this great monument of stone which has withstood the storms and burning sun of the desert of Egypt for centuries, and the calm face, with its features almost beaten away by the driveling sands, has given rise to legends and superstitions without number. Whole libraries of books were written about it and controversies as to its age, significance and purpose were held from time to time, but not a ray of light was thrown upon the secret in the end and the stone lips remained imperturbably closed.

WHERE NOAH LIVED AND BUILT THE ARK.



KENYON V. MILLARD.

THE world of science, history and religion is deeply interested just now in the recent remarkable discovery made by Kenyon V. Millard, a prominent lawyer and archaeologist, of Indianapolis. After many years of labor, he claims he has finally found where Noah lived, where the ark was built, and also discovered that Noah built the great pyramid of Khufu, known as the Pyramid of Gizeh.

Archaeologist Millard claims to have proof that Noah built the great pyramid during the earlier part of the fourth Egyptian dynasty, and not more than twelve hundred years after God had expelled Adam and Eve from the Garden of Eden.

Mr. Millard is of the opinion that Noah was a multi-millionaire and a man of great authority, as he built the ark at his own expense, directing a multitude of workmen in their labors besides engaging in many other expensive and gigantic undertakings.

The discoverer of fragments of Noah's ark and the place where its builder lived, is a resident of 21 East Ohio street, Indianapolis, Ind., and is lawyer by profession. He is a man of great education and distinguished family, being related to Millard Filmore on his father's side and to a prominent member of the British Parliament on his mother's. He was born on a farm near Marietta, O. His father was a very successful lawyer and attained considerable eminence, but died as an infidel, and it was this infidelity on the part of his parent which led Mr. Millard to his investigations of biblical truths.

"I was thoroughly indoctrinated in all the teachings of the openly avowed infidels, as well as the teachings of the higher critics," said Mr. Millard, "These higher critics had caused my relatives and friends to lose their faith in Christianity. Some seventeen years since I wished to assure myself as to whether or not the Bible was a book given to men by the Almighty God or was the most dreadful fraud ever perpetrated upon credulous humanity. Since then I have given profound thought to solving the puzzling problems of the Bible.

"I have been compelled to study in the lands where the Bible was written. I have spent months at Memphis, Egypt, where Moses was born, and have walked up and down the paths where Miriam watched the baby Moses in his ark, among the rushes by the brink of the river Nile. I have studied the hieroglyphs on the ruined palaces which Noah built, 4,800 years ago.

"I am thoroughly convinced that the Holy Bible is correct and absolutely reliable as to its historicity, and that scientifically it is the only book that knows and speaks the exact truth about the stars and our planet, and the people who are now imprisoned upon it.

"I have been fortunate in having been able to make many very important discoveries. I have found that higher criticism is as unworthy the respectful consideration of mankind as the traitorous acts of Benedict Arnold or Judas Iscariot. I wished to clear away the mists enveloping the great foundation truths of the Bible, as Edison, Roentgen and Marconi have brought to light the once beclouded and deeply hidden truths of nature. We are warned that God was purposely hiding most important truths from men (in the parables employed by Christ as illustrations) see Matt. xiii., 34, 35, 10, 11, 13 and I. Cor. ii., 7 and 8, and Rev. x., 1, 4, 7, 11, etc.

"I have been as successful in discovering the solution of those mysterious problems of the Holy Book as have been Edison and others in disclosing the truths which God has always known, but which men have never seen before. The most notable, the most astonishing part of the Bible—narrative—is the evident intention of the inspired author of the book of Genesis to hide from us all knowledge as to who Noah was, or where he lived, or what his station in life had been.

"If Noah and his family were the only persons in the world worth saving, and if God chose him to be the second father of the human race, and if all of us are actually the descendants of that marvelous man, then one would expect God to tell us all about him. The same God who informs us as to the lives of David, Saul and Solomon, Daniel, Peter and Paul, says nothing at all about this greatest of men, whom He selects to be the father of all of us.

"One may well wonder why did God give us no information about where the ark was built, or who this 600-year-old man was, which built it, whom he esteemed so highly. If Noah was able, financially, to build the ark, he must have been a millionaire. If he could remain a good, true, moral man in such an age, with such environment, where everybody else had become brutalized as soulless beasts and desperate criminals, then, surely, he was a man of marvelous stability and phenomenal strength of character.

"If he knew how to build the ark, and care for the world's greatest zoological collection, he must have been a man of supreme intelligence. If he was 600 years old when the deluge came, he must have been a man of vast experience and must have been exposed to all the temptations which resulted in the ruin of all other men.

"Ah! what a man was this! Such a man as Noah is the man I wish to know about. I have found ample evidence of the fact that the deluge was not local, but covered the entire earth, and the whelming billows from the ancient seas deserted their old homes and ran racing over all continents and climbed to the highest summits of Himalaya's peaks.

"I find that there have been six different floods similar to the last one (which is accurately described in the 6th, 7th and 8th chapters of Genesis).

"The last great deluge was occasioned specially by the shifting of the axis of our planet just 90 degrees. It water has always been inclined to run down hill, then such shifting of the poles and the equator would turn the seas and oceans out upon the land, and all the barriers of the mighty deep would surely be broken up. (See Genesis vii., 11).

"I have discovered positive proof that Noah lived at what is known at the present time as Thebes; it was in Noah's day the largest city in the world at which period it was called No-Amen. It was thus doubly named in honor of No, the founder and ruling Pharaoh, who made it the capital of Egypt and of the endire earth, and also in honor of God. Amen, who had created the world.

"Noah's name was simply No or Noe. I have secured ample data to prove that he was the greatest architect, the greatest builder of ships the father of the greatest multitude of men and the greatest king this world has ever seen. He was the greatest of the Egyptian Pharaohs, not excepting Rameses the Great.

"Noah's ark was built at Memphis, and I spent three months there gathering facts and relics in reference to the same. It took an army of ship carpenters one hundred and twenty years of constant work to construct the ark, and it was probably the most remarkable undertaking of any age, certainly the largest [illegible] Noah regularly superintended its building and paid the salaries of the workmen and also for the material used out of his own pocket. The ark was finished about 1,600 years after God had created Adam and Eve in Eden.

"When it was completed, it took one hundred and fifty days to fill the ark with the animals to be saved and to furnish it with food for Noah and his family. The flood occurred at the beginning of the fifth Egyptian dynasty. Undoubtedly it was the most important event of our world's history. It was especially designated as the 'Flood of Egypt' because the principal characters connected with the great event resided in Egypt and the world's civilization centered there.

[illegible] substantiate the statement that Noah was commanded by God to erect that mightiest of all monuments, the great pyramid of Gizeh, to commemorate the most momentous event of all history, the deluge which should forever stand as a sign and witness in the land of Egypt that the Saviour of the world was the Saviour of Noah and his family.

"Three hundred and fifty years after the flood, when Noah had seen his children covering all the earth, he went back home, died and was buried in the great pyramid he had built, the mightiest mausoleum ever constructed by man, and there he laid his weary body down to rest among the temple and tombs and palaces of his brother-kings, the Pharaohs.

VIEWS FROM PARKLAND SCHOOL.



FIFTH GRADE.
EIGHTH GRADE.
SIXTH GRADE.



PRINCIPAL IN OFFICE.
PRINCIPAL AND TEACHERS.
EIGHTH GRADE—INTERIOR.



FOURTH GRADE—GIRLS.
FOURTH GRADE—BOYS.
SEVENTH GRADE.













Sea Fight Still Goes On Between Sail and Steam.

A CENTURY ago steam began its fight with sail for the mastery of the waters of the earth. In the course of the struggle that has been waged bitterly, incessantly ever since, only the navies of the world have gone over bodily to steam. In no other line has steam triumphed to the extent of securing monopoly.

The windjammer still goes down to the sea as a packet, saucily defiant of the great steel rival that swallows the equivalent of the population of a town on a voyage. It still pokes its nose inquisitively into every part of the seven seas. It makes every port of any consequence in the hemisphere. Its cargoes are as varied as in the days when it was undisputed mistress of the seas.

Steam has pressed it hard, with never a let up. Steam has passed across its path day and night, stealing away freight by the millions of ons, passengers by the tens of thousands. Steam has outfooted it, crashed into it, wrecked it, stolen its very friends whom it made rich. Steam has done all this and more, but despite all it has done, with all it can do, steam has not succeeded in driving the sail from the seas, and so, to-day, the windjammer is still with us several thousands strong.

It is shorn of much of its former glory, to be sure, but it is, nevertheless, as plucky a fighter as in the days when numbers were on its side and it could show a clean pair of heels even to the lusty infant steam. And it has kept pace with progress. It has increased its tonnage. It has added hundreds of square yards to its sail area. It has turned from wood to iron and steel for its hull and spars; and of late years it has fought steam by employing steam to work the sails, thereby cutting in half the number of the crew, reducing running expenses materially, and making it more profitable than ever before to take cargoes at charters that would be impossible for its steam rival.

Herein lies the chief reason of the hardy survival of the windjammer in the face of all the body blows which it has received in the course of a hundred years. There are many cargoes that do not have to be hustled to market in the shortest possible time in steam bottoms. These cargoes go by sail, and the consignees save in freight what the fuel would cost to carry them by steam. To-day there are tied up in the Clyde and Mersey scores of steam vessels built for the carrying trade over a year ago, that are yet to have their first cargoes stowed in their holds. They cannot get cargoes at a charter profitable enough to put them in commission, because, forsooth, the windjammers have cut away under their lowest possible charters and are taking out from European ports to the uttermost parts of the earth the very cargoes they were especially built to carry—coal, hardware, wines, salt, what not.

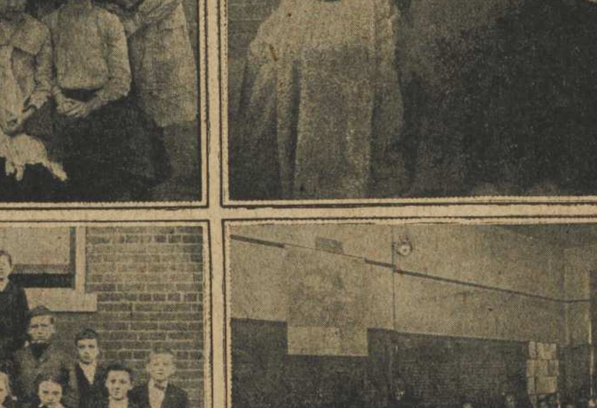
The merchant marine of this country at present has 550 sailing and 348 steam vessels engaged in foreign trade. Of our sailing vessels, eighty-five are square riggers, 127 barks, eighty-five barkentines and twenty-three brigs and brigantines. All over the world the brig and the barkentine have fallen out of favor, and sailing ships that are built to-day are either square-rigged or barks.

These registered windjammers of ours, which are representatives of their kind the world over, poke their noses whithersoever they can get a charter, and are making good money for their owners.

The coastwise windjammer has crawled up in tonnage on the coastwise steam vessel in the last years, and all because the ingenuity of the sailing master has made steam do his bidding. He discovered that he could control at will the canvas of a schooner by means of a donkey engine, and now there are six and seven-masted schooners, costing a quarter of a million dollars each, and each with a tonnage of thousands over what was profitably possible before the windjammer's inveterate enemy was enslaved for the former's benefit. Some of these steam-fitted schooners have as much engine power and equipment as was on the first steamships to cross the Atlantic. Like the majority of the coastwise fleet, they are engaged in carrying such humble cargoes as coal and lumber. Four or five sailors and two officers, with the assistance of the donkey engines, are enough to look after each of these enormous windjammers of 5,000 tons burden and 40,000 square feet of canvas.

When will steam finally, definitely, triumph over the windjammer? Last year, for the first time since 1812, no square-rigged ship was built in America, and only in France is this style of windjammer holding its own. It has been calculated that in twenty years the square-rigger will have disappeared from the American merchant marine. In the meantime, other sorts of windjammers are multiplying, and in the meantime, also, a thousand one things may happen to keep the square-riggers from disappearing—for example, if Congress should pass the present shipping bill, the largest firm of square-riggers in America will immediately add several ships to its fleet. At all events, as long as there is a variety of cargoes that can be carried to better advantage in sailing vessels than in their steam rivals, the humble windjammer will continue to be a factor on the high seas—a motive power in the international business of the world.

LOUISVILLE First Among the Leaf Tobacco Markets of the World.



WORMING THE LEAVES.



A FINE GROWTH OF THE WEED

A FIELD OF BURLEY TOBACCO.

LOUISVILLE stands first among the leaf tobacco markets of the world. Easily the leader among the cities of the South and setting a pace in business matters worthy the emulation of the best, Louisville challenges any place in any quarter of the globe to comparison in the matter of annual handling of the old Indian weed in its natural state.

And the leaf tobacco business is constantly increasing here. Actual figures go to prove that the industry in 1904 showed a splendid increase as compared with the preceding year. It is conservatively estimated that $12,000,000 is handled here every twelve months by the banks on account of the leaf tobacco business. Nor does this include the large amounts loaned to warehousemen in order to finance the Burley and dark crops. It will be readily seen that the merchants here profit materially, if indirectly, from the marketing of these crops.

Anent the increase of this business in 1904 as compared with 1903, it is worthy of note that Louisville, during the past season [illegible] more leaf tobacco out of the Paducah, Hopkinsville, Mayfield and Clarksville districts than ever before in the history of the industry in this section. It is to many foreign countries as well as places nearer home, that the Kentucky tobacco is shipped. A splendid illustration of this is found in the fact that the dark Kentucky leaf tobacco is constantly finding export to the United Kingdom, France, Italy, Spain, Germany, Holland, Belgium and other parts of Europe, as well as Mexico, Canada, South America, the West Indies and even as far as Africa.

"Some idea of the extent of the export of dark Kentucky tobacco to these countries may be inferred," says an exchange, "by the fact that our of over 58,000 hogsheads sold in the Louisville market in ten months this year nearly all of it was Kentucky tobacco, and exported abroad besides what is sold yearly in the Hopkinsville market."

It is a matter of interest as well as a source of pride that Louisville takes precedence over all other places in the magnitude of this industry, in view of the fact that some of these other places have advantages probably equal to those of Louisville. The reason assigned for this condition of things is Louisville's judicious and equitable method of handling the product. It is done so that the percentage of reclamations in proportion to the amount of business is at the minimum. With the annual leaf tobacco business constantly increasing to keep pace with the steadily growing demand, it is interesting to note that the reclamations during the past twelve months were proportionately the smallest ever known in this market.

Countries That Purchase All Sorts of Old Clothes.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—Every year thousands of bales of cast-off clothing leave England's shores.

The savage people of the world, anxious to array themselves in the garb of civilization at low price, are the dealer's customers. A recent consular report mentions that the natives of Mauritius are eagerly demanding second-hand waistcoats of the willow pattern, fashionable some years ago in London.

Africa is the land for old top-hats. Cylinders which formerly graced the heads of Bond-street fops are now being worn by the swells of Swaziland, Ashanti and Senegambia. A Belgian firm, which trades with the Congo, every year exports over 10,000 old top-hats, mostly bought through a London dealer. Vast numbers of old hats, too, find new homes in Portuguese West Africa.

Angola imports our gloves, paying high prices for cleaned white kid. To Madagascar go hundreds of dancing shoes, both English and French. In Southern Abyssinia and Somaliland, English top-boots and leggings find a ready sale.

The Tunguses and Buriats of Siberia buy our women's cast-off blouses for summer wear. A Hamburg firm every spring purchases, in London, thousands of pairs of old stockings, and sends them to the Central Asian steppes, where they are worn as gloves and arm-coverings by Kirghiz women.

To Persia go frock coats and carpet slippers. At Oman, to the south, there is a great demand for collars, which are worn by the tribesmen in the interior as armlets.

New Guinea accounts for a good percentage of castoff women's clothing. A Papuan man reaches the highest possible social pre-eminence when attired in a serge skirt. Some New Guinea tribes thirst for old slippers, not for wear, but as amulets to keep off the Evil One.

Dutch traders with Java buy large quantities of English clothing. The Javans have an unquenchable thirst for cricket caps of a kind worn only in England; and thousands picked up in London at a penny apiece fetch the equivalent of sixpence in Batavia. The less civilized Javans purchase English tea cosies, which they wear on their heads.

In the Bismarck Archipelago and Solomon Islands there is keen competition for ancient British boots. Natives, otherwise utterly unclad, may be seen adorned in dancing pumps, the soles of which no longer exist.

Old English underclothing used formerly to go to Hawaii, where it was worn as "overclothing," but American competition has killed this trade.

Honolulu, however, still accounts for a great many English hats, bowlers being preferred to "toppers."

When antimacassars went out of fashion, large quantities were exported to the Sandwich Islands, where they were worn as mantillas or shawls by dark-eyed chieftainesses.

Old corsets and cycling stockings go to the Fiji Islands. The Fijians also absorb a considerable proportion of our worn-out trousers, showing a decided preference for those of loud pattern.

Old cricket belts and waistbands are sold in large numbers in all the tiny islands of Micronesia. The Caroline Islanders sometimes adorn themselves with two or three belts at the same time.

Mindanaos, in the Philippines, display a great desire for cuffs and false shirt fronts of English make. India rubber collars are also much in demand.

German agents buy large quantities of our cast-off clothing for shipment to South America. The Indians and negroids of Brazil buy women's hats, the chiefs extracting the feathers or artificial flowers for their own adornment, and giving the bare shapes to their wivese.

In the diamond district of Central Brazil the natives purchase English colored shirts for wear on ceremonial occasions, and the inhabitants of the great forests south of the Amazon pay large prices for worn-out "boas."

The Indians of Bolivia prefer our knickerbockers to our trousers. So profitable is the trade that a firm in Lubeck finds it pays to make new knickerbockers of cheap cloth and export them when the second-hand supply is short of the demand. In the highlands near La Paz a second-hand dress coat is a sign of distinction.

Vast numbers of our cast-off overcoats go to the Argentine. Of these some are worn by the Europeanized Indians; but the less civilized natives wear them without much clothing underneath, embroidering the collars with beautiful designs in beads and threads. The Argentine natives also buy many of our old waistcoats.

When "spats" went out of fashion, thousands of pairs were shipped to Santiago for the adornment of the Indians of Chili, who wore them round the ankles with the instep half projecting behind. During their funeral ceremonies some of these tribes regard a frayed shirt as the proper thing.

The Peruvian Indians, however, have the strangest taste of all, many of them wearing our cast-off neckties tied round the knees as garters.

No Destitution In Japan.

There is said to be no real destitution in Japan. Though some are very poor, yet all seem to be well fed, clothed and housed and are invariably cheerful, and, what is more surprising, invariably clean.

A PAGE FOR BOYS AND GIRLS

OUR OWN CORNER

THIS DEPARTMENT IS CONDUCTED FOR ALL KINDS OF CONTRIBUTIONS FROM THE CHILDREN

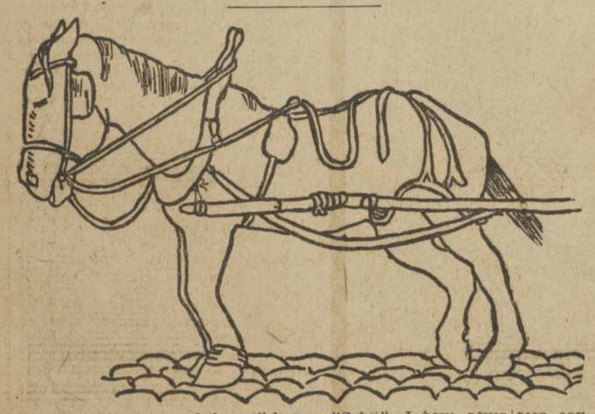
THIS department is being conducted for all kinds of contributions from the children. Original poems, jingles, smart sayings of children, original drawings, puzzles, etc.— in fact, anything interesting that the readers of this page will send in—will be published.

Contributions from the children are asked, and should be addressed to "Our Own Corner," Children's Page, Courier-Journal.

New headings for this department are desired, and the best and most original ones sent in will be used at the top of the department. Do not make them too large.

The heading for this department this week was originated by Charles D. Cornwall, city.

THIS IS CUBA.



I send this picture of the well-known "Cuba." I have never seen any picture like this, so it is entirely original. ELIZABETH BRUCE,
Aged 14 years. Louisville.

TOPSY.



Drawn by Julia Vaughan, 1119 Third avenue, city.

A Word Square.

An ancient instrument of torture.
A bitter herb.
A body with a round base.
To hold.
Answer to word square:
RACK
ALOE
CONE
KEEP
ROSE DIERKEN,
1239 Grayson street, city.

HIS FIRST HUNT.



JAMES HOWARD GARDNER, JR.,
Son of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Gardner.

A Composition.

An old woman had a son who married a beautiful maiden. The old woman hated this maiden because of her beauty. They had two daughters. When they were grown their mother sickened and died. They were sent to their grandmother. Because one was beautiful like her mother, she made her do all the hard work. Thinking she would never come back she sent her to the forest one day to find two golden apples, and not to come back without them. The maiden walked all day but could not find any. At last she grew so weary she sat down under a tree and cried. While sitting thus she heard a voice which said: "Why dost thou cry, maiden?" And there stood a fairy. She told her the cause of her sorrow. The fairy then waved her wand and there stood a lovely tree, filled with golden apples. She picked two and gave them to the maiden. The tree then disappeared and in its place was a large butterfly with golden wings. She then told her to ride home. When the grandmother and sister saw the maiden ride on the butterfly they wanted to ride, too, but when they tried to get on it turned into a dragon. They ran away with fright, but as soon as the beautiful maiden got on it turned back into a butterfly again and flew away with her to the king's home, who made her queen of his kingdom. And she was happy ever after. ALINE THIESING,
1907 Madison street, city.

A DREAM.

One day a beautiful little girl named Lucy, who was petted and spoiled by everyone, was fretting and grumbling because it was raining and she could not go to see one of her little friends. As she was frowning into the fire, she saw a beautiful little fairy beckon to her. As cross as Lucy was, she couldn't withstand the beckoning of the beautiful little creature. As she put her ear down to the grate she heard a little voice asking her if she wanted to become a fairy.

Lucy was so struck with the fairy's beauty that she answered joyfully that she wanted to very much, never thinking of her mother's and friend's distress at her disappearance. Immediately she felt herself growing smaller, and the fairy pulling her by the hand into the fire. She was amazed when she beheld her reflection in the blaze of the fire, for she had grown hideously ugly. She cried out in vexation, but the fairy only clutched her hand the tighter, and led her to the farthest corner in the fireplace, where she saw two frightful dragons. As the fairy was about to push her toward these selfish monsters she uttered a scream. Then she saw her mother bending over her and asking her what was the matter and knew it was only a dream.

Written by Sarah Cooper, of Hopkinsville, and awarded second prize in the "Fairy Tale Contest."

The Enchanted Fairies

It had grown quite dark before the children's elder sister came in. She had promised to tell them a story about the fairies of the fire.

"Oh! we have waited so long, sister," said little Ned, who was always ready for a story. "Well, before I begin my story, I must have a brighter fire so you can see what I am talking about."

"Now I am ready," she said, as she pulled her chair up close to the fire.

"A long, long time ago, a wicked old Ogre locked many beautiful fairies up in the coal. He thought no one would ever find the key for unlocking them, but as soon as the coal was used as fuel the fairies came flying out, for the key to their prisons was fire."

"As soon as the coal begins to snap and crack, as you see it do now, their prison doors are creaking and slowly opening."

"The spell is broken, and they then get the magic which the Ogre had taken from them, back. Arraying themselves in the softest, brightest and daintiest clothes, they fly slowly forth and make the room warm and light."

"They have a great dance in the grate in which all join. After the dance they fly out in the room for they are the good fairies of heat and light which bring comfort to many homes."

Written by Lola Marie Rethwisch, Louisville, and awarded first prize in the "Fairy Tale Contest."

Two Playmates.



Drawn by Maudie May Anson, city.

A RIDDLE.

I am an old woman, my name is Miss Wise,
I have so very many eyes.
I live in the sea,
And pray tell me
What can I be?
Answer to riddle—A Sponge.

THE WORKING CHILDREN OF THE WORLD.

The Fisher Boys of Great Yarmouth.

Yarmouth on the east coast of England owed its origin to fish and its present prosperity is owning to its fishermen and fisheries. The Yarmouth boy takes to the water as easily and naturally as a duckling. Not so many years ago he began to fish when a mere child, but the law now imposes restrictions on him, and child slaves on the herring boats are no longer to be seen, any more than they are to be found in the fish curing factories where the Yarmouth bloaters are salted and smoked.

A regular system of apprenticeship under keen Government supervision now prevails, and the number of boys to each boat is limited by law. But it is hard work on the herring boats, and the boys earn every penny of their scanty wages.

The nets are stretched over a large sea surface, corks keeping the upper part near the surface and lead sinking the lower part.

The herring are caught in the meshes as the shoals seek to force their way past.

The nets are thrown overboard toward sundown and are hauled in at daybreak. The fish are drawn out of the meshes and thrown into the bottom of the boat, and if the catch warrants it, the boat is steered for the harbor.

The fish are either sent off by rail or carted to the factories, according to the state of the market, where they are transformed into bloaters.

The life is hard and the food is coarse, but the fisherboys are healthy and hardy seafarers. They serve four years, their pay for the first year being about $25 a year, and progressing until the last year of their apprenticeship, when they are paid $50.

Then they become full-fledged fishermen, and seek their fortunes on the boats which are run on a system of profit sharing. Thus, if fish are plentiful their earnings are large, but if the season is bad they have little or nothing coming to them.

THE CRUSOE CHILDREN.

A Story of Castaways of the Caribbean.

CHAPTER IV.

CHARLIE worked with the ax for an hour, and then laid it aside and carried half a dozen boards from the beach to the hut. Once or twice while at work hewing a path through the bushes, and again while carrying the boards, he thought he caught a glimpse of something dodging about and he decided to return to Minnie and the boat at once, and be sure of his eyesight.

He had been around the whole island and found no living creature except the birds, of which there were several varieties. He felt sure that neither man nor animal was to be found on the island.

It was midafternoon when a feeling came to him that he ought to return to Minnie and the boat at once, and he started off without delay.

He had made more than half the distance when he heard her calling, and as he finally burst out of the bushes on the run he saw her running away over the sandy beach. She stopped and returned at his call, and he found her greatly excited.

She was sleeping soundly when something pulled her hair and a soft hand was passed over her cheek, but when she awoke and struggled to her feet she found herself alone. She at first thought that Charlie might have been frolicking a bit, and she called him by name, but in response to her call the bushes not far away moved and she was sure somebody ran away. That frightened her and she ran herself.

The lad made light of her fears, telling her that she had been dreaming, and both were convinced that this was the case, until they returned to the boat. Three bags of biscuit had been put into the boat when she was provisioned. Now one of them was missing.

One of the water kegs had also been rolled some twenty feet away, and two of the cans of meat were missing. It was plain enough now that there was some one on the island beside themselves—some one who was sneaking and skulking and afraid to show himself.

After a moment's thought the boy said:

"It is certain that there is some one here, but I do not think we need be much afraid. If it was some one who wished to harm us he could have attacked me in the woods or struck you while you slept. We will act as if we suspect nothing, but at the same time be as ready as we can."

He then told her of the hut he had found in the woods, and proposed that they occupy it at once. The boat was dragged further up the creek and made more secure, and then they loaded themselves down with the provisions and took the path leading to the center of the island.

They kept their eyes about them as they walked, but got no further alarm. The first thing done was to kindle a fire. There were matches in plenty and also a tool for opening the cans, and when Minnie had scoured up some of the cooking utensils found in the hut they ate their first meal, though it was a very crude one.

The boards already brought were used for a floor, and then they brought others to use as barricades for the open windows. The door was a stout one, and had only to be shut and barred to keep an intruder out.

For a boy of fourteen Charlie Lee had a pretty wise head on him. He figured in the first place that it might be a week or more before they were taken off, and that they must have shelter from any storm coming up. He was sure now that there was a man on the island, and he wanted a place in which they could defend themselves if attacked. He felt more or less fear, as a man would have done under the circumstances, but he was far from letting Minnie know it.

While they worked, she willingly doing anything she could to assist, he talked of anything else except the danger he feared, and when he had cut a couple of stout clubs with his ax and placed them where they could be grasped at a moment's notice he felt somewhat easier in his mind, although he knew he would be no match for an evil-minded man.

When the sun went down and darkness fell, the fire was renewed with an extra supply of fuel gathered for the occasion, and after sitting for an hour to talk over their adventures and wonder what the end would be, they retired into the hut and barred the door.

A bed of grass had been made for the girl on the floor, while the boy had decided that he must sit up and keep watch. If the unknown came and found them both asleep and helpless there was no telling what would happen.

It was a lonely situation, especially for Minnie, who could not help crying out in her grief for the loss of her parents, and nothing that Charlie could say would console her.

As he sat down by the door to keep watch and do his best in case the unknown came and tried to force an entrance, she sobbed for an hour, and finally fell asleep. When another hour had passed and the only noises in the forest were the chirp of crickets and the peculiar sounds of tree-toads, Charlie began to nod.

He would have been sound asleep in another ten minutes had not soft footsteps suddenly caused him to open wide his eyes and sit up. Rising to his feet after a moment he seized one of the clubs and stood ready.

The footsteps passed twice around the house, and they made so little noise that none except the lightest sleepers would have been awakened. Then they halted at one of the barricaded windows, and for five minutes there was no sound. Then a hand began pushing at the boards to remove them, and the watching, waiting boy did a brave thing. He softly opened the door, and getting a firm hold of his club he ran around the corner of the hut and struck with all his might at a figure standing there in the darkness.

(To be continued.)

A LITTLE DUTCH GIRL.



Drawn and painted by Norris Witty, aged nine years, of 1123 Third avenue, Louisville.

A Dainty Little Girl.



VIVIAN MARGARET STRUCK,
Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Struck.

Lucille Van Antwerp



[Photo by Wybrant.]

Prize Winners

THE first prize of $1 in this contest is awarded to Lola Marie Rethwisch, 1521 Prentice street, Louisville, and the second prize, a book, goes to Sarah Cooper, Box 297, Hopkinsville, Ky. Their compositions will be found in "Our Own Corner."

Special mention should be given Adelia R. Dickey, city; Jane Hart, city, and Susetta Schuff, city. Their compositions will be published next Sunday.

Honorable mention should be given the following:

Grace Mansfield, city; Katherine Bleatt, Versailles; Rose Dierken, city; Maude Laidy, Ohio Falls, Ind.; Christine Hopkins, city.

Hidden City Puzzle.

The answer to the Hidden City puzzle is St. Petersburg.

The first prize of $1 is awarded to Lucy R. Davis, 426 Meigs avenue, Jeffersonville, Ind., and the second prize of a book is won by Ruth Roberts, 324 Conway street, Frankfort, Ky.

Honorable mention should be given the following:

Maggie May Stills, Frankfort; Alma Allin, Harrodsburg; George Rogers, Clarkson, Ky.; Mary V. Flournoy, Morganfield; Lillie Andrew, Wingo, Ky.; Edwin Orr, Frankfort; Ida Kruse, city; Rot Morningstar, Bowling Green; Coleman Moore, Hopkinsville; Everett Frank, city; Pearl Schafer, city; Cletus J. Scharfenberger, city; Mary Wray, Catlettsburg; Withrow Haff, Frankfort; Robert Higdon, Henderson; Marie Rethwisch, city; Herman Rethwisch, city; Elsie Voris, Paducah; Amy Rees, Buechels; Ray Head, city; Minnie Eyerman, city; Mary McGuire, city; Katherine Errington, city; Mack Hines, city; Etheida Schuff, city; Gertrude Bonn, city; Harold Wilkins, Campbellsburg, Ind.; Shelby C. Adams, Leavenworth, Ind.; Zola Wright, Locust Point, Ind.; Phil Igoe, Russell House, Ottawa, Ont.; Elizabeth Cary, Versailles, Ky.; Goldsborough Robinson, city; Mary B. Stowe, Newstead, Ky.; Genevieve Ditto, city; Marion Adams, city; Harvey Adams, city; Beatrice Ditto, Sebree, Ky.; Lonnie Wessel, city; Marjorie F. Virgin, city; Lewis Michaels, Covington, Ky.; Lytle B. Whitefield, Clarksville, Tenn.; Charlotte Hughes, Columbia, Tenn.; Henry Orman, Jr., Gallatin, Tenn.; Bettie Hagan, Brandenburg, Ky.; Samuel Bokerby, 407 Fountain Court, city; J. O. Reynolds, Slaughtersville, Ky.; Blanche Garber, Madison, Ind.; Dade Murphy, city; Walter Carrico, city; David W. Duncan, Greenville, Ky.; Edith N. Weathers, Elkton, Ky.; Ethel Downard, West Point, Ky.; Bessie Stokes, city; Florence Christ, city; Ruth Barbour, city; Evie Quarles, Hopkinsville; Sarah Cooper, Hopkinsville; L. O. Potter, Bowling Green; Mary Frances Bacon, Trenton; Anna Toley, Frankfort; Margaret Witherspoon, Auburn; James Garvey, city; John McGehee, Decatur, Ala.; John H. Fitzgerald, Maysville; Summers Cooper, Hopkinsville; Aline Thesing, city; Katherine Letcher, Danville; Ada W. Hart, city; Katherine Shea, Lexington, Ind.; Annia Zenone, city; Fulsome McGuire, Hustonville; Carolyn Waltman, city.

NOTICE—Prize winners living in Louisville will please call at the Courier-Journal Editorial Room, Tuesday afternoon, for their prizes. Please call promptly.

Roll of Honor.

The Monsarrat School.

Grade 4—Scholarship and deportment for January: Harry Bateman, Robert Fulford, Graham Tharp, Elmira Cullen, Olive Dixon, Clotilde Harwood, Mary Massie, Gladys McKeever, Mary Smithers, Eva von Trostitz, Bertha Walsh, Emma Weber, Isabel Haldeman, Crittenden Goin, Walker Haverly, Myer Heines, William Ward, John Burford, Frederic Galvin, Norman Lusby, Babe Levi, Natalie Marshall, Roberta Marshall, Margaret McCrory, Edith Paine, Lucille Wesch, Hortense Steinan, Bertha Miller.

PUNCTUALITY AND REGULARITY.

George Carnahan, Dwight Randall, Jacob Reichman, Graham Tharp, Clifton Eubank, Leander Brown, William Driver, Crittenden Goin, Sidney Jones, Roberta Marshall, Bertha Raban, Lucille Wesch.

Fourth grade semi-annual promotions to grade 5-B:

Harry Bateman, George Carnahan, Robert Fuiford, Edwin Kelly, Thaddeus Lee, Heyman Meyer, Dwight Randall, Jacob Reichman, Richard Taylor, Graham Tharp, Clifton Eubank, Elmira Cullen, Olive Dixon, Clotilde Harwood, Helen Hutt, Mary Massie, Gladys McKeever, Mary Smithers, Eva von Trostitz, Bertha Walsh, Emma Weber, Isabel Haldeman.

Fourth grade semi-annual promotions to grade 4-A:

Leander Brown, William Driver, Crittenden Goin, Walker Haverly, Meyer Heines, William Ward, John Burford, Frederic Galvin, Sidney Jones, Worman Lusby, Beatrice Kahn, Babe Levi, Natalie Marshall, Roberta Marshall, Margaret McCrory, Edith Paine, Bertha Raban, Lucille Wesch, Dorothy Muth, Hortense Steinau, Bertha Miller.

* * *

Lucia Avenue School.

Eighth Grade—These children have received 95 per cent. in every subject for five months: Louise Eager, Hallie Krfeger, Margaret Zapp, Constance Sheltman, Walter Eager, Carl Krieger, Leonard Dougherty, Adolph Reutlinger, Martin Schmidt, Edward Goddard, Chester Smith.

* * *

Madison Street School.

Third Grade—Perfect regularity and punctuality: Hallie Bridges, Ella Mae Lee, Pearl Drane.

Perfect punctuality: Ethel Allman, Louise Bachman, Anita Clapham, Anna Ellis, Ida Belle Garner, Janie Gilmore, Irene Knobloch, Helen Kettig, Florrie Lyons, Anna May Ludwig, Merle Miller, Elsie Pirrman, Maude Riehl, Evelyn Seiler, Elsie Schneider, Anna May Victor, Edna Wiggins, Dorothea Wilhelm.

Perfect regularity: Ida May Jones.

SCHOLARSHIP.

Division A—First honor: Hallie Bridges. Second honor: Anna Ellis, Ella Mae Lee, Florrie Lyons. Third honor: Leota Whitton Bierach.

Division B—First honor: Ethel Allman, Edna Redmon. Second honor: Gertrude Starbuck; Third honor: Anita Clapham.

Contest Department.

PICTURE PUZZLE.



Each one of these ten pictures represents a word of three letters. Write them down in proper order and the central letters will spell the name of an individual who is very popular among all children.

A first prize of $1 and a second prize of a book will be awarded for the two successful answers. Send them to the Contest Department, Courier-Journal, not later than Thursday, February 16. Prize winners will be announced on Sunday, February 26.

* *

Washington's Birthday.

February 22 is Washington's birthday, and the children are doubtless hearing much about the "father of his country" at school these days.

In this contest, you are to tell in not more than twenty words what you consider Washington's most admirable trait of character and why you think so.

Address you answers to the Contest Department, Courier-Journal, and send them in not later than Thursday, February 16.

Prize winners will be announced on Sunday, February 26.

A first prize of $1 and a second prize of a book will be awarded for the two best answers.

A JOHNNY-BE-GOOD VERSE.

I think that I'd be good if just
Folks wouldn't tell me that I must.
I'm sure if people wouldn't would
Say, "Johnny be good! Johnny be good!"
I'd be so awful good, their eyes
Would stand wide open with surprise.

A SIMPLE RHYME OF SEA.

A man who was caught by a pirate
Said, "The ocean? I do not admire it.
Such is a scene seen at sea
Is so serious, you see,
That my nerves do not seem to desire it.

THE MOCKING BIRD WOMAN.

An old woman who owned a small mocking
Bird, said: "Goodness me, this is shocking!
Here it is Christmas eve,
And I really believe
The poor creature has not got a stocking."

THE GOOD UNCLE.

There was once an uncle whose disPosition was something like this:
He'd buy toys in dozens
For nephews and cousins
And all of his nieces he'd kiss.

A LITTLE MAN.



[Photo by Hefmberger.]
FOREST THOMAS,
The young son of Mr. and Mrs. James E. Thomas, of Ohio Falls, Ind.

OF INTEREST TO WOMEN

WANTED---CHILD MODELS.

That Is, Good Ones, Who Are Almost as Scarce as Hen's Teeth

IF you're looking for a chance to earn a thousand dollars easily steer clear of the offer recently made by a certain leading advertising agent of the East.

This particular hustler handles, for one thing, the extensive advertising of a firm whose manufactures are toilet preparations for the comfort, well-being and grooming of the babies of America. A feature of all the advertisements—whether of the street car, bill board or newspaper variety—is the face of a baby, prominently displayed.

Now, this child face is a constant source of worry to the firm. On an average of once a week the head sends a letter to the advertising agent stating that he has again heard a dozen or more women, as he was riding down town in the morning or home at night, saying that they wished to goodness his firm could get a goodlooking baby for its advertisements, as they didn't see why it couldn't be done with so many pretty babies in the world, and it was a shame to caricature childhood that way, and so on and so on—and he was blessed if he didn't agree with them, and why in thunder couldn't they get a goodlooking kid for their ads?

It was after he had received just such a letter that the advertising agent, at his wit's ends, offered to draw a check of $1,000 to any one's order who could and would furnish him with a child model who would be both good-looking and tractable enough to take the poses necessary to the proper advertising of the firm's goods. And what was the result? Many answers flooded in, but none was satisfactory, and the offer stands as open to-day as when it was made—because, forsooth, one of the hardest of all jobs connected with the art of advertising is that of securing a child model who will meet the favor of advertisers in even a small degree. And the same difficulty holds among artists.

* * *

Hard to Get.

Rarest of all models, the child model is also the worst—with the rare exception. Every artist, every photographer, every advertising agency is bothered beyond the limit of patience by men and women, boys and girls, who think they possess the essential qualifications of models, and out of this eager army it is no hard task to secure proper subjects. Once found, the adult model is amenable, for he knows that there are scores of applicants more than anxious to step into his shoes—or, rather, his draperies.

But the child model, as a general rule, neither knocks at the door of opportunity nor is brought thither by its parents—and heaven pity the man who starts out to look for one, and send him unlimited patience and unqualified perseverance, and endow him bountifully with tact that he may display it once the youngster is found, and so not fail in his quest just as he is reaching out to snatch the child to his arms and carry it off to some studio.

This search for child models who come somewhere near to the ideal, and of whom there are not twenty in this broad land of ours, according to men who have to deal with them constantly, leads the searcher into all walks of life. He haunts the populous tenement districts and foreign quarters, gazing at the groups of care-free babies—though want stalks all about them—taking their first lessons in street romping on wobbling legs that all but let them fall, scant-clad heaps, under horses' hoofs. He goes into the residential sections to investigate a vague rumor that Mrs. So-and-So, whose husband has just died and left her with little means, has a pretty baby, and she might be induced to let it take a few poses. He makes a run into the country, where some orphanage is located, to look over the little inmates. He goes hither and yon, up and down the face of the earth, and sometimes he finds what he is looking for in the black-rimmed face of some slip of an Italian girl baby; the widowed mother, though she were as poor as Job's turkey, would never consent to living off her child, or the baby itself turns out to be a scare-crow to impartial eyes; the orphanage yields, perhaps, a subject who will do on a pinch; wherever he goes, however promising the prospect may seem at first blush, he is sure to return empty-handed a hundred times where he is successful once.

* * *

From the Slums.

On the whole, more really good child models are got out of the slums of the cities than all the other places put together. This fact is accounted for in several ways. The parents are not so averse to letting their babies pose as are straight out-and-out American fathers and mothers; they seemingly cast all sentiment aside and view the matter from the cold logic of business. Again, these foreign parents, keen in the scramble for the American dollar, do all in their power to keep the children from becoming too precocious and thus useless; and last, but not least, the child of foreign-born parents who have not yet become Americanized, is so much more amenable than the free and independent American youngster that there is no mentioningg the two in this connection in the same breath.

It is a notorious fact among artists and in photographic studios doing business with advertising agents, that a three-year-old Yankee model in an hour will do more things contrary to the work in hand (and spoil more negatives than the job is worth) than a half dozen foreign children put together; and finally, aided and abetted, secretly or openly, by a doting parent, it will sulk and refuse absolutely to take any pose, no matter how many toys are given it and promises of future rewards are made which, if fulfilled, would swamp the pocketbooks of the makers. One of the most noted boy models in the country, whose face was once seen on pretty nearly every bill board from New York to San Francisco, was of this type, and when he kept still long enough for a good snap to be taken everybody concerned was supremely happy for the rest of the day. Yet, while he lasted, he commanded all the way from $10 to $25 an hour, according to the work in hand, and his income yearly was that of the head of a large manufacturing industry, because when he willed he could take almost any pose as unconsciously as a dog curls down before an open fireplace to sleep and dream of cats. And the prices that can be got for the photographic record of such a pose—frequently as high as $500—makes it worth while to put up with antics that outside of the studio would speedily lead to a judicious application of the proverb that has to do with a child and a rod.

* * *

Foreign Babies Best.

The foreign-born baby, on the other hand, rarely breaks into tantrums, and when it does there is neither silent nor pitying acquiescence on the part of the accompanying parent. Rather, there follows some form of chastisement that brings the child to its senses—a look or a word, usually, and then a gathering of the little body into the mother's arms, and a kiss or two to bring back the smiles to face and eyes and once more awaken in the youngster the posing mood.

For these child models have their moods, and, like all babies, are sensitive little souls; and to keep from wounding their sensitiveness or bringing it to the surface in the form of self-consciousness is one of the hardest tasks in the art of handling child models. Let a child become self-conscious and it were time saved to quit work then and there. Or, give it the least bit of encouragement toward precocity, and its days of usefulness have been numbered. It will shortly become fully aware of its own importance, and the child model world will be minus one of its members.

It is always the aim to secure child models as young as possible, keeping in mind the fact that the younger the child the less likely it is to become spoiled. But the quickness with which even mere slips of models begin to feel their own importance makes that one the rare model who will last till the first signs of approaching awkward years begin to show, when the model has finally and definitely outlived all usefulness.

* * *

Self-Consciousness.

A certain well-known advertising photographer, whose work is in all the leading magazines, tells of a baby model of less than two years of whom he was fortunate enough to secure the monopoly. He fondly imagined himself photographing the youngster for at least four years to come, but before the baby was three years old it somehow got a dim notion of its own greatness, acted "smart" after that before the camera, and at last the photographer had sorrowfully to announce to the two firms who were using the child's poses jointly, and paying him from one hundred dollars to twice that sum for each of them, that a strenuous search for a new model would certainly have to be instituted instanter.

The cornering of a child model by a firm doing extensive advertising is by no means an uncommon occurrence, though it takes a pretty penny to effect a corner here as in other lines. But it's worth the money. The child's poses become associated with a certain line of advertising; its face is an unregistered trademark, as it were, and people, when they pick up a magazine or newspaper and see it looking at them, smiling in roguish glee perhaps, at once say, without looking at the printed matter: "Here's So-and-So's latest advertisement," and proceed to read it forthwith, solely because of the face whose acquaintance they have previously made.

The modern aim of advertising is more and more to make it appeal strongly to the eye. All advertisers agree that a pretty girl portrayal in an "ad" will surely attract to the "ad" itself the masculine portion of a publication's readers. But a baby attracts not only men, but women as well—and women are the larger buyers. Hence, the ever-pressing demand for child models, a rush to corner them when found, and the harvest of money they reap for their elders just so long as an unguarded word on the part of the latter does not bring the youngster to a realization of its importance; or by the natural processes it does not cultivate precociousness, and, with the subsequent loss of even a scintilla of childhood's charming innocence, become as useless for model purposes as the homeliest youngster in the land. For, far and above everything else, and as the first requisite, a child must have beauty—beauty of the ideal kind, or almost—before it can become the rage of the studios.

But there are an awful lot of youngsters, far from good-looking, whose likenesses appear in advertisements, you say; what of them? The reply is, they are merely makeshifts, and if you'd write to any one of the firms using such a model, telling it that you know of such a child who could certainly fill the bill much better, in all probability, you'd get an immediate letter querying, "For goodness sake—for our financial sake and yours, too—where?"

THESE CHILDREN UNDERSTAND THE ART OF POSING.



"I WILL BE GOOD."
Posed by a famous English model.

"I AM TOO SAD AT HEART TO PLAY. 'WOE'S ME,' SAID LITTLE SORROW."

"STITCH, STITCH, STITCH."

A NEW COIFFURE.



SHOWING THE BACK VIEW.

Pocket Knives For Birthday Gifts.

MOTHERS and sisters in quest of a birthday present for some male contingent of their family will find no more acceptable gift than one of the new knives, whether it be a strong knife for hunting purposes or a featherweight knife for pocket use. The youth of 1905 venturing forth in search of four-footed prey or self-hewn hockey stick carries, like his Indian brother, but one destructive weapon. This may be a powerful dagger-like knife with heavy handle and sharp pointed blade thrust in a leather case attached to the back of his belt; but it is more likely to be the proverbial schoolboy's jack knife, with numberless new devices, tucked safely in his hip pocket.

This same jack knife has developed into a veritable tool box, and is a marvel of compactness. There is the big blade for blazing trails and skinning small animals and a narrow blade for more delicate work. A short, blunt piece of steel is another attachment, used for opening cans and bottles. Besides there, folded within one compact stag case, are a prying hook, a curved bit of steel for shaving or barking sticks, a corkscrew, a pair of scissors, a nail file, an awl, a button hook and occasionally a pair of tweezers. Several of these attachments are also put together in various combinations in pearl or horn handles.

Ordinary pocket knives with two sharp blades of excellent steel have the lightest sort of cases in aluminum, nickel or gun metal, and not weighing over a fraction of an ounce. Other knives of almost imperceptible weight have gold or silver cases, at either end of which is a screw knob that springs the blades open or shut. This is a splendid device for saving finger nails from breaking in the knife groove. A ring with which to suspend the knife from the watch chain is attached at one end of these cases. More costly cases are richly studded with rubies and diamonds. Pocket knives for boys have the surname engraved across the smoothly polished case. A handsome desk knife has the handle inlaid with choice Italian mosaics.

Knives of all sorts come in soft chamois or kid cases, and the boy who wants to keep his knife shiny and free from rust carries it in the clasped case in his pocket.

HAIR-SPLITTING.

Senator Beveridge was answering an argument.

"The gentleman has been splitting hairs," he said. "He has been trying to prove that two like things are different. He resembles the young lady who defended her sex's reticence.

"'A woman can't keep a secret,' some one said to this young lady.

"'She can, too,' the young lady answered. 'It isn't the woman who gives away the secret. It is the people she tells it to who let it out.'"

SOMBER MOURNING NO LONGER FASHIONABLE.

FOR many years conventional requirements for mourning have been for a certain quiet simplicity. Materials used for deep black have been so few and so long worn that they have passed over from year to year as a matter of course. In winter, widows of any age were restricted to regulation textures, henrietta cloth, dull-finished broadcloths, dull cheviots, etc., while for summer, the cloud-like nun's veiling, or grenadine, with simplest tucking for trimming, composed grief's uniform.

With the heaviest of these materials English crape was used in fold and cord trimmings to form sad little bonnets, the main feature of which was a heavy crape or nun's veil draped at the back.

The widow's cap, that line of significant white about the face, was not approved for youthful wearers, and no more were the turn-over cuffs and collars of white dawn. Young widows must not advertise themselves as such, was the edict, though the elderly woman might nurse her sorrow in the most eloquent attire.

These restrictions are considered to-day by many persons in mourning, and there are old ladies who regard the ancient bombazine as the only possible material for black.

For such wearers, both street and house dresses are made with much of the old plainness, and dull-finished taffetas and chiffon cloth are the choice of smart textures. Cashmere and mourning pongee shape a number of the house gowns, with a discreet use of dull silk ribbons and embroideries for trimming. With such garments, the lawn sets which give so neat an appearance are worn, and women of quiet appearance also wear them in the street without remark.

With street gowns, it is only in the use of crape that conventional wearers are prodigal, and through this rich trimming some staid mourning frocks are made to look very handsome.

* * *

"Fussy Black."

But Fashion herself no longer declares against fussy black, and to see some of the charming finery Paris sends over for spring wear is to marvel at the possibilities of mourning textures. The old English crape, that should seem the very speech of grief, is twisted and turned into all the gay worldliness of the hour. It is embroidered in dull silks for vests and undersleeves, and made into rosettes, little bows, frills and button loops. In tarlatan-lined folds of considerable depth, it often borders the edge of a double skirt, with the fold cut in some ornamental fashion at the top.

With these crape-trimmed gowns, which are made both of velling and silk, and designed for the deepest black, short of first widowhood sleeve ruffles of the most jaunty description are seen. They are put upon the usual three-quarter sleeve, while long sleeves are often decked at the outside arm with embroidered crape buttons. Revers and turn-over collars of every form deck the bodices of these fine black gowns, whose skirts may be pleated, gored, flounced or made in tiers.

As to textures perfectly new, a thin, highly-finished broadcloth is employed for many of the tailored costumes, which are mainly simply stitched. Silk is much used for the new mourning, but since embroideries and braids and crape trimmings are so much a feature of the hour the unpatterned silks are most in favor. The same rule holds good with wool textures, broadcloth, chiffon-cloth and plain veiling ranking several notches above figured wools for the smartest effects.

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Smart Headgear.

In the matter of headgear, even the most conventional concede a point to fashion, for all mourning millinery is very smart.

In the very first stages of bereavement a widow's crape bonnet, which is still a small, close affair, with upturned or Marie Stuart front, may show strings and a chin bow of pure white. But crape forms this snowy touch, for English crape in the most splendid qualities is now seen in pure white, and, combined with proper textures, it shapes radiant evening waists and gowns.

The most fashionable widow's veil for first wear is made of English crape by the yard, with an applied hem. The crape ranges from $5 to $12 a yard, but the last quality is too heavy for comfort. A grade at $7 is most commonly used. In length, the veil falls to the knees or lower, and for the first six months it is worn over the face. After that it is pleated at the back of the crape or nun's veiling bonnet, a mask veil of Brussels net, edged with a fold of crape, covering the countenance.

Made of these two textures charming long veils are also seen, and some of them are draped about a smart hat in the most coquettish fashion. These are worn by young ladies or by young widows about to emerge from black, and with them may go every species of coquetry, in the way of mourning chains, bracelets and brooches.

* * *

Mourning Jewelry.

Mourning jewelry is much worn in Paris, where it is also the caprice of fashionable elegantes to go about accompanied by a toy pomeranian or poodle of inky hue. The winter blanket of doggie is of black cloth with braid or crape trimmings, while some crape-hung demoiselle of independent spirit coolly dresses her four-footed friend in a scarlet coat. When it is all black, it is hard to tell where the maid's weeds end and doggie begins.

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Mourning Fur.

Mourning furs continue to be the inky skins which have been used for some time, and for color as well as black, but the elaborate tendencies of the moment often result in audacious trimming effects.

For example, a little blouse coat of broad-tail showed rosettes and a stole of English crape. Beautiful buttons of dull jet further decked these trimmings, and some cravats of Persian lamb displayed pleated edges of crape put on sometimes in a series of little frills.

SHE FOUND A WAY AT OXFORD

A Brilliant Iowa Girl Has Been Given a Chair In the English University.

Unaided by other efforts than her own ability, Miss Margaret Baker, a Centerville girl who went abroad to study, has been given the chair of English literature in the women's annex to Oxford, says the Des Moines Register. Miss Baker went to Oxford as a student and won the honors which have been shown her by her real merit. The announcement for the next session of the summer school also gives Miss Baker a vice principal for the next year.

Miss Baker has occupied several important positions in institutions of learning in America. She is a daughter of Gen. and Mrs. A. J. Baker, of Centerville, was educated in the Centerville schools and has taught there.

Last spring she went abroad to take the course for women in the summer school in St. Hilda's hall at Oxford University. During the summer of 1904 she attended this summer school and in the fall entered the women's department in Northam Hall which was devoted to foreign women. Shortly after the opening of the session the principal holding the chair of English literature became sick and Miss Baker was appointed to supply temporarily. The principal soon resigned on account of her illness and Miss Baker was chosen to the place for the year and is now teaching there.

A strip of carpet glued to a piece of wood will remove mud from boots quickly and without the slightest injury to leather, and is far better than the usual brush.

THE LATEST THING.



SHOWING THE FRONT VIEW OF A NEW COIFFURE.